ON TODAY'S EDITORIAL PAGE
Let's Gird Up Our Loins: *Editorial.*
America's No. 1 Slacker—Silver: *Editorial.*
Flaws in the Seversky Argument: *Mirror of Public Opinion.*

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

The Only Evening Newspaper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service

FINAL

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Vol 95. No. 128. (65th Year). ST. LOUIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1943—24 PAGES PRICE 3 CENTS In Greater St. Louis

WILEY B. RUTLEDGE IS NOMINATED FOR SUPREME COURT, BROWN FOR OPA

Roosevelt Sends Name of Former St. Louisan to Senate as Successor to James F. Byrnes as Associate Justice.

FLYNN IS APPOINTED ENVOY TO AUSTRALIA

Democratic National Chairman Notified in 'Dear Eddie' Letter — Josh Lee Designated for Civil Air Board.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP). —President Roosevelt sent to the Senate today the nominations of Wiley B. Rutledge, Associate Justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and of Prentiss M. Brown, former Michigan Senator, to be Price Administrator.

The President also nominated Edward J. Flynn, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to be Minister to Australia, succeeding Nelson Johnson, who is retiring from the diplomatic service.

Josh Lee, former Senator from Oklahoma, was nominated to membership on the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Rutledge to Succeed Byrnes.

The 48-year-old Rutledge, former dean of the law school at Washington University, St. Louis, will take the place vacated on the Supreme Court bench when James F. Byrnes was appointed Economic Stabilization Director.

Brown will replace Leon Henderson, who announced several weeks ago he was resigning because of a back ailment and poor eyesight. Henderson agreed to serve until his successor could take over.

Brown, a former House member from Michigan before going to the Senate, was defeated for re-election in November, as was Lee.

Flynn, in addition to serving as Minister to Australia, will be the personal representative of the President, with the rank of Ambassador in the Southwest Pacific area. He has called a meeting of the Democratic National Committee for next Monday to act on his resignation and choose a successor. Postmaster General Walker, who previously was national chairman, is expected by some persons to get the job.

Letter to "Dear Eddie."

The White House disclosed that Roosevelt had sent Flynn a letter Friday informing him of his plan to nominate him as Minister and of his appointment as a sort of roving ambassador.

The letter, addressed to "Dear Eddie," follows:

"I am sending your nomination

Continued on Page 3, Column 5.

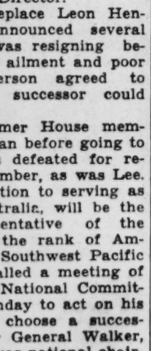
25 to 28 Tonight

THE TEMPERATURES

1 a. m.	32	9 a. m.	34
2 a. m.	31	10 a. m.	36
3 a. m.	31	11 a. m.	38
4 a. m.	30	12 noon	39
5 a. m.	30	1 p. m.	41
6 a. m.	30	2 p. m.	41
7 a. m.	32	3 p. m.	42
8 a. m.	33	4 p. m.	43

Normal maximum this date, 38; normal minimum, 23.
Yesterday's high, 36 (12:15 a. m.); low, 33 (9:15 a. m.).
Weather in other cities—Page 3B.

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Slightly colder tonight and tomorrow forenoon; lowest temperature tonight 25 to 28.



Missouri: Not quite so cold in extreme south portion; slightly colder in central and north portions tonight and tomorrow forenoon.

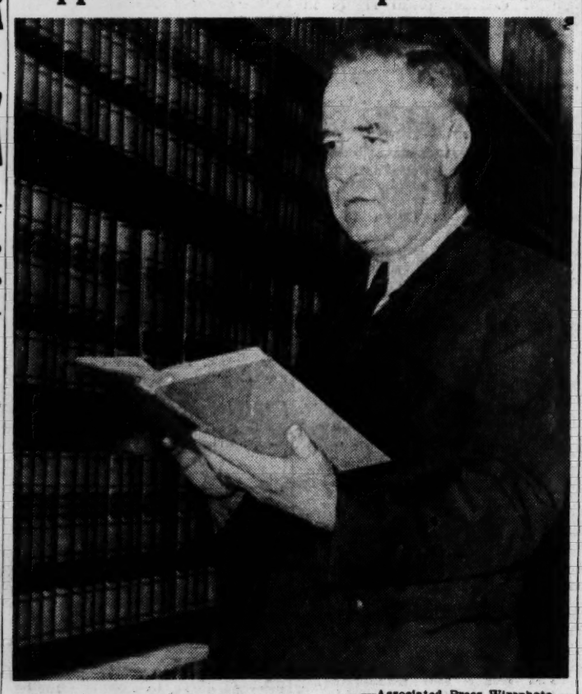
Illinois: Colder tonight and tomorrow forenoon; fresh to moderately strong winds.

Sunset, 5:58; sunrise (tomorrow), 8:20.

Stage of the Mississippi at St. Louis, 11.9 feet, a fall of 0.5; the Missouri at St. Charles, 13.9 feet, a fall of 0.5.

All weather data, including forecast and temperatures, supplied by U. S. Weather Bureau.

'Who's Who' of Former St. Louisan Appointed to U.S. Supreme Court



—Associated Press Wirephoto.
WILEY B. RUTLEDGE pictured in his library in Washington.

Rutledge, 1931-1935 Washington U. Law Dean, Kentucky-Born Democrat Holds Law Must Serve Human Needs.

By CARLOS F. HURD
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff.

Wiley B. Rutledge Jr., named today to succeed James F. Byrnes on the United States Supreme Court bench, was for four busy, controversial years Dean of Washington University Law School, and a leader in the intellectual life of St. Louis.

His period of residence here, 1931-35, coincided with his physical and mental prime — his 37th to 41st years—and with a time of great changes in the American political and social structures.

His classroom and administrative duties, which were thoroughly performed, at no time kept him cloistered in the University quadrangle. He early learned his way downtown, and became a speaker before discussion forums, women voters and students of economics and government.

Unassuming in Manner.

St. Louis acquaintances remember him as unassuming in manner, with a direct, friendly gaze and a ready smile. His deep voice at times had a little of the twang of his native Kentucky. Ready to hear the views of others, he made his own opinions clear on public issues, and his viewpoint was that of a seeker of human welfare, ready to alter political or legal institutions which society appeared to have outgrown.

He exchanged opinions with St. Louis lawyers, teachers and business men in the off-the-record discussions of the Public Question Club, Thursday-night group at the University Club; and he was equally ready to voice the same views in public talks or in letters to the Post-Dispatch and other newspapers.

Soon after coming to St. Louis, in discussing the need for more effective legal protection against criminal violence, Dean Rutledge made proposals which sounded revolutionary even to some who agreed with the demand for some further measures. He said it might be necessary to convict and imprison gangsters as public ene-

Continued on Page 3, Column 2.

NAMING OF FLYNN INSULT, ASSERTS SENATOR BRIDGES

'Interesting Coincidence That Paving Block Flynn Seeks Diplomatic Immunity.'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Senator Bridges (Rep.), New Hampshire, told the Senate today that President Roosevelt's appointment of Edward J. Flynn, retiring Democratic National Chairman, as Minister to Australia "is an insult to the people of that great nation."

Bridges attacked Flynn's record shortly after his nomination by President Roosevelt.

Minority Leader McNary of Oregon previously had announced Republicans would demand an investigation of Flynn's record and Chairman Connally (Dem.), Texas, said the Foreign Relations Committee would meet Wednesday to consider any requests for hearings.

Reading a prepared speech, Bridges told his colleagues he did not blame the Democrats for "wanting to get rid of him (Flynn)," adding that it was "an interesting coincidence that this particular moment Paving Block Flynn should be seeking diplomatic immunity."

"Disgraceful State of Affairs."

"It is a disgraceful state of affairs," Bridges declared, "when it becomes necessary to subpena the chairman of a major political party before a grand jury in connection with a criminal offense."

Bridges alluded to a Bronx grand jury investigation of charges that a courtyard at Flynn's estate had been paved with New York city materials and labor. The jury exonerated Flynn of any wrongdoing in this connection.

"I don't blame the Democrats for wanting to get rid of him after the way he bungled the last campaign," Bridges continued. "I don't blame the President of the United

Continued on Page 9, Column 4.

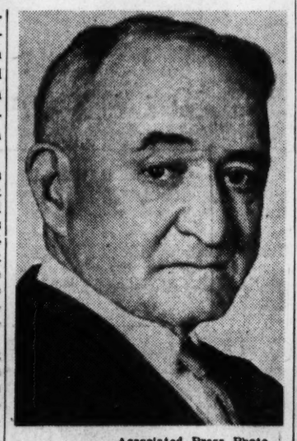
Maj. Andrew Rowan, Carrier Of 'Message to Garcia,' Dies

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11 (AP). —Maj. Andrew Rowan, noted carrier of the "Message to Garcia" in the Spanish-American War, died yesterday at the Army's Letterman Hospital, the Army announced today. He had been in poor health for about two years.

The "Message to Garcia" was immortalized in an essay of that name written by Elbert Hubbard in commemoration of Maj. Rowan's achievement in carrying information from the War Department through dangerous jungles to the Cuban rebel leader, Gen. Calixte Garcia, on May 1, 1898. The message notified Garcia that hositilities were imminent.

Maj. Rowan, a graduate of West Point, was a Lieutenant when he carried the message. He was promptly made a Lieutenant Colonel and congratulated by President McKinley when he returned from Gen. Garcia with valuable intelligence vital to the prosecution of the war.

Twenty-four years later he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.



—Associated Press Photo.
ANDREW S. ROWAN

RUSSIANS REPORT GEORGIEVSK, FIVE OTHER CAUCASUS RAIL POINTS TAKEN

Mineralnye Vody One of Two Junctions Captured on Rostov-Baku Line—Pyatigorsk Also Claimed by Russians.

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP). — The Moscow radio broadcast a special Russian communique tonight announcing the capture of both Georgievsk and Mineralnye Vody, important rail junctionso n the Rostov-Baku railway, in the North Caucasus. The Soviet monitor here heard the broadcast.

Georgievsk is 275 airline miles from Rostov and Mineralnye Vody is 20 miles closer.

The capture of three other railway stations, Pyatigorsk, Kislovodsk and Zheleznovodsk, in the North Caucasus drive also was announced.

For the first time, the Russians identified the successful Caucasus commander, Lieut. Gen. Maslennikov.

"The town and railway station of Budennovsk, and also the district centers of Arkipelavsk, Archangelsk and Alexandreiskayam and large quantities of war material were captured," the special communique said.

Archangelsk is 44 miles northeast of Georgievsk. Pyatigorsk is 28 miles southwest of Georgievsk.

A number of Generals and fighting units were singled out for citations in the North Caucasus fighting. Among these were Majors General Kolenko, Karateyev, Kozlov, Melnik and Derevanov; Lieut. Gen. Kilchenko of a guards cavalry formation, and Col. Gen. Konukov and Maj. Gen. Zhdanov of tank groups.

The Rome radio, heard in London tonight, quoted the German Foreign Office commentary Dienst aus Deutschland as saying "the most rigid reserve must be maintained regarding the fighting in Russia, as the Russians are displaying their greatest strength now."

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Red Army has seized 13 more settlements from the Germans in the North Caucasus, where the Nazi-held railroad junction of Georgievsk is threatened with encirclement, and has broken a German salient thrust into Russian positions on the central front far to the north, the noon communique said today.

The advance down the lower Don continued despite desperate enemy efforts to block it some 60 miles

Continued on Page 6, Column 4.

YUGOSLAVS QUOTE EISENHOWER MESSAGE TO GUERRILLA CHIEF

U. S. General Sends Mihailovic Wishes for "Every Success" in 1943.

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Yugoslav Information Bureau said today Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had sent Gen. Draja Mihailovic a message expressing the hope that his guerrilla fighters would enjoy continued success against Axis forces in Yugoslavia.

The message from the American commander of Allied forces in North Africa was quoted as follows:

"American forces in Europe and the United States congratulate their comrades in arms, the immortal and courageous Yugoslav units under your brilliant command.

"Your immortal warriors, united on their mother soil and determined to drive out the invader with a noble spirit of sacrifice, serve the common cause of the United Nations. May the new year bring them every success."

WAR SECRET KEPT FOR YEARS —AND 1000 WOMEN KNEW IT

Inventor of British Radio Locator Discloses Staff Has Been at Work 10 Years.

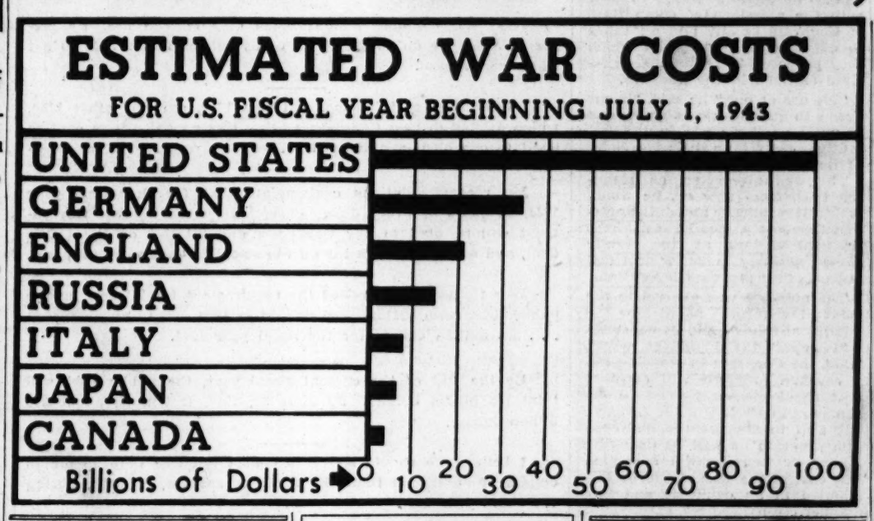
LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Who said women can't keep a secret?

Well, more than 1000 of them kept quiet for years about one of Britain's most vital secrets—radio location.

Sir Robert Watson-Watt, inventor, disclosed today there were three stenographers on his staff a decade ago when he started his experiments and gradually he let more and more in on the work until, shortly before the war, more than 1000 knew the details.

"I have never known any to reveal the secret," he said, "or even to give the slightest indication there is a secret to reveal."

NEW 100-BILLION BUDGET FOR WAR SUBMITTED BY ROOSEVELT CALLS FOR 16 BILLION MORE IN TAXES, SAVINGS



96 CENTS OF EACH DOLLAR IN NEXT FISCAL YEAR FOR WAR, DEBT COSTS

President Urges Congress to Meet Half of Outgo During Period and Favors Levies on Pay-as-You-Go Basis.

Text of Roosevelt budget message on Page 4-A.

By RAYMOND P. BRANDT
Chief Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—President Roosevelt sent to Congress today a 100-billion war budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, including three billion for interest on the public debt. War expenditures during the current fiscal year ending June 30, he said would amount to 77 billion. These figures, he noted, assume a small rise in prices.

"This budget," he told Congress, "presents the maximum program for waging war."

To meet unprecedented payments, the President set a goal of 16 billion, to be collected in the form of additional taxes, savings or both. Under existing revenue laws, tax collections of $33,081,245,000 are expected, an increase of slightly more than 10 billion from collections estimated for this year.

"On the basis of present legislation," the budget message said, "we expect to meet 34 per cent of total estimated Federal expenditures by current receipts during the fiscal year 1944. If the proposed objective in this message is adopted, we shall meet approximately 50 per cent of expenditures during the fiscal year 1944."

Pay-As-You-Go Tax.

In the message, but more specifically in the seminar with reporters, the President advocated some form of a pay-as-you-go tax program, but did not indorse the Ruml plan and the forgiving of back taxes. His attitude at the seminar indicated that he expected Congress to work out a compromise pay-as-you-go plan.

He declined to give to reporters his own views on how much of the proposed 16 billion should be raised by new taxes and how much by forced savings.

His recommendations, the President emphasized, contemplate that, during the next fiscal year, 96 cents of every dollar expended by the Government would be used for war costs and interest on the public debt and only 4 cents for all the so-called "non-war" purposes.

At a press conference with newspaper men Saturday, he explained that the 100 billion dollar figure was based on productive capacity of the country as foreseeable at the present time. In the fiscal year 1944-45, he said, this capacity would be even greater. The 1944 figure, he explained, was predicated on a national income of 145 billion.

The budget message stated that the 1944 war program implied an average reduction of almost 25 per cent in civilian consumption below the record level of the calendar year 1941, but said that nevertheless, civilians could be supplied with an average of $500 worth of goods and services during the next year.

War and Non-War Costs.

Combined war and non-war expenditures during the next fiscal year, according to the budget, will amount to $108,903,047,000 and for the current year, $85,479,322,000. The public debt on June 30, 1944, is estimated at $210,549,150,549 under present tax laws. The public debt as of June 30 this year was put at $134,830,142,661. The deficit for this year is calculated at $57,461,252,000; for next year at $71,047,679,000.

The public debt, the message said, necessarily required a harsh tax program and the raising of the present statutory debt limit of 125 billion dollars. It is sound policy to raise the debt limit, the President said, because such a debt "can and will be repaid." He added: "The nation is soundly solvent."

Although expenditures of about 109 billion are forecast, Congress will be asked to appropriate only about 93.5 billion, including trust accounts. The reason for the dif-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

TOTAL OF 138 JAP PLANES BLASTED IN CONVOY BATTLE

Allies Hit Two More Enemy Ships—Gen. K. N. Walker Missing After Raid on Rabaul.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 11 (AP).—Allied airmen increased to 138 the number of Japanese planes destroyed or crippled in four days of action as they pursued the remnants of an enemy convoy fleeing from New Guinea yesterday and scored bomb hits on two more ships, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

The announcement gave emphasis to previous official reports which described the battering of the invaders in their efforts to land reinforcements in northeastern New Guinea as one of the most remarkable Allied aerial exploits of the war in the Southwest Pacific.

The one discordant note in the sweeping Allied successes was the disclosure that Brig. Gen. Kenneth N. Walker of Glendale, Cal., had failed to return from an aerial attack on Rabaul, New Britain, on Jan. 5, when he led a formation of Flying Fortresses and Liberators which destroyed nine ships, and possibly two others, for a total of 50,000 tons, and shot down nine Japanese fighting planes.

Gen. MacArthur announced "with profound sorrow" that Gen. Walker was missing.

"Gen. Walker's plane was last seen operating over the harbor and has not returned," MacArthur said. "It must be presumed that he is lost."

Serious Air Losses to Enemy.

How many men the Japanese actually succeeded in landing in their efforts to reinforce their garrison at Lae before their convoy turned and steamed away Saturday night was not disclosed, but it was evident that whatever success

Continued on Page 8, Column 2.

Today's War News

LONDON—Moscow radio reports recapture of nine towns in North Caucasus, six of them railroad points, including Georgievsk, Mineralnye Vody and Pyatigorsk.

MOSCOW—Russians announce reoccupation of 13 North Caucasus towns in advance which has driven Germans back 75 miles from Mozdok, gateway to Grozny oil fields; R. A. F. makes new sweeps over occupied France.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA—Fighter-escorted American bombers attack railroad yards and storage tanks at Tunisian port of Gabes and bomb German military camp at Kebili, 65 miles inland, following U. S. bomber raid on air base near Tripoli; other U. S. airmen bomb La Goulette, near Tunis, while Allied forces raid Sicily and Lampedusa Island; little activity on Tunisia front.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA — American airmen run total of Japanese planes shot down or damaged in attacks on enemy convoy off Lae, New Guinea, to 138; two more ships hit, in addition to three previously sunk and others damaged; troops closing in on Japanese cornered at Sanananda capture village and kill 40 of enemy.

WASHINGTON — Troops on Guadalcanal make new advance against Japanese with air and artillery support.

U. S. WAR-COST NEXT YEAR TO EXCEED TOTAL OF ALL OTHER NATIONS COMBINED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP). UNCLE SAM will throw into the war in the next fiscal year 100 billion dollars, or more than all the other warring nations, on both sides, put together. While foreign costs aren't exactly comparable, due to differences in population, wealth, price levels and other factors, here are estimates from unofficial sources of what the other nations will spend in the same year: Germany, $34,400,000,000; England, $21,330,000,000; Russia, $15,000,000,000; Italy, $8,670,000,000; Japan, $7,000,000,000; Canada, $3,545,000,000. Not even rough estimates were available for China and the others.

President Roosevelt's 100-billion war budget brought the estimated cost to America of World War II to 196 billion from Pearl Harbor to June 30, 1944.

Here are some comparisons of past American costs: Revolutionary War, $150,000,000; War of 1812, $133,700,000; Mexican War, $166,000,000; Civil War (North only), $15,097,082,784; Spanish-American War, $1,921,504,307; World War I, $41,765,000,000.

HOW MUCH IS 109 BILLION? $819 FOR EACH PERSON IN U. S.

Treasury Outgo Put at an Average of $3516 a Second 24 Hours a Day, Next Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—In case you don't have 109 billion dollars—the total amount of President Roosevelt's new budget—here are a few ideas on how big that sum is:

Divided equally, it would be $819 for every man, woman and child in the country.

The Treasury will have to pay out an average of $3516 every second, 24 hours a day, Sundays and holidays included.

If paid out of current earnings, it would take 75 per cent of the national income (all wages, profits, dividends, etc.).

DECLINE IN DETROIT'S LABOR TURNOVER CALLED PHENOMENAL

Only 2300 Quit Jobs in Month Compared With Normal 40,000 Changes, WMC Aid Says.

DETROIT, Jan. 11 (AP).—Reduction in labor turnover since the War Manpower Commission's job stabilization plan went into effect here a month ago is described as "phenomenal" by Montague A. Clark, district WMC director. "Normally," said Clark, "40,000 workers in Detroit change jobs every month. The past month only 2300 workers quit their jobs."

Turkish Mission in London.

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Seven Turkish military and technical observers, headed by Maj. Gen. Sirrie Seyrek, director of Turkey's munitions factories, have reached London to study British war production.

U. S. PLANES BOMB GABES RAILROAD YARDS, OIL TANKS

Others Attack Army Camps — Lone P-40 Blows Up Nazi Headquarters at Kairouan.

By WES GALLAGHER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 11 (AP).—Allied bombers have struck again at possible junction points for Marshal Erwin Rommel's Libyan forces and the Axis army of Tunisia, raiding Gabes, the village of Kebili west of that port, and Kairouan, an Allied air force spokesman announced today.

The Tunisian raids followed the first sweep by American bombers from the west against the Tripoli area in the aerial effort to cripple Rommel's army before it can escape the British Eighth Army and join hands with German and Italian forces in Tunisia.

Martin Marauders carried out the main raid of the day. They attacked railroad yards and oil storage tanks at Gabes with an escort of P-38 Lockheed Lightning fighters.

One-Man Raid.

The highlight of the day's air activity was a one-man bombing attack by Maj. Phillip George Cochran of Erie, Pa., who leads a P-40 Warhawk fighter group.

Alone and carrying one bomb, he swept over the roof tops of Kairouan and deposited the explosive in the middle of German military headquarters for the area. He reported the headquarters destroyed.

On returning from the target he was attacked by a Focke-Wulf 190. Although his plane was shot up, he held off the German fighter and returned safely to his base.

About the same time Bostons escorted by Warhawks struck at a German military camp at Kebili, on the salt lake 65 miles west of Gabes.

Mitchell bombers attacked the rail junction four miles north of the port of Hammamet, itself 40 miles southeast of Tunis, and were reported to have scored direct hits.

The Marauders and Lightnings had to fly through heavy anti-aircraft fire reach their objectives at Gabes, which authorities described as a main supply base for Rommel's forces in Tripolitania, and at the same time were heavily challenged by Messerschmitt 109s.

"The raid was highly successful and direct hits were scored on the oil tanks and railroad yards," the spokesman said.

One Messerschmitt was destroyed and one damaged in the air fighting, while one Lightning

Continued on Page 7, Column 1.

No Butter at White House for Lunch Or Dinner, Mrs. Roosevelt Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—White House lunches and dinners are served without butter, Mrs. Roosevelt told her press conference today.

She disclosed that the White House, too, "had a great deal of difficulty for a few days" in obtaining butter. Doing without it for two out of three meals, she said, has eliminated that problem.

No butter substitutes were offered at the table, Mrs. Roosevelt added, although they probably were used in the kitchen.

Coffee likewise has disappeared from the White House luncheon table. Tea is served instead. Mrs. Roosevelt explained that each member of the household was allowed one cup of coffee for breakfast and that almost everybody took hot milk with that.

"We usually have enough for after dinner," she said.

FAVORS ARE REWARDED
in the most appreciated way by the gift of MAVRAKOS CANDIES—recognized as the finest of candies. (Adv.)

ATLANTIC U-BOAT DEATH TOLL 4000; RISE IN SHIP LOSS LIKELY IN WINTER

6400 Casualties in Area Since Pearl Harbor — 73 Perished, 87 Missing in 6 Sinkings Announced Last Week.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP).—The perilous task of sailing merchant ships in the submarine-infested Atlantic has taken the lives of at least 4000 and perhaps more than 6000 men since Pearl Harbor.

The destruction of six cargo vessels in the Western Atlantic as announced last week caused the loss of more seamen than had been reported in any previous week in several months, when the ship toll was higher.

There were indications that life would be still tougher for the sailors in the winter operations. Seamen stand less chance of survival after torpedoings in the cold months when they face heavy storms, icy waters and shorter hours of daylight.

Increased Losses Predicted.

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, head of the War Shipping Administration, recently said, "We may encounter an increase in ship losses during the winter months because submarine operations are much easier to carry on at that time."

Seventy-three men were killed and 87 were listed as missing as the result of the six sinkings announced last week. These raised the casualty list for the 587 Allied and neutral merchantmen reported sunk in the western Atlantic over the 6400 mark. At least 3906 men have been killed and 2521 others have been recorded as missing, with most of the latter considered lost.

The Navy announced last night 3211 merchant marine casualties—491 dead and 2720 missing—were reported from Sept. 27, 1941, to Dec. 21, 1942, resulting directly from enemy action against American ships only.

Many Captains Lost.

The list of trained men who captain the ships against the dangers of submarines, planes and mines, as well as the elements, has been hit hard, too. At least 61 captains of American ships have been lost in actions on all seas, and 17 Allied masters have been captured in Western Atlantic operations alone.

In the sinkings announced last week, one ship's captain was drowned, another's fate is unknown, and a third was taken prisoner aboard a U-boat.

4 U-Boats Attack Freighter at Once, Sink It; 40 Men Rescued.

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, Jan. 11 (AP).—Four German submarines came to the surface on a black night in the Atlantic recently to sink a United Nations merchantman, according to the stories of survivors who have reached here.

Forty survivors of this ship and another 40 rescued from another ship torpedoed in another section of the Atlantic have arrived here.

Few of the men would say much about the sinkings. One did say, however, that just before his ship was sunk he saw the dark outlines of four submarines nearby.

"You could see the trails of the torpedoes they were firing," he said, adding that "they didn't seem to be shooting at anything in particular—just firing in every which way."

One of the torpedoes blasted the ship, however, and it went down. After three hours in lifeboats, the men were picked up.

Two U-Boats Reported Sunk Attacking Convoy.

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP).—United States Navy patrol planes and Royal Air Force coastal command bombers were credited officially today with the "almost certain" destruction of two Axis submarines while escorting an important convoy across the Atlantic to Britain.

At least six other submarines were damaged, either by warships or planes, in attempted attacks on the convoy over a period of four days, the Admiralty and Air Ministry announced.

British, Polish and Norwegian warships as well as United States, British and Canadian planes participated in the escort job.

The announcement said the convoy "did not escape without loss," but listed only one torpedo hit on a merchant vessel in its account of the crossing.

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New 100-Billion War Budget

Continued From Page One.

ference is that about 170 billion are available in unspent war appropriations and authorizations. About two-thirds of this amount is already obligated or committed. The President told reporters that, if additional money was not appropriated, essential contracts could not be let. Some of the unexpended balances were earmarked by statute for certain items and cannot be shifted to other items in revised war programs.

Invites Conferences.

In general, the message was as conciliatory toward Congress as his state-of-the-Union address. He struck an entirely new note when he said he would be happy to meet with the appropriate committees of Congress at any and all times to discuss the methods by which they proposed to attain the objectives outlined in the message.

"We are at one," he said, "in our desire to quickly win this war and to avoid passing on to future generations more than their just share of its sacrifices and burdens."

This was interpreted as meaning that, from now on, he would call in Republicans and anti-Roosevelt Democrats, who have not been frequent visitors at the White House, not only to confer on fiscal but on other proposed legislation.

The message was general to the point of vagueness about how the additional funds could be collected.

"I hope," the President wrote, "that the Congress in working out a revenue program will consider that fiscal measures must be designed not only to provide revenue, but also to support the stabilization program as well by deterring luxury or non-essential spending. The cost of the war should be distributed in an equitable and fair manner. Furthermore, care should be taken that the fiscal measures do not impair but actually promote maximum war production. Finally, it is more important than ever to simplify taxation both for taxpayers and for those collecting the tax, and to put our taxes as far as feasible on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Taxes on Higher Incomes.

"I cannot ask Congress to impose the necessary heavy financial burdens on the lower and middle incomes unless the taxes on higher and very large incomes are made fully effective. At a time when wages and salaries are stabilized, the receipt of very large net incomes from any source constitutes a gross inequity undermining national unity."

"He explained to reporters that by this he meant the limitation to $25,000 net individual income after taxes and other necessary charges, taxation of future issues of existing tax-exempt securities, and consolidation of individual income tax returns. He remarked that it was a real danger in time of war for an individual to have more than a $25,000 net annual income.

Munitions Expenditure.

The budget recommendations call for a tremendous stepping up of war expenditures and a small cutting down on non-war costs. Munitions expenditures will be increased from 43 billions to 66 billions, military and civilian pay, subsistence and travel from 15 billion to 21 billion; industrial construction, however, will be decreased from six billion to two billion and other construction (camps, training facilities, etc.) from eight billion to five billion, while other miscellaneous items, including agricultural lend-lease will be stepped up from five billion to six billion.

The proposed war expenditures, he told reporters were kept in general terms because specific items would give information to the enemy. The message said that the necessary information would be given Congress this spring.

In the non-war expenditures, the budget bore out forecasts that appropriations recommended for the anti-trust division of the Justice Department and the Rural Electrification Administration would be cut. The recommendation for the anti-trust division was $1,600,000 as compared with the actual appropriation of $1,800,000 for 1943. The recommendation for the REA was $2,683,000 as compared with the actual 1943 appropriation of $3,500,000.

Expenditures of the REA during next year, however, were estimated at $4,700,000 as compared with the estimate of $5,500,000 for this year. Last fiscal year actual expenditures amounted to $9,124,000.

In the interests of good ethics, the President said that newspapers should print a table in the budget showing that "non-war" expenditures would decrease from $6,516,000,000 in 1939 to $4,124,000,000 next year. The estimated saving between this year and next year was put at $458,000,000, despite the fact that Veterans' Administration payments would be $265,000,000 higher next year.

When a reporter at the seminar observed that this "looked like pretty good BYRD shooting," the President merely smiled but made no oral comment.

In the message, the President said that he would be glad to cooperate with Congress in effecting further reductions in "non-war" expenditures, but pointed out that "we are fast approaching the subsistence level of government." Further reductions, he said, would necessarily be of much smaller magnitude than those already achieved.

He conceded to reporters that further reductions were possible, but declined to say where.

Subsidies to Agriculture.

Government subsidies to agriculture, however, were increased, partly because of bookkeeping transactions and partly because Congress did not appropriate funds for the 1942 parity payments. Part of the soil conservation payments will be used to stimulate production.

"This fund," the message said, "will not be used for restriction of production except of less needed crops. Payments will be made only to those producers who comply fully in their plantings with the stated war production goals."

A reporter observed that this might be called "policing" of farm production. The President denied this, explaining there would be "incentive" payments for increased production of needed commodities.

The President appealed in the message for the end of special interest blocs, whose unrestricted efforts might start a rising cost of living spiral.

"I have read of this bloc and that bloc and the other bloc, which existed in past Congresses. May this new Congress confine itself to one bloc—a national bloc."

Economic Stabilization.

The President, in concluding his message, made this statement:

"The economic stabilization program, although born of war necessity, will greatly facilitate post-war reconstruction. A determined policy of war taxation and savings will aid in making the postwar problems manageable by reducing the volume of additional borrowing and supporting the stabilization program. Because of the unavoidable magnitude of the interest-bearing debt, taxes probably will never revert to their prewar level. But substantial reduction from the war level will, nevertheless, be possible and will go hand-in-hand with a greater human security if the underlying fiscal structure is kept sound."

A reporter asked whether this meant that the economic stabilization program would be continued for years after the war. The President said this was not his intent. He explained that he was referring to a possible crisis, such as occurred in 1919. If prices could be kept near their present levels, he said, a great many of the troubles which occurred after the last war could be avoided.

Budget Message Highlights

I AM transmitting herewith a war budget exceeding 100 billions of dollars for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1943. . . . This budget presents the maximum program for waging war.

Monthly expenditures for war purposes amounted to two billion dollars just before Pearl Harbor; they no exceed six billion dollars and they will average more than eight billion dollars a month during the fiscal year 1944.

Victory cannot be bought by any amount of money, however large; victory is achieved by the blood of soldiers, the sweat of working men and women, and the sacrifice of all people.

Total war demands simplification of American life. By giving up what we do not need, all of us will be better able to get what we do need.

I have read of this bloc, and that bloc, and the other bloc, which existed in past Congresses. May this new Congress confine itself to one bloc—a national bloc.

My recommendations contemplate that for the fiscal year 1944, 96 cents of every dollar expended by the Federal Government will be used to pay war costs and interest on the public debt, and only four cents for all the so-called "non-war" purposes.

War financing has raised the requirement for interest on the public debt from 1041 million dollars in 1940 . . . to an estimated . . . 300 million dollars for the fiscal year 1944.

By the end of the current fiscal year, the public debt will total .135 billion dollars. By June 30, 1944, it will be about 210 billion dollars.

I believe we should strive to collect not less than 16 billion dollars of additional funds by taxation, savings, or both, during the fiscal year 1944.

On the basis of present legislation, we expect to meet 34 per cent of the total estimated Federal expenditures by current receipts during the fiscal year 1944. If the objective proposed in this message is adopted, we shall meet approximately 50 per cent of expenditures during the fiscal year 1944.

It is more important than ever before to simplify taxation both for taxpayers and for those collecting the tax, and to put our taxes as far as feasible on a pay-as-you-go-basis.

At a time when wages and salaries are stabilized, the receipt of very large net incomes from any source constitutes a gross inequity undermining national unity.

We should remember that helping to finance the war is the privilege mainly of those who still enjoy the receipt of incomes as civilians during the war.

The soldiers of the fighting forces and the workmen engaged in military production want to be assured that they will return to a life of opportunity and security in a society of free men.

Taxes probably will never revert to their pre-war level. But substantial reduction from the war level will, nevertheless, be possible.

NATIONAL INCOME UP SHARPLY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Income payments to individuals amounted to $10,394,000,000 in November, a sharp gain over October, the Commerce Department reported yesterday, and brought the 11-month total to $102,357,000,000.

The department's seasonally adjusted index rose 5.5 points to 186 per cent of the 1935-1939 average. This was the second largest gain on record between two months, being exceeded only by a rise of 5.6 points in December, 1941, over the previous month.

LORD HALIFAX' SON WOUNDED

YORKSHIRE, England, Jan. 11 (AP).—Richard Frederick Wood, 22 years old, youngest son of Ambassador and Lady Halifax, has been wounded seriously while serving with British forces in the Middle East, his relatives were advised today.

Another son, Peter Wood, was killed last October in the Middle East.

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15 BILLIONS SPENT FOR RELIEF SINCE '35, REPORT SHOWS

Details Are Contained in 507-Page Document Sent to Congress by Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—President Roosevelt reported to Congress today that the Government spent more than 15 billion dollars on emergency relief activities from 1935 up to the end of the 1942 fiscal year last June 30.

The major part of the money, the President said, was spent by the Works Projects Administration, which he recently ordered liquidated because of the decline of relief activities due to the war.

Details of the expenditures on relief were contained in a 507-page report which the President sent to Congress today. It listed expenditures up to June 30 of $15,084,249,293, including $10,314,422,219 by WPA, $1,144,172,873 by the Department of Agriculture, $273,857,401 by the War Department, $89,569,481 by the Navy, $203,028,931 by the Department of Interior, $592,623,594 by the Civilian Conservation Corps and $329,515,566 by the National Youth Administration.

The report showed that of $15,243,092,663 made available by Congress in emergency relief appropriations since 1935, there remained on June 30 last an unexpended balance of $158,843,369.

Reflecting the sharp upturn in employment due to the nation's all-out war effort, the report disclosed that relief expenditures dropped from $2,617,974,768 in the 1939 fiscal year to $913,376,715 in 1942.

U. S. BOMBERS SMASH BRIDGE OVER IRRAWADDY IN BURMA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11 (AP). — Heavy and medium bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force dealt a blow to Japanese communications between Northern and Southern Burma yesterday by knocking down the central span of the Myitnge bridge near Mandalay, an American communique announced today.

"This bridge, carrying all vehicular traffic as well as rail traffic across the Irrawaddy, was vital to enemy movements in Central Burma," the communique said.

American fighters based in India, doubling as light bombers, attacked Japanese supply depots in Northeastern Burma with explosives and machine guns.

RUSSIA TO GET PREFERENCE IN WAR SHIPMENTS, ICKES SAYS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Secretary of Interior Ickes told a Russian relief luncheon today that he had received a communication from President Roosevelt directing that Russia henceforth be given preference in shipments of war materials to the fronts.

Asked later to amplify his statement, Ickes told reporters the White House doubtless would be saying more on this subject soon. There was no immediate comment available at the White House.

While Ickes did not amplify his remarks, some of his listeners expressed the opinion he was talking about lend-lease shipments to members of the United Nations.

Gable at Fort Wright, Wash.

FORT GEORGE WRIGHT, Wash., Jan. 11 (AP).—Second Air Force Headquarters announced today First Lieut. Clark Gable, who received his aerial gunner's wings Jan. 7, has been assigned to the Second Air Force and arrived here last night. The announcement said the former film star was not expected to remain long at this base.

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U.S., CHINA SIGN PACT ENDING EXTRATERRITORIAL RIGHTS

London Also Makes Treaty With Chungking Abolishing Special Privileges for Foreigners in Orient.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—China and the United States signed a treaty today abolishing the system of extraterritorial rights in China.

A similar treaty, effective immediately, was signed simultaneously in London between Great Britain and China.

In effect, the treaties abolishing extraterritorial rights place China on a footing of equality with the other United Nations. China is assured that its sovereignty in postwar years will not be impaired by a system granting special rights and privileges in China to foreigners.

The intention of Britain and the United States to end the system of extraterritorial rights by treaty was announced by the two governments last October, and some weeks later draft treaties were submitted to the Chinese Government.

Signed by Hull and Chinese Envoy.

The treaty was signed by Secretary of State Hull and the Chinese Ambassador, Wei Tao-ming, who employed paint brush and ink box for his Chinese signature, then penned his name in English script.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in messages to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill of Britain, expressed "the gratification of the Chinese Government and people" and added:

"This is to me a signal proof of solidarity among the United Nations not only for the purpose of war but also for winning the peace."

The treaty and accompanying notes provide for adjustment of various matters connected with the relinquishment of extraterritoriality.

Among the more important provisions:

Relinquishment by the United States of its extraterritorial jurisdiction; relinquishment of special rights acquired under the Boxer protocol of 1901, including the right to station troops in China; relinquishment of special rights related to the system of treaty ports, the diplomatic quarter at Peiping, and the International Settlements at Shanghai and Amoy, including the special courts at Shanghai.

Existing rights or titles of American nationals with regard to real property in China are assured, but such property is to be subject to Chinese laws concerning taxation, national defense and eminent domain.

New Treaty of Friendship.

The two governments agree they will, at a suitable time, begin negotiations for conclusion of a comprehensive modern treaty of friendship, commerce, navigation and consular rights.

The bulk of extraterritorial rights of both Britain and the United States were based on agreements signed with China in 1843.

Secretary Hull stated:

"All of us have looked forward to this day and it is specially gratifying to me personally that it falls to my lot to sign this significant treaty on behalf of the American Government."

In London, a British Foreign Office spokesman said a similar treaty had been initialed on behalf of India by the Secretary of the Indian Agency.

"The dominions are making their own arrangements, but they have informed us of their complete agreement with our action," he said.

The British-Chinese treaty does not apply to leased territories, such as Kowloon and the adjoining suburban area, which are legally considered to be a part of Hongkong. Britain has not relinquished its claims to sovereignty over Hongkong, now held by the Japanese.

CHINA HAILS END OF 'FOREIGN' SYSTEM

By A. T. STEELE
The Chicago Daily News—Post-Dispatch Special Radio. Copyright, 1943.

CHUNGKING, Jan. 11.—Emancipation from extraterritoriality is hailed here as China's biggest international success in more than 100 years. The Chinese can at last be sure that once the Japanese are ousted from China, they will enjoy real and unqualified freedom for the first time in a century.

It will, of course, take months, perhaps years, to complete the readjustments necessitated by the new order of things. China already has taken the first steps in the long process of preparing its judicial machinery for the change. Countless details relating to the rights of foreigners residing and doing business in China remain to be defined.

The new situation poses interesting problems for Americans in China. Americans pass into the jurisdiction of the Chinese courts and Chinese laws. Yet there are at present no American lawyers practicing in Free China and very few Americans who know anything about Chinese law. The American Embassy's only English translation of Chinese civil and criminal codes was lost when the Japanese took over the Embassy offices in Peiping. There is another copy, however, in Washington, which could be microfilmed and sent here by air.

Americans will, presumably, be subject to Chinese income tax, registration tax and stamp tax regulations. Yet no American knows quite what his responsibilities are. Since the Japanese occupation of treaty ports, where most American interests were concentrated, there has been little reason for litigation involving Americans.

BRITISH FIGHTERS POUND FRANCE IN DAYLIGHT SWEEPS

Coastal Area, Rail Targets Attacked — Essen Hard Hit by Night Flyers, Big Fires Set.

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Squadrons of Royal Air Force Spitfire fighters swept 50 miles across the bulge of the French coast between Dunkerque and Abbeville in a daylight raid today, the Air Ministry announced.

Other aircraft of the fighter command, it said, attacked railway targets in Northern France in a continuation of the pounding which has been going on for weeks against Axis-controlled French transportation.

One British fighter failed to return from the operations, the ministry said.

Essen, site of the great Krupp armament works ,was heavily hit Saturday night by R. A. F. bombers which unloaded a great weight of explosives—including two-ton "block-busters," on the city in the fifth raid on the German Ruhr in seven nights.

Pilots returning from the assault, which was carried out under excellent weather conditions, said they left vast fires raging in the Essen industrial area, some of them visible for 100 miles.

The number of planes which took part in the raid was not officially disclosed, but the acknowledgment that seven were lost might be taken as an indication that 140 or 150 participated. Experience in the past has shown that a loss of 5 per cent of planes participating in such raids may be expected.

The airmen reported they were met by heavy anti-aircraft fire and swarms of German night fighters over the target.

A single German raider bombed and machine-gunned an East Anglia town today, killing five persons and causing considerable damage. Earlier, two raiders strafed and bombed a town on the east coast. One of the bombers, believed to be Dornier 217s, was hit by ground fire and seen to plunge into the sea.

(An overwhelming rate of victories over enemy aircraft is being maintained by American bombers in Europe, Lieut. Col. Carl Norcross said yesterday in a statement issued by the War Department. Norcross has just returned from England.

(On 23 consecutive missions over Europe, he said, they shot down 104 German planes in combat, probably destroyed 108 and damaged 117, with a loss of only 18.

(Appearing later on the Army Hour radio program, Norcross reported that "for each 1000 bombers which had taken off from England only 16 failed to return.")

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WAR BUDGET TO BE STUDIED CLOSELY, CONGRESSMEN SAY

McKellar Asserts Senate Committee 'Will Go Into Every Request' to Bar Waste.

GEORGE PREDICTS ENFORCED LOANS

Wallgren Pleased With Roosevelt Pay-as-You-Go Suggestion—Other Comment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Congressional leaders said today that President Roosevelt's 109-billion-dollar budget would be subjected to careful scrutiny to prevent any waste of funds in carrying out the war effort.

Acting Chairman McKellar (Dem.), Tennessee, said the Senate Appropriations Committee intended to go into every request for funds, even if it took all of the time of the members from other congressional duties.

"We are all intensely desirous of aiding the war effort in every way," he told reporters, "but we will be on the lookout at all times for the Government's interests in these appropriations."

Senator Lodge (Rep.), Massachusetts, a member of the committee, said he felt sure Congress would be willing to vote "all the money that is needed to win the war," adding: "But every appropriation is going to have to be justified."

George for Forced Loans.

Chairman George (Dem.), Georgia, of the Senate Finance Committee said he was glad the President had set a goal of obtaining half of prospective outgo currently through taxes or enforced savings.

"In my judgment," George said, "the whole amount of additional money to be raised currently will have to come from enforced loans. I do not believe we can increase direct taxes very much."

Senator Wallgren (Dem.), Washington, said he was particularly pleased with President Roosevelt's suggestion for pay-as-you-go collection of income taxes and hoped that the proposal would be adopted speedily by Congress.

Senator Byrd (Dem.), Virginia, commented that the new budget would require careful analysis by Congress, and Senator Barbour (Rep.), New Jersey, alluded to the fund request as "staggering in its proportions."

Non-Defense Cuts Urged.

Other comment included:

Senator Nye (Rep.) North Dakota—"The budget appears to be affording some reductions in non-defense spending but not nearly so much as can be accomplished if the Congress will use its knife on the overload of personnel employed right here in Washington. There must be a chance to study the message before one can comment generally upon it, but offhand I would say there had been little enough thought of a chance to lessen defense expenditures. With 96 cents of every dollar being spent going to the war cause, we must see that a chance to save rests there largely. I believe these savings can be accomplished without in the slightest degree jeopardizing the war effort."

House Republican Leader Martin, Massachusetts: "I couldn't hear the message very well while it was being read (the House loud speaker system was out of order), but apparently there is a lot of work for Congress in scrutinizing the requests, and it also would appear that the people are going to be asked to tighten up their belts a little more."

Representative Taber (Rep.), New York, ranking minority member of the House Appropriations Committee: "Of course, everyone wants to see what's needed for the war complied with, but when he talks about an international WPA and other such schemes, it is a menace to a permanent peace. The President showed us plainly places where we could cut."

Pay-As-You-Go Tax Predicted.

Beardsley Ruml, Sponsor of a pay-as-you-go income tax plan, yesterday predicted "early action by Congress" and expressed hope the legislation could be approved by March 1, 15 days before 1942 tax returns are due.

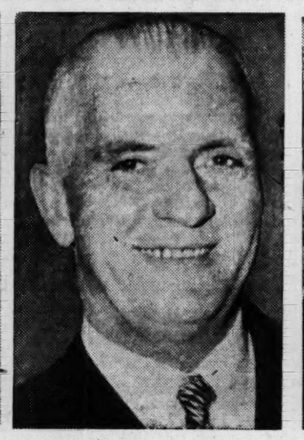
"The strong interest everywhere in the pay-as-you-go plan will result in early action by Congress," the chairman of New York's Federal Reserve Bank said. "In this way the ground will be cleared for other urgent wartime measures.

"The questions which have been raised can and will be answered. I feel sure we can all look forward to a successful solving of our old income tax debt problem."

Ruml recalled President Roosevelt's approval of pay-as-you-go in principle, noting that the only question the President raised was whether the Treasury would lose money. Ruml told reporters the total loss over a generation's time would be about the same as one month's Government expenditures. In return for this, he asserted, the country would remedy "an old defect in our income tax procedure, a defect which has now had the result of putting 27 million income taxpayers in debt for the tax on their last year's income."

Their Nominations Sent to Senate

PRENTISS M. BROWN



EDWARD J. FLYNN

JOSH LEE

The Senate was asked today by President Roosevelt to confirm Flynn as Minister to Australia, Lee as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board and Brown as Price Administrator.

'Who's Who' of Supreme Court Nominee

Continued From Page One.

mies, without proving specific criminal acts.

His View on Gang Menace.

"We shall not overcome the gang menace by relying on our present legal machinery and our present conceptions of crime," Dean Rutledge said then. "The gang system operates to conceal evidence of specific acts, and when such evidence exists, it terrorizes witnesses and jurors.

"It may be that we shall be driven to adopt forms of law which will recognize and define public enemies, and will make it possible to remove them without conviction of specific acts. This will be difficult, but there are possible ways to do it."

As such possible methods, he suggested investigation of gangsters' incomes in relation to their known business activities, extension of vagrancy statutes, and inquiry into the established associations of individuals. If men could not be convicted and imprisoned by such methods, he said, they could at least be placed under bond and required to make reports to the authorities. While such measures have not since been generally enacted, the end sought has been accomplished in part by the increased activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and by use of the statutes against income tax evasion.

Child Labor Legislation.

Dean Rutledge entered vigorously into the discussion of the proposed child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution, which was submitted by Congress to the states after the Supreme Court had twice held enactments against child labor to be unconstitutional, as a violation of state rights.

"Congress," Rutledge wrote, "three times has overwhelmingly declared regulation of child labor to be an appropriate function of the Federal Government. But this view has been overruled by the views of five men who happen to constitute a majority of the Supreme Court."

Before a House committee at Jefferson City, he argued for ratification of the amendment, against former Senator James A. Reed, who represented the American Bar Association, and representatives of Catholic, Lutheran and farm groups. The opposition to ratification prevailed here and in other states, and the amendment has never become part of the Constitution.

For National Incorporations.

He proposed a national incorporation law to supersede the state chartering system, at least for corporations in interstate commerce. He gave credit for this idea to Charles Nagel, who had advocated such a plan when he was Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Taft's cabinet, and to another distinguished St. Louis lawyer, Frederick W. Lehmann, who had made a like proposal while serving as Solicitor General of the United States. He referred to their opinions as the "St. Louis School of Thought" on this subject. He cited also an indorsement of the same idea by Robert S. Brookings, former head of Washington University Corporation and founder of Brookings Institution.

In 1935 he renewed his advocacy of national incorporation in an article written for the Post-Dispatch in support of the Wheeler-Rayburn utility holding company bill. "The system of state incorporation," he wrote, "has produced the holding company and the whole train of speculative devices which have appeared during its lifetime. In so far as the holding company is permitted to continue in interstate commerce, it should be required to do so by qualifying under a national incorporation act."

Referring to the prior suggestions of Nagel and Lehmann, Dean Rutledge said:

"Had this wise counsel been followed, it is probable that the holding company never would have appeared; at any rate, it could not have attained its present power. What colossal loss this might have saved the American people probably never will be known. It must not be repeated."

He upheld President Roosevelt's proposal that control of local utilities should be taken from a few financial centers and that interstate power holding companies should be placed in the way to ultimate extinction.

"Freedom for Thought We Hate."

With other members of the Law School faculty, he protested against a bill pending before the Arkansas Legislature early in 1935, to make possession and distribution of seditious literature a felony. Quoting from an utterance of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Dean Rutledge said:

"I hope Arkansas will not rank itself with Tennessee in the suppression of free speech and thought. Under our form of government, there should be freedom even for the thought we hate."

The Washington University dean severely censured the failure of the Missouri Legislature, at the 1933 and 1935 sessions, to adopt measures urged by the Missouri Bar Survey for reform of the criminal code. He held that judicial comment on the evidence should be permitted in Missouri courts, and pointed to the then recent Hauptmann trial in New Jersey, and to English court practice, as supporting this idea. He termed criminal law and procedure the "stepchild" of the American court system, and attributed the failure to accomplish needed reforms to the influence of "disreputable criminal lawyers" in legislative bodies.

In a discussion of "rugged individualism" and its opposites in the depression days of early 1933, Rutledge termed Government control the only alternative to self-control in corporate affairs. To show that self-control had not been exercised, he cited figures of 1929, showing that 200 corporations then held more than one-fifth of the national wealth.

His View of Constitution.

He has long maintained that the General Welfare clause of the Constitution justifies a broader conception of the powers of the Federal Government.

"If our National Government is without the power to control production, to place limits upon the scope and methods of unfair competitions and to regulate all phases of industrial and commercial life which fundamentally affect these problems," he said in 1933, "the only alternative is continuance of the economic disorder with which we have struggled for four years.'

Discussing the country's social and economic future in 1934, he declared that the handwriting on the wall pointed to the inevitable passing of the states as centers of real sovereignty, and continued:

"It has been asked whether we are heading for recovery or reconstruction. We do not yet know. But if the national psychology, the emotional hang-over from the days of individualism, is so great that it will prevent us from creating an intelligent nationalism in the legal and political structures, to match the existing industrial nationalism, we shall only have deferred the problem."

"Of what good is the law," he asked in one of his most quoted utterances, "if it does not serve human needs?" He has described himself as "not a radical in any sense," but said he could not remain blind to existing ills, and sought to remedy them as far as possible.

"Democracy," he said, "is a perpetual compromise, ever-shifting in its major incidence upon particular human interests, between security and change.

"What it gives or permits us today, it takes away tomorrow. But it always brings to us and to others new freedoms to take the place of those which vanish with the past. What men lose today as individuals they gain tomorrow as groups."

With the late E. M. Grossman, he advocated establishment of the public defender system in St. Louis courts. In 1935 he conducted night classes in government at a downtown hotel, under the auspices of the young men's division of the Chamber of Commerce.

Dean Rutledge went from Washington University in 1935 to Iowa State University, where he became dean of the law school. In 1938, when a Supreme Court vacancy existed, his appointment to the court was advocated by various groups. Felix Frankfurter received the appointment, but early in 1939 Rutledge was named a Justice of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Judge Rutledge is 48 years old, and was born in Cloverport, Ky., son of a Baptist preacher. He attended Maryville College in Tennessee for three years, and took his B. A. degree at the University of Wisconsin. His study of law was begun in the University of Indiana, and he taught schools in Indiana, New Mexico and Colorado before taking his law degree at the University of Colorado. He taught at Boulder, Colo., before being called to Washington University in 1931.

His stay in New Mexico and Colorado was due to a physician's discovery that he was threatened by tuberculosis. After winning his fight for health, he was married in 1917 to a Michigan girl, Miss Annabel Person, who he had met at Indiana University, and who had been substitute teacher of a language class in which he was enrolled. Judge and Mrs. Rutledge have three children. He is a Democrat, and his present voting residence is in Iowa City, Ia.

RUTLEDGE HOPES TO VISIT ST. LOUIS AFTER SENATE CONFIRMS HIS NOMINATION

WILEY B. RUTLEDGE JR., nominated today by President Roosevelt to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court, hopes to visit St. Louis following confirmation of his nomination by the Senate, he told friends here by telephone today.

He had been scheduled to address a joint meeting of the Washington Univrsity Y. M. C. A.-Y. W. C. A. Jan. 21, but he informed Arno Haack, executive secretary of the university Y. M. C. A., that he could not say whether he could be here on that date. Haack said the Y. M. C. A. board of which Rutledge was a member during his years as dean of the Washington University Law School, would meet tonight to set a tentative date in early February.

Rutledge also informed William W. Crowdus, president of the St. Louis Bar Association, that he would be happy to attend a meeting of the organization when arrangements could be made. He retains his membership in the association. Crowdus said he is the first of its members to be nominated to the Supreme Court.

CONVICT SERVING FOR ROBBERY FINDS PURSE AND RETURNS IT

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 11.—Discovery of an honest man in the penitentiary was reported today by Warden Paul E. Kaiser.

Kaiser said Barney Isbell, St. Louis convict serving 15 years for robbery, had turned in to the Warden a pocketbook containing $37 which Isbell, a trusty helper on the prison garbage truck, found on a Jefferson City street yesterday. The pocketbook, which apparently had dropped from an automobile, was returned to the woman who lost it before she knew it was missing, Kaiser said.

The Warden said Isbell would get a day off for his honesty and probably would receive a credit on his merit allowance. He has four years of his sentence to serve, under the seven-twelfths of sentence merit rule.

Burglars Steal $235 in Jewelry.

Burglars entered the home of Robert Epstein, 2730A North Taylor avenue, early yesterday and stole jewelry valued at $235. Epstein told police the jewelry included a diamond ring, a watch, a wedding ring and a pair of earrings.

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DRAFT VIOLATIONS ARE CHARGED IN 37 INDICTMENTS

Cases Included in 79 True Bills Returned by Federal Grand Jury in Partial Report.

Thirty-seven indictments charging violations of the Selective Service Act—the largest group ever voted here—were included in 79 true bills returned today by the Federal grand jury, in a partial report to Judge Charles B. Davis.

Fifteen of the defendants gave local addresses when they registered originally.

Accused of failing to report changes of addresses were Robert Bogle, 112½ N. Sixth street Marvin Carter, 2013 Franklin avenue; James C. Dycus, 3805 West Pine boulevard; William Harris, 2353 Scott avenue; John T. Hornsby, 410 North Broadway; Delworth V. LaChance, 4700 Sacramento avenue; Albert Nehren, 2744 Chippewa street; Levi Ratiff, 917 North Ewing avenue; James D. Smith, 2643 Delmar boulevard; Donald Terry, 902A South Sarah street; Jesse Williams, 2202 Randolph street; James P. Watts, 5946 Laura avenue, and Eddie Marshall, 3526A Cozens avenue.

Harold W. Hopman, 2517A North Jefferson avenue, was charged with failure to report for physical examination and Milton A. Kullar, 7223 Arthur avenue, Richmond Heights, was accused of falsely claiming that he supported a 10-year-old daughter, in seeking draft exemption.

Of the other 22 accused of violating the Selective Service Act, 15 were listed as residents of Eastern Missouri towns, while the addresses of seven were not given.

Edwin R. Gulick, 3507 Norwood avenue, who pleaded guilty last Oct. 8 of wearing the uniform of a Major of infantry without authorization, was indicted on a charge of again wearing the uniform on Nov. 21. Agents who investigated his case said that he had admitted the second offense, but claimed he wore the uniform only for 10 minutes in an effort to sell it.

Mrs. Nellie Collins, 1203 Wachtel avenue, Lemay, was indicted on a charge of defrauding the Government by cashing two $50 allotment checks from Benjamin F. Hofflinger, a soldier who was not her husband.

Five of the indictments were suppressed. District Attorney Harry C. Blanton recessed the grand jury indefinitely, subject to call.

JUDGE RUTLEDGE NOMINATED FOR SUPREME COURT

Continued From Page One.

to the Senate on Monday as Minister to Australia.

"In addition, I am appointing you my personal representative with the rank of ambassador. I do so because in the very large area of the Southwest Pacific, I want to feel free to avail myself of your services in various other forms of activity, over and above your duties as Minisiter.

"For example, Hon. Patrick J. Hurley, in addition to being Minister to New Zealand, is a General in the Army, and I have used his services in many different places outside of New Zealand proper and in ways and for purposes which do not fall directly under his ministerial capacity."

Some of Hurley's recent assignments have taken him to Moscow and Cairo.

Premature Announcement.

Flynn disclosed in New York Friday that the President was going to give him a diplomatic appointment and that he was giving up the Democratic chairmanship. This was against all White House precedent, which has followed the policy of withholding announcement of nominations requiring confirmation until their submission to the Senate.

By way of explanation, Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said that Flynn had sent out a call for the Democratic Committee meeting Friday, then phoned the White House and talked with an official who told him erroneously the President was sending up his nomination that day.

After receiving queries from the press in New York about his call for the committee meeting and believing that his nomination had gone to the Senate, Flynn put out the story, Early asserted.

Actually, there was no Senate session on Friday, and its first meeting since was today's.

Early said Flynn would receive a minister's pay rather than that of an ambassador, and that he assumed Flynn would act in his capacity as an ambassador any time he left Australia. A minister receives $10,000 a year and an ambassador $17,500.

Roosevelt's Eighth Justice.

The nomination of Judge Rutledge to the Supreme Court was the eighth appointment to the tribunal made by President Roosevelt and set a new high record for the number named by a single President since the administration of George Washington.

Five new appointees each were named by Presidents Lincoln, Jackson and Taft. President Washington named the original six members of the Court and filled seven vacancies.

In addition to new appointments, Roosevelt elevated Chief Justice Stone from the position of Associate Justice to succeed Charles Evans Hughes as head of the tribunal.

Justice Owen J. Roberts, named by President Hoover in 1930, is the only person now on the Court not appointed to his present position by Roosevelt.

Judge Rutledge is the first member of a Federal Court of Appeals named to the high tribunal by the President. He also is the first appointed from the West by Roosevelt.

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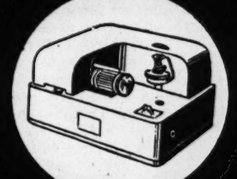

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Private Escorts Mrs. Roosevelt Home, Kept as Guest for Dinner

President's Wife Accepts His Offer to See Her to Street Car, But Then Decides to Walk to White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Pvt. First Class Harold R. Chrisman of Syracuse, N. Y., had six hours to kill between trains here yesterday, so he had dinner at the White House.

Chrisman, a military policeman, encountered Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in the U. S. O. lounge at Union Station and they struck up a conversation. Mrs. Roosevelt was there to meet her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger, of Seattle, whose train was late.

Finally Mrs. Roosevelt gave up waiting and set out to catch a street car for home. Pvt. Chrisman offered to escort her to the trolley and she said:

"I'd be honored to have an M. P. accompany me."

Once outside, she said, "Oh, let's walk." So they hiked the mile and a half to the White House, Mrs. Roosevelt pointing out places of interest on the way.

"She's a fast walker," Chrisman related later, "and I had a time trying to keep up with her."

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

PVT. FIRST CLASS HAROLD R. CHRISMAN

On reaching the executive mansion the President's wife asked the soldier in to dinner. There was a turkey, "one that came too late for Christmas," she said, and various trimmings.

Others at the table were Mrs. Harry Hopkins and young Diana Hopkins and Mrs. George S. Huntington of Charleston, S. C., a house guest. The Boettigers arrived before the meal was over.

The talk was mostly about the war, Chrisman said, as he caught his train for Cincinnati.

Higher Priority for War Housing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—A blanket rating of AA-3 was assigned today by the War Production Board to deliveries of materials for construction of most of the war housing projects sponsored by the National Housing Agency. The up-rating applies to war housing whether publicly or privately financed, and to conversion of existing structures as well as new construction.

10 MORE RAID WARNING SIRENS FOR CITY URGED

$50,000 May Be Needed for Dependable Alarm System, Doyne Reports.

The city's third test of its air raid alarm signal system, held in conjunction with the practice blackout Dec. 14, showed continued improvement, but the limitations of the system are such that consideration must now be given to spending perhaps $50,000 for a permanent, dependable alarm system, Director of Public Utilities Max H. Doyne reported today.

Doyne, who is chief of the OCD utilities function, submitted his report to OCD Co-ordinator Harry D. McBride. For the permanent system he recommended installation of 10 Chrysler-Bell Victory sirens.

Doyne renewed his suggestion that, to avoid confusion with the air raid alarm, consideration be given to forbidding the use of sirens on emergency vehicles, and that other warning devices be substituted there.

In 60 per cent of the city's area, the report said, the Dec. 14 alarm was recorded as loud. In 30 per cent it was medium, and in 5 per cent, faint. There were no reports from 5 per cent of the city.

In the Nov. 13 test signals were reported loud in 25 per cent of the city, medium in 50 per cent and faint in 25 per cent.

The Dec. 14 alarm was given at 175 points. Factory whistles, sirens and locomotive whistles were used to give the alarm.

Doyne recommended that when a proposed surprise blackout is held the OCD chain system of telephone calls be used to spread the word to the signal points. He pointed out that a factor in the improvement shown Dec. 14 may well have been that the blackout had been widely publicised in advance.

ORDER BARS PUNCH BOARDS

The Federal Trade Commission today ordered the Purity Candy Co., 1135 North Sixth street, to cease distribution of punch boards offering candy as a prize. The order followed a complaint filed Dec. 1 which Peter and James Anastasoff, owners, chose not to contest. Peter Anastasoff told a Post-Dispatch reporter the company had not knowingly violated the law.

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Nine-Stripe Canadian Beavers. Dark, deep-piled, lustrous — $699

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ROOSEVELT TEXT: 'THE MAXIMUM PROGRAM FOR WAGING WAR'

Average of $500 Worth of Goods And Services for Civilians Next Year, Cut of 25 Pct. From 1941

'We Must Assure Each Citizen the Necessities of Life at Prices He Can Pay'—'By Giving Up What We Do Not Need, All of Us Will Be Better Able to Get What We Do Need.'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—The text of President Roosevelt's budget message to Congress today follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith a war budget exceeding 100 billion dollars for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1943. Last year I called the budget an instrument for transforming a peace economy into a war economy. This budget presents the maximum program for waging war.

We wage total war because our very existence is threatened. Without that supreme effort we cannot hope to retain the freedom and self-respect which give life its value.

Total war is grim reality. It means the dedication of our lives and resources to a single objective: Victory.

Total war in a Democracy is a violent conflict in which everyone must anticipate that both lives and possessions will be assigned to their most effective use in the common effort—the effort for community survival—nation survival.

In total war we are all soldiers, whether in uniform, overalls or shirt sleeves.

WAR EXPENDITURES

The huge and expanding rate of war expenditures shows our determination to equip our fighting forces and those of our allies with the instruments of war needed for victory. Monthly expenditures for war purposes amounted to two billion dollars just after Pearl Harbor; they now exceed six billion dollars and they will average more than eight billion dollars a month during the fiscal year 1944. For the whole of the current fiscal year total war expenditures are now estimated at 77 billion dollars; for the next fiscal year, at 100 billion dollars. These estimates include the net outlays of Government corporations for war purposes and assume only a small rise in prices.

Victory cannot be bought with any amount of money, however large; victory is achieved by the blood of soldiers, the sweat of working men and women, and the sacrifice of all people. But a 100-billion-dollar expenditure program does reflect a national effort of gigantic magnitude. It calls for vision on the part of those in charge of war production, ingenuity of management, and the skill, devotion and tenacity of the men on the farms and in the factories. It makes possible the expansion of our armed forces necessary to offensive operations, the production of planes and munitions to provide unquestioned superiority, and the construction of ships which will make it possible for us to strike at the enemy wherever he may be. It reflects the determination of the civilians to "pass the ammunition." Moreover, consumers' goods and services will have to be produced in an amount adequate to maintain the health and productivity of the civilian population. And all of this will have to be done while we are withdrawing millions of men from production for service in the armed forces.

Some persons may believe that such a program is fantastic. My reply is that this program is feasible. If the nation's man power and resources are fully harnessed, I am confident that the objective of this program can be reached, but it requires a complete recognition of the necessities of total war by all — management, labor, farmers, consumers and public servants—regardless of party. Production short of these military requirements would be a betrayal of our fighting men.

This budget does not include the detailed estimates of war expenditures which would reveal information to our enemies. An additional reason for such action at this time is that rapid developments on far-flung battle fronts make it impossible to submit a detailed war budget for a year ending 18 months hence. I shall continue, however, to report on the broad categories of war expenditures. The following table summarizes our present estimates of war expenditures from general and special accounts and by Government corporations.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR WAR, FISCAL YEARS 1943 AND 1944

(Billions) Object of Expenditure.	Fiscal 1943.	Fiscal 1944.
Munitions	$43	$66
Military and civilian pay, subsistence and travel	15	21
Industrial construction	6	2
Other construction	8	5
Other, including agricultural Lend-Lease	5	6
Total	$77	$100

This spring I shall submit the necessary information upon which the Congress can base war appropriations for the fiscal year 1944. In the meantime there are available about 170 billion dollars unspent war appropriations and authorizations; about two-thirds of this amount is already obligated or committed. Further appropriations will soon be needed to permit letting of contracts with industry for the next year.

THE PROCUREMENT OF MUNITIONS

Total mobilization of all our men and women, all our equipment, and all our materials in a balanced proportion program will enable us to accomplish the production goals underlying this war budget.

Manpower—Marked progress has been made in mobilizing man power. In spite of the increase in the armed services, industrial production rose by 46 per cent, and agricultural production by 15 per cent between calendar years 1940 and 1942. Industrial production has not been delayed and crops have not been lost because of lack of man power except in a few isolated cases. More than 10 million people have been added to the employed or the armed forces since the summer of 1940, seven million of whom were unemployed and more than three million of whom are additions to the nation's labor and armed forces.

Man-power mobilization is now entering a much more difficult phase. During the calendar year 1943 approximately six million people will be needed above present requirements for the armed services and war production. This number can be obtained by transferring from less essential work, and by drawing into the working force people who have not recently sought employment. Vigorous action is required to mobilize and train our reserve of women and young people, to accelerate the transfer of workers to essential industries, and to reduce harmful turn-over and migration of workers in essential industries. It also requires prevention of labor hoarding and elimination of hiring restrictions based on sex, creed or race. I reiterate my previous recommendation for a unified and adequate rehabilitation service to make available a million persons for war industry and to restore to civil employment persons who are being disabled in the armed forces.

Man-power needs of the armed forces and of war production during the calendar year 1943 can be met without impairment of essential civilian requirements. I stress the important distinction between "essential requirements" and the thousand and one things that are non-essentials or luxuries. The production of these non-essentials wastes man power at a time when careful economy and greater efficiency in the use of our man-power resources is imperative. Private thought and public discussion of this subject are very necessary.

Equipment—Were it not for an unprecedented program of conversion and the building up of a new war industry during the past two and one-half years, we could not expect to fulfill the war-production program outlined in this message.

Some progress, but not enough, has been made in spreading war contracts more widely among medium-sized and smaller plants. Further efforts are necessary. In certain cases, of course, saving of man power and materials requires concentration in those plants best equipped to produce a given commodity.

Materials—Furthermore, war production is limited by our supply of raw materials. The available materials must be transformed into the maximum of striking power. The production of less urgent or the wrong quantity of items, or poor scheduling of production in any single plant or in the munitions program as a whole, results in waste of precious materials. The nation's war production must be so scheduled that the right items are produced in the right amounts at the right time.

War Contracts — The procurement program must achieve maximum production with minimum waste and with the speed essential in time of war. This is the controlling objective not only for the original negotiation of contracts but also for the renegotiation required by law. The law provides for the prevention or recapture of excessive profits, thus supplementing and reinforcing the objectives of the excess-profits tax. I believe that control of the costs of production is of equal importance.

The proper negotiation and renegotiation of contracts must strive to reconcile the avoidance of excessive profits with the maintenance of incentives to economical management.

FARM AND FOOD PROGRAM

Food is a primary weapon of war. An adequate food supply is, therefore, a basic aspect of a total war program. I have placed in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture full responsibility for determining and fulfilling the food requirements in this war. Our agricultural production is larger than ever in our history, but the needs of our armed services and our allies are so great that a shortage of certain foods is inevitable. The production of the less-needed commodities must be reduced, while the production of commodities for war and essential civilian use must be increased. It is imperative also that this increased demand for food be adjusted to available supplies. There will be sufficient volume in our bill of fare but less variety. That may hurt our taste but not our health.

To facilitate this program, I am recommending appropriations for aids to agriculture totaling 837 million dollars for the fiscal year 1944. Among the major items included in the 837-million-dollar total are 400 million for conservation and use of agricultural land resources; 194 million for parity payments on the 1942 crops; and 96 million for exportation and domestic consumption of surplus commodities. Other large items included are 64 million dollars for payments under the Sugar Act; 38 million for the Farm Security Administration; and 31 million for reductions in interest rates on farm mortgages.

Prior to the 1943 appropriation acts, annual appropriations for parity payments were made a year in advance of actual need, and acreage allotments for the year ahead were used as a factor in determining payments on the crops of the current year. In the 1943 budget and appropriations acts, provisions were made to insure that all factors used in determining the amount of parity payments on the crops of a given year would pertain to the program of that year. Also, to bring this item into conformity with our general budgetary practice, the annual cash appropriation for parity payments was omitted, but the Secretary was authorized to incur contractual obligations assuring the co-operating producers of cotton, corn, wheat, rice and tobacco that such payments would be made, if and as necessary, on their 1942 crops.

The appropriation now requested, therefore, is simply the amount estimated to be necessary to compensate the producers of corn, wheat and certain minor types of tobacco for the disparity between the market returns from the normal yield of their 1942 allotted acreage and the parity price return from that production. It is expected that no parity payments will be necessary on the 1942 crops of cotton, rice and most types of tobacco.

Since the established national policy is to assure the co-operating producers of these basic crops parity prices on the normal yields of their allotted acreages, I am again recommending that the authority to incur contractual obligations for such payments on future crops be renewed.

On the other hand, I am recommending a reduction of 50 million dollars in the appropriation for conservation and use of agricultural land resources. I am also directing the Secretary of Agriculture to utilize the 400 million dollars still provided under this heading as fully and effectively as the basic law will permit to encourage greater production of the crops essential to the war effort. This fund will not be used for restriction of production except of less needed crops. Payments will be made only to those producers who comply fully in their plantings with the stated war-production goals.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities the budget includes only the permanent annual appropriation of 30 per cent of customs revenues provided by law, plus reappropriation of unobligated balances. The food-stamp plan, which is a major item of the current program, will be discontinued shortly. Although other items such as school lunch and school milk projects and the direct distribution of surplus commodities are somewhat expanded, there will be an over-all reduction of about 30 million dollars.

Provision for operations under the Farm Tenant Act and for loans, grants and rural rehabilitation are continued on about the same level as for the current year. Small farms, like other small war plants, must be encouraged to make a maximum contribution to the war. I hope the Congress will give as much sympathetic consideration to these smaller and poorer farmers as it has given to the smaller and poorer industrial concerns.

Because no one can immediately foresee all the needs we may encounter in fulfilling our essential war requirements for agriculture, various loans and purchase operations, involving contingent liabilities which cannot be exactly predetermined, may be necessary.

CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION

In spite of a 100-billion-dollar war program, civilians can be supplied with an average of about $500 worth of goods and services during the next year. This implies an average reduction of almost 25 per cent in civilian consumption below the record level of the calendar year 1941. Even then most of us will be better fed, better clothed and better housed than other peoples in the world. Do not let us assume from that statement, however, that there is no need for great improvement in the living conditions of a large segment of our population.

It is the responsibility of the Government to plan for more production of essential civilian goods and less of non-essential goods.

Production and distribution of goods should be simplified and standardized; unnecessary costs and frills should be eliminated. Total war demands simplification of American life. By giving up what we do not need, all of us will be better able to get what we do need.

In order to distribute the scarce necessities of life equitably we are rationing some commodities. By rationing we restrict consumption, but only to assure to each civilian his share of basic commodities.

The essentials for civilian life also include a good standard of health and medical service, education and care for children in wartime as well as in peace.

THE STABILIZATION PROGRAM

We must assure each citizen the necessities of life at prices which he can pay. Otherwise, rising prices will lift many goods beyond his reach just as surely as if those goods did not exist. By a concerted effort to stabilize prices, rents and wages we have succeeded in keeping the rise in the cost of living within narrow bounds. We shall continue those efforts, and we shall succeed. By making effective use of all measures of control, we shall be able to stabilize prices with only a limited use of subsidies to stimulate needed production.

Some would like to see the controls relaxed for this or that special group. They forget that to relax controls for one group is an argument to relax for other groups, thereby starting the cost-of-living spiral which would undermine the war effort and cause grave postwar difficulties. Economic stabilization for all groups—not for just the other fellow—is the only policy consistent with the requirements of total war. I have read of this bloc, and that bloc, and the other bloc, which existed in past Congresses. May this new Congress confine itself to one bloc—a national bloc.

Stabilization goes beyond effective price control. Under war conditions a rise in profits, wages and farm incomes unfortunately does not increase the supply of goods for civilians; it merely invites the bidding up of prices of scarce commodities. The stabilization of incomes and the absorption of excess purchasing power by fiscal measures are essential for the success of the stabilization program. I am confident that the Congress will implement that program by adequate legislation increasing taxation, savings or both. Thus, we will help to "pay as we go" and make the coming peace easier for ourselves and our children.

CIVILIAN CONTROLS IN TOTAL WAR

Total war requires nothing less than organizing all the human and material resources of the nation. To accomplish this all-out mobilization speedily, effectively and fairly we have had to adopt extensive controls over civilian life. We use the Selective Service system to man the armed forces. We are systematizing the movement of labor to assure needed man power to war industries and agriculture. We regulate prices, wages, salaries and rents; we limit consumer credit; we allocate scarce raw materials; and we ration scarce consumer goods—all to the end of providing the materials of war and distributing the sacrifices equitably.

Such regulations and restrictions have complicated our daily lives. We save rubber, metal, fats—everything. We fill out forms, carry coupons, answer questionnaires. This is all new. We have overdone it in many cases. By trial and error we are learning simpler and better methods. But remember always that reaching the objective is what counts most. There is no easy, pleasant way to restrict the living habits—the eating, clothing, heating, travel and working habits—of 130 million people. There is no easy, pleasant way to wage total war.

About 400,000 civilian employes of the Federal Government are engaged in the task of civilian administration for total war. They direct and schedule war production; handle the procurement of food, munitions and equipment for our armed forces and our allies; supervise wartime transportation; administer price, wage, rent, labor and materials controls and commodity rationing; conduct economic and propaganda offensives against our enemies; and do necessary paper work for the armed forces.

Besides these Government employes, millions of men and women volunteers — who draw no pay — are carrying out tasks of war administration, many of them after long hours at their regular occupation. These patriotic citizens are serving on draft boards, on war price and ration boards, in the civilian defense organization, the war bond campaign and many other activities. They deserve the gratitude of their countrymen.

More than 1,600,000—or approximately three-fifths—of all Federal civilian employes are engaged directly in war production. They build and load ships, make guns and shells, repair machines and equipment, build arsenals and camps, sew uniforms, operate airports and signal systems. These are the workers in Navy yards, arsenals, storage depots, military airfields and other operating centers. It is scarcely ethical to try to make people believe that these workers are holding down armchair or unnecessary Government jobs.

This huge organization, created overnight to meet our war needs, could not be expected to function smoothly from the very start. Congressional committees and many individuals have made helpful suggestions. Criticism is welcome if it is based on truth. We will continue our efforts to make the organization more fully effective.

Compensation of Federal Employes. Last month the Congress took temporary and emergency action, which will expire April 30, 1943, relative to compensation for Federal employes. The legislation removed inequities, lengthened the work-week to conserve man power, increased payment for longer hours, and provided bonus payments for certain employes. The pay increases should be met largely by reducing the total number of employes proportionate to the increase in the work-week.

In the present appropriation requests and expenditure estimates for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944, no allowance has been made for any cost increase resulting from the adjustment in Federal salaries.

The problems of Federal salary administration need further study in the early days of the new Congress for enactment of more permanent legislation for the duration of the war.

"NON-WAR" EXPENDITURES

I am making recommendations in the usual detail for so-called "non-war" appropriations for the fiscal year 1944. This classification includes the same items as in former years.

Actually, the "non-war" classification now has little, if any, meaning. Most of these expenditures are related to the war effort and many are directly occasioned by it. This "non-war" category includes, for instance, expenditures for war tax collections, for budgeting, disbursing and auditing war expenditures, and for statistical and scientific services to war agencies. It includes also such items as the control of white pine blister rust, which I recently discussed. Expenditures for controlling this threat to our timber resources are necessary to avoid possible loss of millions of dollars in lumber from trees which require more than 50 years to reach maturity.

All counted, there are less than 850,000 civilian emoloyes of the Federal Government, including the postal service, who are engaged in these so-called "non-war" activities.

A few weeks ago I transmitted to Congress a comprehensive report on "non-war" expenditures during the past decade. This document demonstrated the important reductions which had been made in these expenditures, especially since the start of the defense program.

The following table summarizes reductions analyzed in the report, to which it is now possible to add revised estimates for the fiscal year 1943 and estimates for 1944 as developed in this budget.

"NON-WAR" EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEARS 1939-44

(Excluding Interest and Statutory Debt Retirement)
(Millions)

Fiscal Year	Total Non-War Expenditures	Reduction Below 1939
1939	$6,516	—
1940	6,246	$ 270
1941	5,298	1,218
1942	6,125	391
1943 (Estimated)	4,955	1,561
1944 (Estimated)	4,124	2,392

The table shows a reduction of 36.7 per cent in "non-war" expenditures in the next fiscal year compared with 1939. In appraising these reductions, it should be borne in mind that large items, such as veterans' pensions and social security grants, are controlled by legal or other commitments. In fact the outstanding increase for the fiscal year 1944 is for the Veterans' Administration, for which expenditures are estimated at 879 million dollars, or 265 million dollars higher than in the current year. Most of the increase is for insurance for our fighting forces in the present war.

The most important reductions recommended for the coming year relate to work relief and general public works. Because of present high levels of employment, I am able to recommend elimination of the Works Projects Administration. This action under present conditions does not cast upon the state and local governments more than the proper burden of financing the relief of those who are unable to work. Expenditures for general public works will be greatly curtailed. Continuing projects are directly related to war needs. Others have been discontinued as rapidly as this could be done without risking the loss of the investment already made.

I shall be glad to co-operate with the Congress in effecting further reductions in "non-war" expenditures through the necessary revision of underlying legislation and in every other way. It should be pointed out to the Congress and to the nation, however, that we are fast approaching the subsistence level of Government—the minimum for sustaining orderly social and economic processes—and that further reductions will necessarily be of much smaller magnitude than those already achieved.

My recommendations contemplate that in the fiscal year 1944, 96 cents of every dollar expended by the Federal Government will be used to pay war costs and interest on the public debt, and only 4 cents for all the so-called "non-war" purposes.

INTEREST

War financing has raised the requirement for interest on the public debt from 1041 million dollars in 1940, the fiscal year before the defense program started, to an estimated 1850 million dollars for the current year and 3000 million dollars for the fiscal year 1944 under existing legislation.

FINANCING TOTAL WAR

Financing expenditures which will exceed 100 billion dollars is a task of tremendous magnitude. By meeting this task squarely we will contribute substantially to the war effort and clear the ground for successful reconstruction after the war. An adequate financial program is essential both for winning the war and for winning the peace.

Financing total war involves two main fiscal problems. One problem is to supply the funds currently required to pay for the war and to keep the increase in Federal debt within bounds. The second problem is caused by the disbursement of 100 billion dollars a year to contractors, war workers, farmers, soldiers and their families, thus adding many billions to the people's buying power, at a time when the amount of goods to be bought is declining steadily. A large portion of this excess buying power must be recovered into the Treasury to prevent the excess from being used to bid up the price of scarce goods and thus undermine the stabilization program by breaking price ceilings, creating black markets and increasing the cost of living.

We cannot hope to increase tax collections as fast as we step up war expenditures or to absorb by fiscal measures alone all excess purchasing power created by these expenditures. We must, therefore, provide a substantial portion of the needed funds by additional borrowing, and we must also use direct controls, such as price ceilings and rationing, for the protection of the consumer. Nevertheless, the more nearly increases in tax receipts follow increases in expenditures, the better we safeguard our financial integrity and the easier the administration of price control and rationing. All of these measures are interrelated. Each increase in taxes and each increase in savings will lessen the upward pressure on prices and reduce the amount of rationing and other direct controls we shall need.

The revenue acts of the past three years, particularly the Revenue Act of 1942, have contributed greatly toward meeting our fiscal needs. In the fiscal year 1944, total general and special receipts under present law are estimated at 35 billion dollars, or almost six times those of the fiscal year 1940. But the increase in expenditures has been even more rapid.

I believe that we should strive to collect not less than 16 billion dollars of additional funds by taxation, savings or both, during the fiscal year 1944.

On the basis of present legislation, we expect to meet 34 per cent of total estimated Federal expenditures by current receipts during the fiscal year 1944. If the objective proposed in this message is adopted, we shall meet approximately 50 per cent of expenditures during the fiscal year 1944.

THE NEED FOR A BALANCED AND FLEXIBLE REVENUE SYSTEM

I hope that the Congress in working out the revenue program will consider that the fiscal measures must be designed not only to provide revenue, but also to support the stabilization program as well by deterring luxury on non-essential spending. The cost of the war should be distributed in an equitable and fair manner. Furthermore, care should be taken that the fiscal measures do not impair but actually promote maximum war production. Finally, it is more important than ever before to simplify taxation both for taxpayers and for those collecting the tax, and to put our taxes as far as feasible on a pay-as you go basis.

I cannot ask the Congress to impose the necessarily heavy financial burdens on the lower and middle incomes unless the taxes on higher and very large incomes are made fully effective. At a time when wages and salaries are stabilized, the receipt of very large net incomes from any souce constitutes a gross inequity undermining national unity.

Fairness requires the closing of loopholes and the removal of inequities which still exist in our tax laws. I have spoken on these subjects on several previous occasions.

The Congress can do much to solve our problem of war finance and to support the stabilization program. In the past, wars have usually been paid for mainly by means of inflation, thereby shifting the greatest burden to the weakest shoulders and inviting postwar collapse. We seek to avoid both. Of necessity, the program must be harsh. We should remember, however, that it is a war for existence, and not taxation, which compels us to devote more than one-half of all our resources to war use. An effective program of war finance does not add to the total sacrifices necessitated by war, but it does assure that those sacrifices are distributed equitably and with a minimum of friction.

We should remember, furthermore, that helping to finance the war is the privilege mainly of those who still enjoy the receipt of incomes as civilians during the war. It is a modest contribution toward victory when we compare it with the contribution of those in the fighting forces.

By the end of the current fiscal year, the public debt will total 135 billion dollars. By June 30, 1944, it will be about 210 billion dollars under existing revenue legislation. Before the present debt limit of 125 billion dollars is reached, the Congress will be requested to extend that limit. To do this is sound, for such a debt can and will be repaid. The nation is soundly solvent.

PREPARING FOR TOTAL VICTORY

Preparing for total victory includes preparing the base on which a happier world can be built. The tremendous productive capacity of our country, of all countries, has been demonstrated. Freedom from want for everybody, everywhere, is no longer a Utopian dream. It can be translated into action when the fear of aggression has been removed by victory. The soldiers of the fighting forces and the workmen engaged in military production want to be assured that they will return to a life of opportunity and security in a society of free men.

The economic stabilization program, although born of war necessity, will greatly facilitate postwar reconstruction. A determined policy of war taxation and savings will aid in making postwar problems manageable by reducing the volume of additional borrowing and supporting the stabilization program. Because of the unavoidable magnitude of interest-bearing debt, taxes probably will never revert to their pre-war level. Substantial reduction from the war level will, nevertheless, be possible and will go hand in hand with a greater human security if the underlying fiscal structure is kept sound.

I shall be happy to meet with the appropriate committees of the Congress at any and all times in regard to the methods by which they propose to attain the objectives outlined in this message. We are at one in our desire quickly to win this war and to avoid passing on to future generations more than their just share of its sacrifices and burdens.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
Jan. 6, 1943.

Tabular Summary of Budget

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).

HERE is a tabular summary of President Roosevelt's budget recommendations to Congress (estimates of receipts do not include a proposed 16 billion dollars of additional funds which the President asked Congress to raise "by taxation, savings, or both," during the 1944 fiscal year which begins July 1, 1943):

General and special accounts— Receipts (based on present legislation.)	Estimated, 1944.	Estimated, 1943.	Actual, 1942.
Direct taxes on individuals	$13,750,600,000	$8,338,500,000	$3,695,340,677
Direct taxes on corporations	14,915,000,000	10,070,000,000	5,021,578,715
Excise taxes	3,915,380,000	3,678,110,000	3,127,631,235
Employment taxes	1,982,200,000	1,472,300,000	1,194,046,888
Customs	204,300,000	252,600,000	388,948,426
Miscellaneous receipts	639,215,000	740,745,000	377,376,297
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis			—37,007,417
Total receipts	$35,406,695,000	$24,552,255,000	$13,667,941,323
Deduct:			
Net appropriation for Federal old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund	1,525,450,000	1,076,180,000	868,853,309
Postwar credits for excess-profits tax and Victory tax	800,000,000	500,000,000	.....
Net receipts, general and special accounts	33,081,245,000	22,976,075,000	12,799,061,621
Expenditures:			
War activities	97,000,000,000	74,000,000,000	26,011,065,089
Interest on the public debt	3,000,000,000	1,850,000,000	1,260,085,336
Other activities:			
Legislative establishment	27,455,600	27,042,300	27,268,973
The judiciary	12,663,500	12,118,100	11,537,736
Executive office of the President	3,049,190	2,568,085	2,347,031
Civil departments and agencies	862,760,733	892,981,648	774,573,471
Postoffice deficiency	.....	3,789,712	17,729,774
District of Columbia— United States share	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
General public works program	354,612,300	576,752,350	619,661,880
Veterans' pensions and benefits	879,360,000	613,756,000	551,885,121
Aids to agriculture	889,319,000	1,010,463,120	1,092,035,673
Aids to youth	.....	16,000,000	250,512,659
Social security program	502,705,000	522,049,500	496,474,723
Work relief	5,436,000	344,764,200	937,272,410
Refunds	127,522,000	102,001,100	94,399,952
Retirement funds	440,041,600	322,041,800	243,735,263
Statutory public debt retirement	5,000,000	5,000,000	94,722,300
Supplemental items, regular	13,000,000	130,000,000	.....
Total other activities (including statutory public debt retirement)	4,128,924,923	4,587,327,915	5,220,156,971
Total expenditures, general and special accounts	104,128,924,923	80,437,327,915	32,491,307,397
Excess of expenditures, special and general accounts	71,047,679,912	57,461,252,915	19,692,245,776
Transactions in checking accounts of Government and agencies—			corporations
Expenditures (net):			
Reconstruction Finance Corporation (including subsidiaries) (x)	$3,812,140,000	$3,801,531,292	$2,457,769,984
Commodity Credit Corporation	787,500,000	1,085,972,000	236,834,660
Other corporations and agencies	174,483,000	154,471,708	930,119,609
Net expenditures, transactions in checking accounts of corporations and agencies	4,774,123,000	5,041,995,000	3,624,724,254
Effect of operations on the public debt:			
Public debt at beginning of year	$134,830,142,662	$72,422,445,116	$48,961,443,535
Net increase in public debt during year:			
General and special accounts, excess of expenditures over receipts	71,047,679,928	57,461,252,915	19,692,245,776
Government corporations and agencies, net expenditures	4,774,123,000	5,041,995,000	3,624,724,254
Trust accounts, excess of receipts over expenditures	—34,795,035	+11,449,630	—119,219,304
Statutory public debt retirements	—5,000,000	—5,000,000	—94,722,300
Change in Treasury balance	—83,000,000	—102,000,000	+357,973,153
Net increase in public debt during year	75,719,007,883	62,407,697,545	23,461,001,580
Public debt at end of year	$210,549,150,549	$134,830,142,661	$72,422,445,116

(x) Includes net war expenditures of $2,254,949,959 for 1942 and estimates of $3,332,000,000 for 1943 and $2,693,000,000 for 1944.

+Increase. —Decrease.

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Just Arrived! Two New Styles!

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Rayon Crepe Dresses

At the Exciting Low Price of **$2.99**

A—You'll adore this swirling floral print on red, luggage, green or poudre blue background. Styled with novelty shirred pockets on blouse . . . novelty buttons . . . short sleeves . . . pleats in front of skirt. Sizes 14 to 20.

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Also other smart styles in Colorama Print Rayon Crepes, for misses, women and larger women.

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$6 RENGO BELT FOUNDATION

$4.95

With Nylon Bra

For a slim, trim, figure as well as comfort, wear this Rengo Belt foundation—be sure and select yours at this specially low price. Corsetall of cotton and rayon batiste—has well boned inner-belt—side panels of Leno elastic. 13 or 15-inch skirt length. Sizes 34 to 46.

MIX AND MATCH SLACKS JACKETS

$2.99 Each

Tailored to a T in fine rayon gabardine. These jackets and slacks make a stunning suit . . . wear them for lounging and work now . . . outdoors later on. For misses and women who wear sizes 12 to 18.

JACKETS in red, green, blue and gold color.

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Everybody's Doing It . . .

doing what? taking care of the things they have by

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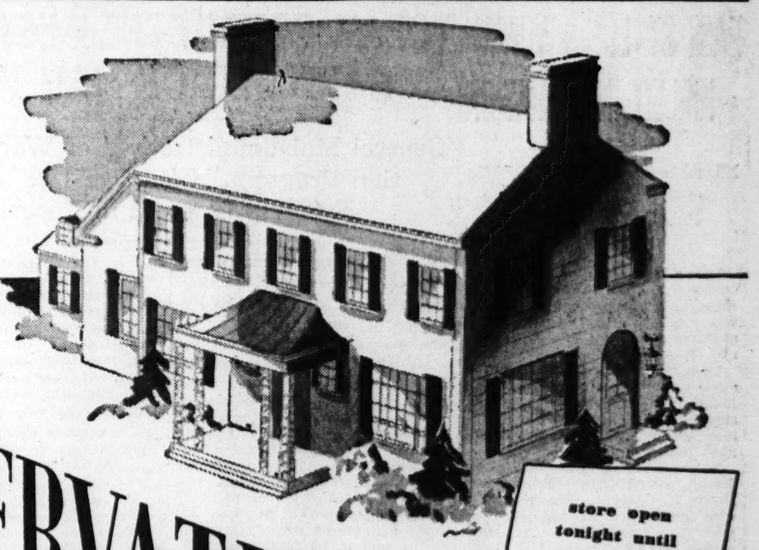
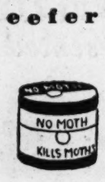


store open tonight until 8:45 p. m.

phone orders from 8:30 a.m.

YES, we're all doing it! And what's more, we like it because it's the smart, it's the American thing to do! Come right down to it, this business of making things last is the kind of challenge that puts us Americans on our mettle. You bet we'll take care of the things we have . . . it's one way of helping our boys! And to help you help them, SBF suggests these conservation aids and services.

Reefer's No-Moth



Death to moths, moth eggs and larvae! Just the thing to protect your woolens! Complete, **79c** Refills, 69c

HOUSEWARES—5TH FLOOR

Miro stove cleaner

Will keep your porcelain enamel stove in A-1 condition. Recommended for all types of metals, too. Jar, **50c**

HOUSEWARES—5TH FLOOR

grocery cart on wheels

Easy to push or pull cart made of sturdy splintwood. 2 wheels; convenient handle. Natural finish. Roomy. **$3.49**

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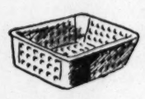
Temprex fireplace grate



Saves your fuel oil! Made of fire resisting glass coating. Withstands heat of coal or logs. 20x14x6. **$8.50**

HOUSEWARES—5TH FLOOR

fiber glass insulating jacket

For your hot water tank. A real aid in conserving fuel. Easy to slip on.

30-gal. size, **$3.98**

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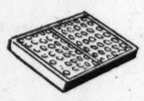
HOUSEWARES—5TH FLOOR

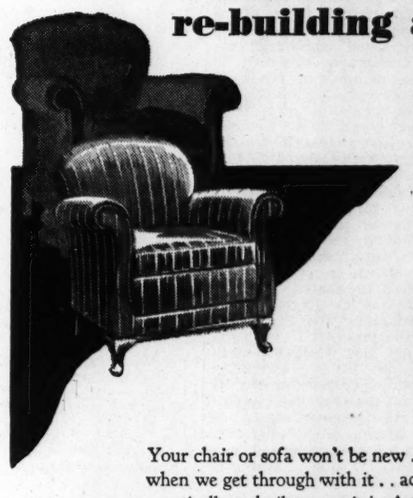
fiber glass filters



These dust-stop filters save wear on blower motor. Also provide clean air. 20x20 or 16-20-inch size filters, **$1.50**

HOUSEWARES—5TH FLOOR

re-upholstering means re-building at SBF



for chair and 1 cushion — — $26.98

for sofa and 3 cushions — — $44.98

for occasional chair — — — $14.25

for pull-up chair — — — $9.25

Additional charge for tufted and channel back pieces.

Your chair or sofa won't be new . . . but it will be new-looking when we get through with it . . actually your furniture is practically re-built to put it in A-1 condition. Here are just a few of the things we do; where necessary, we add new inner-spring units, replace and re-tie springs, cover springs with webbing, do minor cabinet work. And you have your choice of covers from a wide assortment of fabrics. SIXTH FLOOR.

we even fix bugles!

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- we sponge woolens (2d fl.)
- we have cutting & pinning service (2d fl.)
- we cover buttons (street fl.)
- we repair electric razors (street fl.)
- we restring beads (street fl.)
- we repair umbrellas (street fl.)
- we fix fountain pens (street fl.)
- we repair hosiery (street fl.)
- we mend gloves (street fl.)
- we re-nap men's clothing (storage, 7th fl.)
- we repair shoes (2d fl.)
- we alter shirt sleeves (street fl.)
- we clean, block & restore hats (4th fl.)
- we letter & repair luggage (4th fl.)
- we restring tennis racquets (4th fl.)
- we rebuild mattresses (7th fl.)
- we repair venetian blinds (6th fl.)
- we repair curtain shades (6th fl.)
- we clean rugs (6th fl.)
- we mend and re-weave rugs (6th fl.)
- we fix dolls (5th fl.)
- we service washing machines (5th fl.)
- we frame & restore pictures (5th fl.
- we repair bugles (4th fl.)
- we sharpen scissors (street fl.)
- we have optical service (street fl.)
- we clean, repair & store furs (7th fl.)
- we alter men's clothing (4th fl.)
- we make and alter millinery (3rd fl.)
- we repair & alter corsets (2nd fl.)
- we hang, repair & recover awnings (6th fl.)
- we re-upholster furniture (6th fl.)
- we make slipcovers (6th fl.)
- we alter women's garments (9th fl.)

Alfol heat reflector

New material in sheet form to use behind radiators. Reflects heat back in room. 4—18x24 sheets, **$1**; 8 sheets, $1.95

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automobile covers

Use over car when storing. Made of heavy craft paper. Completely covers and protects any car up to 116" long, **$1.65**

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auto storage jacks

Set of 4. Protects tires and tubes by keeping them off ground while car is in storage. Very sturdy. **$1.99**

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Powderene for rugs

New powder discovery for cleaning rugs. No liquid required. Cannot cause shrinkage or matting. 3 lbs., **$1**

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OPTICAL—STREET FLOOR

we'll rebuild your old innerspring mattress

—as good as new when we're through!

And this is how we do it: First, we call for your old mattress. Then we throw all the old ticking and cotton away—keeping only the innerspring unit. If needed, we repair the unit. Adding all new material we build a new mattress around this unit. Last, we deliver it to you.

service 1: repair spring, if needed, add new sisal pad, 25 lbs. of new linter felt, pre-built quilted sidewalls and new 6-ounce ticking. New handles and ventilators. **$19.95**

service 2: repair spring, if needed, add new sisal pad, 30 lbs. new linter felt, prebuilt quilted sidewalls and new 8-ounce ticking. New handles and ventilators. **$24.95**

service 3: repair spring, if needed, add new sisal pad, 30 lbs. new linter felt, hair pad on one side, pre-built quilted sidewalls and new 8-ounce ticking. New handles and ventilators. **$29.50**

Allow 10 days for service. Sorry, no Marshall unit.

SBF SLEEP SHOP—SEVENTH FLOOR

The Grand-Leader **STIX, BAER & FULLER** **Since 1892**

EAST ST. LOUIS WOMAN KILLED IN COLLISION

Miss Mercedes Marsh Is Victim—Passenger in Other Car Injured.

Miss Mercedes March, an accountant, was killed yesterday when an automobile in which she was riding collided with another at Fifteenth street and Lake avenue, East St. Louis.

Miss March, 45 years old, died of skull and internal injuries at St. Mary's Hospital, East St. Louis, several hours after the collision. She resided at 5109 Caseyville avenue, East St. Louis.

She was riding in an automobile driven by Martin Walsh, 1636 North Forty-eighth street. Walsh's wife suffered a serious skull injury. The driver of the other automobile was Otis Banes, 1712 North Fortieth street.

Reports Two Robbed Him of $112.

William Trabana, 2626 Accomac street, told police two men armed with a revolver held him up early yesterday in an alley in the rear of 3535 Delmar boulevard and took his billfold containing $112.

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At the first signs which may warn of a cold—the Dionne Quintuplets' chests, throats and backs are rubbed with Musterole—a product made especially to promptly relieve coughs due to colds, make breathing easier and break up local congestion in the upper bronchial tract.

Musterole gives such wonderful results because it's MORE than just an ordinary "salve". It's what so many Doctors and Nurses call a modern *counter-irritant*. Since Musterole is used on the Quints—you may be sure it's just about the BEST cold-relief made!

IN 3 STRENGTHS: Children's Mild Musterole for children and people with tender skin. Regular for ordinary cases and Extra Strength for stubborn cases.

MUSTEROLE

TOLAN COMMITTEE ASSAILS HANDLING OF MAN POWER

'General Maladministration' of War Production Program, Failure to Use Small Business Charged in Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Charges of "general maladministration" of the war production program, "haphazard" handling of man power, and failure to use small industry in the war effort were laid before Congress today by the special House committee on national defense migration.

"Unless this country enjoys an unusual measure of good sense, good management and good luck, both the period of war immediately ahead and the period of peace to follow will be marked by many difficult and trying days," the committee said in its final report.

Declaring that "we cannot afford the luxury of self-congratulation" on 1942's production levels, the committee said:

"Not only have our Allies suffered severely for lack of lend-lease supplies we have been unable to deliver, but even the equipment of our own force is very uneven."

Committee's Recommendations.

The committee, which began its work two and one-half years ago with a study of the problems of wandering workers—"Okies"—and turned later to those which developed with war's demands on man power, recommended:

1. Creation of an Office of War Mobilization—as it did in a previous report—to serve as an economic high command for the coordination of production resources.

2. Complete reorganization of the national employment service, with greatly increased appropriations, under a framework designed to supply the man-power needs of both industry and agriculture.

3. Federal regulation of employment agencies and "labor contractors" to prevent abuses of migrant workers against the possibility that there will be four million persons moving from state to state in search of work after the war.

4. Revision of social security to provide general public assistance, along with enactment of uniform settlement laws to remove barriers between the states.

Criticises Production.

Notwithstanding the President's praise of the progress in war production only last week, the committee, headed by Representative Tolan (Dem.), California, bluntly asserted that the 1942 achievements reflected "the product of America's unorganized might" but was "far short of our organized productive capacity, to say nothing of the stated goals."

"The napnazard character of our mobilization of American production is reflected especially in the field of man power," the report said. "Much of this is traceable, as is the confusion within production generally, to the divided counsels and authority which this committee has repeatedly criticised as well as the absence of an inventory of our man power."

The committee maintained that public gratification over President Roosevelt's action in giving Paul McNutt control over an expanded Manpower Commission had "ebbed" because of "loss of ...dway in reorganizing the handling of man power throughout the country."

Opposes Compulsion.

Meanwhile, it maintained that demands for national service legislation were based on "false premises," and said that "compulsion . . . permits the use of a big stick by those incompetent to gain voluntary support for a program which commands respect and confidence."

"The drift in the direction of compulsion," the report said, "is an accompaniment of the drift in the direction of control over our war effort by a limited number of large corporations, many of which are reluctant to accept the centralized direction without which the over-all job cannot be done."

Along with that contention, the committee struck out at the failure to bring small industries into the war program, saying that "it is laziness and bureaucracy rather than inefficiency which have prevented us from making the best use of these facilities."

Postwar Implications.

It added:

"If the drift now going on in our war production program continues unabated, we can expect a small number of large American communities to have gathered up the great majority of all war workers. . . . This committee can readily foresee that an annual (postwar) total of four million persons moving between states in search of new employment is not only possible but probable."

"We shall be fortunate indeed if . . . we do not have sizable unemployment for a considerable period of time. Every small manufacturing plant which might be used on war work and every community in which such plants are being shut down is a serious loss to America's postwar program.

"There has been considerable discussion of the probability that America will be feeding the world in the early postwar period. If we do not begin today to stockpile staples against this period, such heavy drains on current American production will have an inevitably bad effect upon the attitudes of the American public during the reconstruction period. Already the drain of foodstuffs on lend-lease account is becoming a political issue."

One of the committee members, Representative Bender (Rep.), Ohio, said in a supplemental report that "if the war continues to be the war of the 100 major corporations of this country, we can expect that the peace will be determined in large measure by their viewpoint. The war and the peace are the same piece of cloth."

"No program known to this committee exists for establishing the nation-wide operations of the manpower agency as a first charge on the costs of war production," the report said. "It has not yet been grasped by the war production authorities that an agency for training and transfer of war workers must be closely co-ordinated with the procurement and production agencies."

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Don't groan about tired, burning feet. Don't moan about callouses. Get busy and give them an Ice-Mint treat. Feel the comforting, soothing coolness of Ice-Mint driving out fiery burning . . . aching tiredness. Rub Ice-Mint over those ugly hard old corns and callouses, as directed. See how white, cream-like Ice-Mint helps soften them up. Get foot happy today the Ice-Mint way. Your druggist has Ice-Mint.

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they say:

"SCUTTLE BUTT" for gossip
"JIMMY LEGS" for master-at-arms
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"CAMEL" for the Navy man's favorite cigarette

FIRST IN THE SERVICE
The favorite cigarette with men in the Navy, Army, Marines, and Coast Guard is Camel. (Based on actual sales records in Canteens and Post Exchanges.)

RUSSIANS OCCUPY 13 MORE TOWNS IN NORTH CAUCASUS

Continued From Page One.

northeast of Rostov, the key Nazi supply center in Southern Russia, the Reds reported. Another community was captured by the Russians in this area. In one sector, Soviet tanks supported by infantry were reported moving forward after routing two enemy battalions.

Particularly fierce fighting took place at a river position in the North Caucasus, where the Germans had concentrated a large number of their six-barrel mortars and tanks. Russian troops were said to have succeeded in crossing the river, throwing back the Germans in hand-to-hand fighting and taking more prisoners.

Bitter combat preceded the temporary success of the Nazis on the central front. The communique acknowledged that a wedge had been driven into the Soviet positions, but said a heavy Russian counterattack forced the Germans back to their original positions.

(The German high command yesterday reported the capture of 75 Russian strong points on the central front. Today's Nazi communique said additional strong points had been destroyed in this area, and that strong Soviet attacks were repulsed in the North Caucasus, at Stalingrad and in the Don area.)

In the North Caucasus, the capture of 13 more settlements by the Russians appeared to make the German position at Georgievsk still more precarious. The Soviet midnight communique had reported the city was half encircled.

This early communique said the Reds had captured Georgievskaya, four miles south of Georgievsk, and other towns forming a semi-circle around the junction. Vast stores of Nazi mines, ammunition and other equipment were seized, it was asserted.

New Threat for Germans.

The Germans, who had advanced down the Rostov-Baku railway last summer in quest of the oil of Grozny and Baku, already had withdrawn 75 miles from Mozdok to Georgievsk and they apparently faced a new withdrawal along the railway leading to the northwest.

The midnight communique said the Red Army forces captured Nezlobnaya, five miles southwest of Georgievsk, and Lisogorskaya, a little farther to the southwest. Northwest of Georgievsk, it reported, the Russians took Vorontsovo-Alexandrovskaya, 30 miles up the Kuma River.

Between Georgievsk and Vorontsovo - Alexandrovskaya, Soviet forces occupied Obilnoye, Novozevedenskoe, Kuma and Otkazoye on both sides of the railroad running northeast of Georgievsk. Obilnoye is 10 miles northeast of the railway city.

The other main line of advance in the Caucasus went along the Malka River running west to the Prokhladny - Georgievsk Railway south of Pyatigorsk. There the Reds had reached, possibly driven beyond, Kamennomostskoe, 23 miles south of Pyatigorsk. Sarmakovo and Malka were reported occupied just northeast of Kamennomostskoye.

Reds Hit German Flank.

Describing yesterday's lower Don fighting, the midnight communique reported one Red Army unit, "forging ahead in the course of the day beat off six enemy counterattacks."

"The Hitlerites suffered heavy losses and were unable to force back the offensive of the Soviet troops," it said. "By the end of the day our detachments with sudden assaults attacked the enemy in the flank. More than 600 Germans were killed and eight German tanks were destroyed."

Farther south along the railway line from Stalingrad to Tikhoretsk and Novorossisk on the Black Sea, the communique said several more places were captured in the area of Zimovniki, about 180 miles southwest of Stalingrad.

On the central front, west of Moscow, the Russians reported ceaseless German counterattacks in some sectors. In one of these encounters, they said, German infantry forces southwest of Velikie Luki were cut off from their supporting tank and armored car detachments and are facing annihilation.

The midnight communique said that Russian guerrillas were operating in Latvia, some 90 miles ahead of the Red Army in the Velikie Luki region, and had derailed three Nazi troop trains, smashing many cars.

It reported that a 12,000-ton enemy transport was sunk in the Barents Sea.

MOVIE BLACKLIST CHARGED BY FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11 (AP).—Allegations of movie blacklisting, contained in a letter to a United States District Judge trying an extortion case, brought back to the limelight today the name of Francis X. Bushman, matinee idol of the silent screen 20 years ago.

Judge Leon Yankwich disclosed receipt of Bushman's letter as a jury returned its verdict last night in the trial of Channing Drexel Lipton, 25-year-old song writer, and Meyer Philip Grace, 39, former welterweight boxer. Lipton was acquitted of attempting to extort $250,000 from film executive Louis B. Mayer, but the jury disagreed on a second count of threatening Mayer with bodily harm. Grace, charged with two counts of being an accessory after the fact, was acquitted.

Judge Yankwich excoriated Bushman for the latter's letter, in which, he said, the former film star charged he had been prevented by Mayer from working in major studios since 1925.

7 More Bodies Found in Mine.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Jan. 11 (AP).—Seven more bodies were recovered from the fire-ravaged Pursglove No. 15 mine yesterday. Since the fire broke out early Friday morning 12 of 13 trapped victims have been recovered.

5 German Aliens Arrested.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP).—Arrest of five more German aliens, one a woman possessing a short wave radio, rifle, cameras and $2500 worth of German real estate bonds, was announced today by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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100% woolens with rich fur trims . . . quality coats with shawl or ripple collars of fine quality, luxurious warm fur. Black and colors.

Sizes for Juniors, Misses, Women

Credit Terms Arranged
Pay deposit and balance monthly

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U. S. Bombers Raid Gabes Railroad Yards, Oil Tanks

Continued From Page One.

and one Marauder were listed as missing.

Observers reported the Bostons left the Kebili Camp afire.

(A Cairo communique said Liberator heavy bombers of the Ninth U. S. Air Force smashed at La Goulette, the outer section of the port of Tunis, in a daylight raid yesterday, damaging two enemy aircraft which attacked them. Results of the bombing were obscured by clouds, but all the American planes returned undamaged.

(At the same time Allied fighter-bombers swept over Sicily and Lampedusa Island, to strike Axis air fields.

(Allied airmen again operated all along the stretched out line of retreat of Rommel's Army, hitting several places on the Gulf of Sirte. Two fighter-bomber sweeps were loosed against enemy motor transport columns at Wadi Raml, south of Misurata. There was no report of land fighting in Libya.)

The raid on the Tripoli area by planes of the United States Twelfth Air Force took on special significance in view of reports that Rommel once more was withdrawing toward Tunisia.

Use of Mareth Line.

Most observers believed that the Axis leaders now are convinced that Tripoli is indefensible and are concentrating on an effort to get Rommel's forces into Southern Tunisia and turn to their own advantage the Mareth defense line which the French built along the Tripolitanian border.

"The question is," one Allied officer remarked, "which way are they going to turn it? If they turn it against the Eighth Army we can attack them from the rear. If they turn it against us the Eighth Army will smash them."

(This recalls the statement by Associated Press correspondent William C. McGaffin last November that the Axis armistice commission had dismantled the Mareth line, rendering it "virtually impotent." His story was based on information collected the previous year when he passed through Tunisia, he said.

(The Mareth line, constructed by the French before the war began as a defense against the Italian Libyan Army, is built of reinforced concrete on the same principle as the Maginot line on the German-French frontier. The main defenses lie about 95 miles from the Libyan frontier and cut across the main highway from Tunis to Tripoli just below the Mareth oasis.)

Before Rommel can reach the Mareth line, however, his forces must retreat some 300 miles from their present easternmost positions in Libya.

Little Ground Fighting.

Ground action, in northern Tunisia, meanwhile, remained virtually stalemated following a flare of fighting west of Mateur, where the British seized Axis positions on a height last week only to be driven out by a German counter-attack.

An Allied spokesman said fighting so far had shown that "we have a bloody tough job on our hands before the Germans are thrown out of Tunisia," but he added it had also demonstrated that any prolonged offensive operations by either side are impossible in the mountainous terrain at this time of year.

The spokesman added that the loosely-held nature of the lines made it possible for "fifth columnists" and saboteurs to sift through, but declared this had not a been a great military factor.

Glassford in Algiers.

Developments behind the front were marked by the arrival of Vice Admiral William Glassford Jr. in Algiers for conferences with Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, presumably bearing on Dakar. Glassford arrived in Dakar last month at the head of a United States mission which has been studying how Dakar's facilities can best be fitted into the Allied program.

Eisenhower also announced the creation of a committee headed by Col. William T. Gardiner, a former Governor of Maine, to "co-ordinate and plan rearmament of the French forces in North Africa with American equipment."

Capt. Geoffrey Barnard of the British Navy represents the British forces.

Repair of Richelieu.

Admiral Glassford said the 35,000-ton French battleship Richelieu at Dakar would be refitted and "within a few months will be a topnotch ship fighting with the Allied navies."

He said a number of American divers and technical experts had arrived to supervise rehabilitation of the Richelieu, damaged by British attacks earlier in the war, and other warships at the West African port.

This work, he said, is paving the way for "establishment of Allied naval operations at Dakar."

"French ships already are traveling with British convoys along the African coast," he added.

Glassford said it would take a full month to put the French fleet at Dakar into shape to fight at the side of the Allies on the high seas, and "it will take the largest ship, the Richelieu, a few months."

"French sailors and officers are more than anxious to take their ships into action against the Axis," he declared.

Pierre Boisson, Governor General at Dakar, had "firm control" there, he added, and the natives there were extremely loyal to him.

"French soldiers and airmen want guns and planes with which to fight as their equipment is worn out," he said.

He had found "Dakar itself strongly held with a formidable network of fortifications which would be difficult to storm," but "economically Dakar is in a desperate condition."

SHIPS GO FREELY IN MEDITERRANEAN

By ROSS MUNRO
Canadian Press Correspondent.

A NORTH AFRICAN PORT, Jan. 11 (AP).—Far-reaching control by the British fleet now is firmly established in the Western Mediterranean as a result of the North African landings, and sea supply routes to the Allied forces in Tunisia are being tenaciously and effectively guarded by powerful units of the Royal Navy.

From the United Kingdom and the United States, troops, tanks, guns, vehicles and all the vast quantity of needed supplies are reaching North Africa in convoyed merchant ships.

Along the coast and in a number of ports I have seen British and American shipping moving safely with surprising unconcern over the proximity of a major battlefront and enemy bases. Destroyers swarm all over the place. The Italian Navy is not daring any major interference with its surface fleet against the Allied military operations, but the submarine menace is ever present and necessitates day and night sea patrols.

Acquisition of a string of air bases in North Africa enables the R. A. F., including a number of Canadian and American squadrons, to patrol far out in the Mediterranean.

Al Smith "Overworked."

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP).—Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, who was ordered to a hospital for a rest, was described yesterday by his physician, Dr. Raymond P. Sullivan, as "overworked almost to the point of exhaustion." Dr. Sullivan said Smith would remain in the hospital "several days, and longer if I can keep him there."

HEINZ ADDS PARTS FOR AIRPLANES TO HIS 57 VARIETIES

Expands Plant 'From Beans to Bombers, Pickles to Pursuit Planes.'

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 11 (AP).—Airplane parts, in which wood is successfully used instead of metal, are rolling from assembly lines at the H. J. Heinz Co., food manufacturers, in a plant converted almost overnight into a vital war factory.

Wings, fuselages and tail assemblies—all made of strong, highly tested wood—into which go hundreds of small parts, are under construction at top speed.

President H. J. Heinz II, whose company has been producing food 74 years, described the transition to his employes thus:

"From beans to bombers—from pickles to pursuit planes—is a long way. But, gentlemen, we have made it."

Food products remain the principal business at Heinz's. In addition to the warplanes, its war work includes the output of great supplies of rations such as canned ham and eggs and dehydrated foods for the fighting forces of the United Nations.

In a three-month period building facilities were converted, engineering and research staffs formed from regular employes, aeronautical experts called in, supplies of plywood and glues obtained, and even the old Heinz machine shop was turned into a war factory, shaping up jigs to fit out various airplane parts.

LOW COST RELIEF FOR COLD MISERY

Juniper Tar Compound, a family medicine that helps relieve stuffiness, muscular soreness and coughs, due to colds, at less than 1c a dose. Follow label directions. Get a bottle today. All drug stores, 35c.

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All Flat Pieces Ironed Wearing Apparel Returned Damp
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Rayon satin SLIPS—lace trimmed, 4 gore, cut full. Tearose . . . Sizes 42 to 52.
Rayon satin GOWNS, V-neck, fagoting trim, bias cut. Floral print on tearose, white or blue . . . Sizes 34 to 54.

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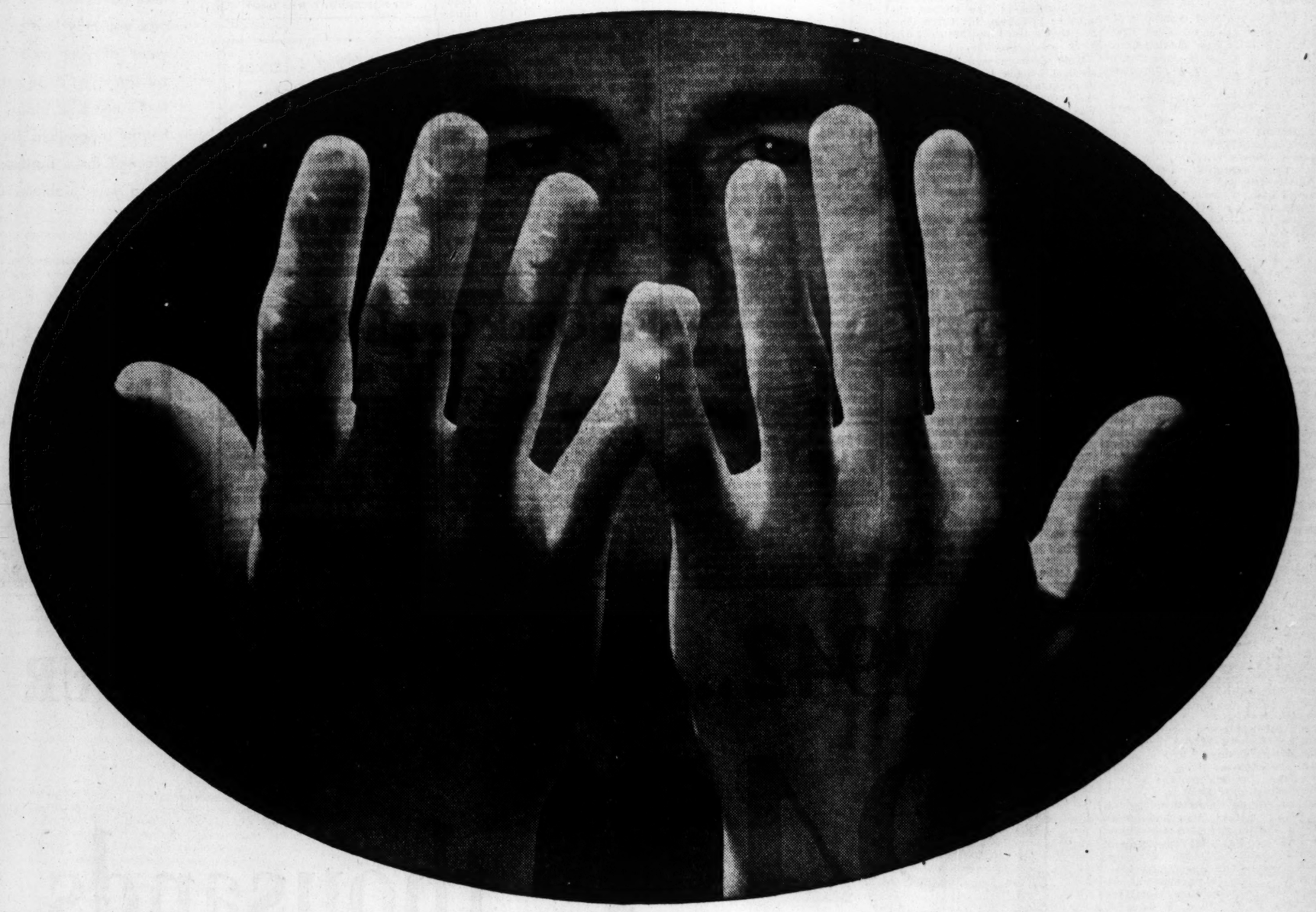

These are my hands . . . take them

They are free hands.

They were born of a people who loved freedom enough to die for it.

They are capable hands.

They worked long years to give my family a place in a world of security and peace.

* * *

Hands like these have cut down forests, planted corn, built railroads, established great cities.

Hands like these will build two ships where one was built before.

Hands like these will turn out ammunition by the tens of millions of tons.

Hands like these will get the guns, food, and supplies to the men at the front.

Hands like these will earn the money to pay the bill for this final effort in defense of American standards of life and liberty.

* * *

Here are my hands.

Take them for whatever they are best able to do.

They are eager to start.

Take them and put them to work.

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ELLIOTT CALLS FOR ECONOMY, NAMES HOUSE COMMITTEE

Urges Appropriations Group to Effect Savings Needed to Balance State Budget.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 11.—Speaker Howard Elliott, in announcing today appointment of the important House Appropriations Committee, urged the committee to "effect all economies necessary to balance the budget and conserve the resources of the State."

As chairman of the committee he named C. P. Junge, Republican, of Cole Camp, who is serving his fifth consecutive term as State Representative from Benton County. Junge, a lawyer, was one of the leaders of a group supporting Elliott for the Speakership, and his appointment was expected.

"I am certain many increases in appropriations for various departments and agencies, which have accumulated in the last few years, can be eliminated without seriously disrupting their work," Elliott asserted. "We want a balanced budget, and I feel that any waste of the State's resources would be detrimental to the war effort."

1939-40 Spending as Base.

In announcing appointment of the committee to the House later, Elliott told the legislators: "Above all, it is my earnest hope that the Holse will mainain a balanced budget in Missouri, and do that on presently anticipated revenues."

He said the committee was being named at this time to insure prompt payment of old-age pensions and continuous maintenance of eleemosynary institutions.

He asked the committee to use expenditures of the 1939-40 biennium as the basis for determining new appropriations, and said that subsequent increases in the cost of State government over the actual experience of that biennium should be clearly demonstrated before such increases are approved.

He said it seems wholly desirable that the 30 per cent cut in old-age pensions should be restored and that in dealing with eleemosynary institutions it should be borne in mind that the United States Department of Labor index reflects a 15 per cent increase in living costs over January, 1941.

Six-month appropriation bills, with the exception of those covering State elective offices and departments, were introduced by Junge. The Social Security appropriation measures carries $6,100,000 for old-age pensions, which will permit restoration of the 30 per cent cut last biennium; $1,500,000 for relief and $1,125,000 for aid to dependent children. The amounts are the same as those authorized for the first six months of the last biennium.

51 on Committee.

Elliott named the Appropriations Committee as a temporary committee, but that appointment will be made permanent after the new rules of the House have been adopted. The committee of 51 members includes Representatives Aubrey B. Hamilton, William J. Kemp, Harry Thuner, George P. Utter, Republicans, and Representative Raymond J. Lahey, Democrat, all of St. Louis.

Other standing committees of the House will be announced Wednesday by the Speaker. He said the committees will have two Republican members for each Democrat, in conformity with the relative strength of the two parties in the House. He added that this was in contrast to the plan of the Democratic leaders of the Senate to control committees five to two, despite the equal division of the Senate seats between the two parties.

OWN BOARD TO PASS ON PLEAS FOR GASOLINE, TIRE RATIONS

Beginning today, applications for a change in status under tire or gasoline rationing regulations must be made to the War Price and Ration Board which controls the area in which the applicant lives, J. Ferd Oberwinder, St. Louis Ration Board Adminstrator, announced today. Files on St. Louis County registrants listed with the city are being sent to the county board, and on St. Louisans registered in the county to the city board.

The ruling covers applications for supplemental gasoline or new or recapped tires, as well as appeals to reconsideration panels from the amount of gasoline or type of tire allotted.

The ruling does not apply to owners of fleets, who are to continue dealing with the board with which they are registered, or to war workers who made arrangements through plant transportation committees. The committees, however, must forward applications to the board in the area in which the applicant lives.

GIRL, 2, IS BURNED BY COFFEE

Barbara Jane Becker, 2-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Becker, 1217 Morrison avenue, suffered burns of the arms and body yesterday when she pulled a pot of coffee off the stove, spilling it over herself.

She was taken to City Hospital, where her condition was said to be serious.

138 Jap Planes Blasted in Convoy Fight

Continued From Page One.

the enemy achieved had cost him serious losses in air strength in this theater.

Indicating how hard the Japanese had been hit, Allied headquarters reported that American and Australian airmen had met only weak opposition as they pursued what was left of the convoy toward New Britain yesterday.

Three Japanese fighters were shot from the skies and another was probably destroyed, while all Allied planes returned, the communique said.

Of the 10-ship convoy, which left New Britain for Lae on Jan. 6 and later was reinforced by two more vessels, few apparently escaped the devastating Allied aerial assaults.

At least three transports—including a heavily-loaded 14,000-ton troopship which went down with all hands—were definitely reported sunk in the first two days of the engagement, while other vessels were damaged by bomb hits.

In addition, Allied headquarters reported yesterday that one transport had been hit six times and left burning in Lae harbor, that another had been hit three times and that a third had been set afire after being beached.

This damage was further increased by the two vessels listed as targets of direct bomb hits on the return trip to New Britain. It was not disclosed whether these ships were men of war or merchantmen.

Of the total Japanese planes knocked out, 85 were reported definitely destroyed, 29 probably destroyed and 19 damaged in the first three days of action.

The enemy troops which succeeded in landing at Lae were given no rest by Allied airmen yesterday. Two strong formations of medium and attack units, with fighter cover, were reported to have bombed and strafed the town and airdrome, setting fires visible for 40 miles and destroying at least one grounded fighter.

Heavy units also bombed airdromes at Wewak and Finschhafen and the occupied area at Madang, all in New Guinea.

Action on Land Front.

Allied ground forces, meanwhile, continued to maintain steady pressure on the Japanese at Sanananda Point—the last center of enemy resistance on the Papuan Peninsula—and increased their gains by occupying the village of Tarakena. Forty Japanese were killed and five machine guns and a mortar were captured in the assault.

Prime Minister John Curtin sent a congratulatory message to Gen. MacArthur today on the success of the Papuan campaign, which he said had been carried out under the most trying conditions.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

BRIG. GEN. KENNETH N. WALKER, missing after a raid on the Japanese.

The operation, which saved the Allied base at Port Moresby from a Japanese thrust and eventually resulted in the virtual annihilation of enemy forces in the Buna-Gona area, demonstrated the "comradeship in arms and co-operation between the forces of Australia and the United States," Curtin's message said.

In announcing the loss of Gen. Walker, MacArthur said that much of the efficiency of the bombardment command of the Fifth American Air Force was due to his "exceptional brilliance and courage."

Awarded D. S. C.

Only last Saturday MacArthur had directed that Gen. Walker, along with a number of other American and Australian officers, be awarded the Distinguished Service Cross "for extraordinary courage, marked efficiency and precise execution of operations during the Papuan campaign."

Walker previously had won the Silver Star for gallantry in action over New Guinea in July.

He was the third American Air Force General lost on combat missions in this war. Maj. Gen. Clarence F. Tinker has been missing since he led a bomber force against the Japanese fleet in the battle of Midway and Brig. Gen. Asa N. Duncan, chief of staff of the United States Air Forces in Europe, has been missing since last November on a flight from England to North Africa.

A fourth General, Brig. Gen. Harold H. George, met death in an accident on an Australian air field.

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clean--new, easy way!
RETTO Cleanser quickly removes stains and decaying food particles without brushing! Banishes "Denture Breath" and leaves mouth refreshed. Dentists say RETTO is superior. Over a million cans used. Insist on RETTO brushless Cleanser, also RETTO Adhesive at drug counters. Like them better or money back. Samples FREE!
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SLIGHT U. S. GAINS ON GUADALCANAL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Navy announced today that American forces on Guadalcanal island had made small advances into enemy territory against weak resistance, following an artillery barrage and aerial bombing and strafing.

While the combined use of artillery, air and ground forces suggested the possibility that a major operation to crush the weakened and starving Japanese on Guadalcanal might be in the making, a naval spokesman said today's communique referred to only minor actions.

The communique follows:

"1. On Jan. 10:

"(a) United States forces on Guadalcanal island laid down an artillery barrage on Japanese positions.

"(b) Dauntless dive bombers (Douglas SBDs) and Airacobras (Bell P-39s) followed up the shelling by bombing and strafing the enemy areas.

"(c) Following the shelling and bombing, United States ground forces made small advances into enemy territory. Enemy resistance to the advances was weak."

Reviewing Gen. MacArthur's New Guinea campaign, Col. R. Ernest Dupuy, chief of the news division of the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations, said on the Army Hour radio program yesterday:

"Since the opening of the campaign, 353 enemy aircraft were definitely destroyed, 88 others probably. Enemy surface craft losses, inflicted by MacArthur's magnificent air force, run to six cruisers, 13 destroyers, 85 merchantmen, large and small, and a shoal of lesser vessels."

Dupuy reported that Japanese ground losses could not be itemized yet but that "enemy dead lie heaped in the jungle" and that "man to man our troops proved themselves superior."

"Interesting is the fact," he continued, "that the two American divisions here, the Thirty-second and Forty-first, are National Guard divisions, hailing respectively from Michigan and Wisconsin, and from Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming, their ranks swelled by increments of selectees from these and other states."

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Because the new crop vegetable seeds are in. Because there may be a shortage in vegetable seeds. Because a vegetable garden will mean more to you this year than ever before.
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For Quick Cough Relief, Mix This at Home

Saves You Big Dollars, and It's So Easily Mixed.

Here's an old home mixture your mother probably used, but, for real results, it is still one of the most effective and dependable, for coughs due to colds. Once tried, you'll swear by it.

It's no trouble. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and 1 cup water a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's so easy! Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Now put 2½ ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of truly splendid cough medicine, and gives you about four times as much for your money. It keeps perfectly, tastes fine, and lasts a family a long time.

And you'll say it's really amazing, for quick action. You can feel it take hold promptly. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Thus it makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep.

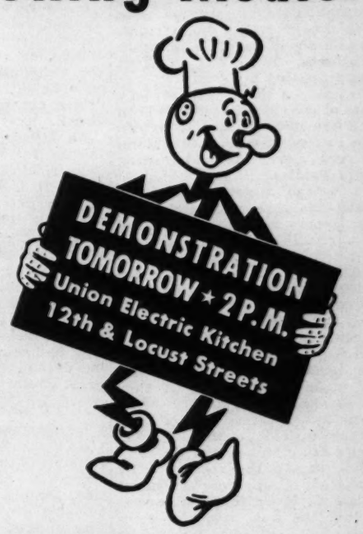
Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

NEW REGIONAL CONSULTANT

Robert H. Perry has been appointed regional business consultant of the United States Department of Commerce for the St. Louis region, it was announced today. He succeeds Robert Whaley, who has been transferred to Cleveland.

Perry has been a consultant on sales and marketing problems, and before joining the Department of Commerce last March, was a statistician at the Chicago offices of the Office of Price Administration. The St. Louis region includes parts of Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, Kentucky, Indiana, Mississippi and Tennessee. Officers are in the Federal Building.

Paging the Lady
for a Demonstration on...
Methods of Cooking Meats



Cooking meat has taken new importance ... waste must be ruled out. Unless you take advantage of the best cooking methods, you may lose part of the nutritional value of your meat. This demonstration will show you these *modern* methods fitted to the needs of today. You will get many helpful suggestions for appetizing meals, planned for a balanced diet. Come and bring your problems about making your meat share fill your family's needs :::

In Cooperation With
The Consumers' Interest Committee of The Office of Civilian Defense
and
The Consumer Division of The Office of Price Administration.

Do You Know?
- That there are only two methods of cooking meat?
- The best temperature for cooking meat to save its food value?
- How to get the most from your food dollar?
- What the "grading" of meat means?

::: these and many more facts will be brought out at the demonstration.

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1942...GREATEST YEAR IN OUR HISTORY!

1943...thousands continue the swing to Old Gold Cigarettes

Reader's Digest was not trying to boost Old Gold sales, nor emphasize the superiority of any one of the 7 cigarettes tested. However, both before and since the report appeared, many thousands have been changing to Old Gold . . . and enjoying this delightful blend of choice domestic and imported tobaccos. An added touch of matchless Latakia leaf enriches the flavor!

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LOWEST IN NICOTINE
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As shown by unbiased, independent, unsolicited tests of 7 leading brands—made for Reader's Digest

ENJOY NELSON EDDY—SINGING OVER KMOX—7 P. M. EVERY WEDNESDAY

MERCANTILE COMMERCE REPORT; NEW DIRECTOR

W. L. Hemingway, president of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Co., at the annual meeting of stockholders today reported net profits for 1942 were $1,078,360. The undivided profits as of Dec. 31, 1942, were $3,875,684, compared with $3,238,338 on Dec. 31, 1941. Net profits in preceding year were $1,063,089.

Taxes reserved were placed at $393,199, compared with $189,874 the year before.

W. T. Rossell Elected to Board.

William T. Rossell, president of the St. Louis Public Service Co., was elected to the bank's board of directors by the stockholders.

Rossell came to St. Louis in December, 1939, to become head of the reorganized St. Louis Public Service Co. Prior to that he was associated with the Brooklyn-Manhattan-Transit Co. of New York.

The president's report commented, in part:

"The most important change in our statement as compared with last year's is the large increase in our Government bond holdings. This has been due to the increase in our deposits and our policy of subscribing to our full share of each of the Government issues that are proper investments for banks. . . .

"Attention is called to the increase in our real estate account This is due to the purchase of a seven-story, fireproof building directly to the east of our present building and separated only by an alley. This was bought to enable us to provide additional facilities for our business, and it is our intention to make the physical connection between our present building and this newly acquired building when it is delivered to us by the present lessee at the termination of the lease in September, 1945. ---

ST. LOUIS STOCKS

ST. LOUIS STOCK EXCHANGE, Jan. 11.—Further gains were scored by local stocks today.

Ann. Div. in Dollars.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Brown Sh 2.	33	31¼	31	31	*2¾
Co-C Bot.25a.	160	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Int Sh. 1.80.	25	29¼	29¼	29¼	* ⅜
Nat B M 1t.	100	11	11	11	. . .
Nat Cdy .25a.	690	16½	16½	16½	— ⅜
Rice St .50a.	100	7½	7½	7½	* ⅜
Scul Stl 2b.	50	8½	8½	8½	* ¼
Stet A-P .90b.	60	6¾	6¾	6¾	* ¼
Wag El 2b.	85	24½	24½	24½	. . .

a—Paid or declared in current fiscal year. b—Paid last fiscal year.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations on securities whose bids or offers changed:

SECURITY.	Bid.	Asked.
Am Invest pfd 2.50	— 39	41
Brown Shoe 2	— 31½	32½
Dr Pepper 1.30b	— 12½	. . .
Ely & Walker 1a	— —	27
Falstaff .75b	— 7	7½
Hussmann-Lig .60a	— 4⅝	5¼
Hydraulic P B pfd	— 4	* ⅜
Hyde Park 2a	— 26	. . .
Int Shoe 1.80	— 29	29½
Midwest P&S 1.25a	— 14¼	15
Nat Candy .25a	— 16¼	16¾
Nat Bear Met 1b	— 11	11¼
do pfd 7	— 98½	. . .
Rice-Stix .50a	— 7½	8
Scullin Steel 2a	— 8½	. . .
Stix Baer & Fuller .25a	24	24¾
St L P S 5s	— 89	. . .
do inc 4s	— —	57

COMMODITIES

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Associated Press weighted wholesale price index of 35 commodities (1926 equals 100):

Monday	Saturday	Month ago
104.06	104.11	104.11

Commodity prices (cash unless otherwise stated) Monday with previous close:

	Monday.	Prev. close.
SOYB., bu. May	$1.85b	$1.84¾
COTTON, lb.	.214n	.2134n
FLAXS., bu	2.75¼-79¼	2.74@78
WOOL TOP, lb.	1.19n	1.19n
GRS. WOOL, lb.	.905n	.905n
TURPENTINE, gal.	.64	.64
ROSIN, B, cwt.	3.10	3.10

LOCAL

BRAN, ton	$37.50@75	$37.50@.75
BUTTER, 92, lb.	.46	.46
*EGGS, cur. rec. doz	.35	.35
SPR. CHICK, lb	.28	.28
POTATOES, Idaho r. No. No. cwt	3@3.25	2.90@3.25
APPLES, Mo.-Ill., No. bu	2@2.50	2@2.50
HOGS, top cwt	14.85	15.00
HOGS, bulk, cwt	14.70@80	14.55@15
STEERS, top cwt.	14.85	14.50
STEERS, bulk, cwt.	13.25@14.65	13@14.50
LAMBS, top cwt.	15.50	15.25
LAMBS, bulk cwt	14.75@15	14.75@15
LINS'D OIL, raw lb	.147	.147
WHEAT, bu. 4 red	1.54	1.55½
CORN, bu.3 yel.	.98@1.00	96¼@98¼
FLOUR, bbl	6.70	6.70
†WOOL, lb.	.40@42	.40@42

aAsked. bBid. nNominal. †Mo.-Ill. xChicago base. *Net to shipper.

The following are "ceiling" prices announced by the Government: Lead, East St. Louis, cwt., $6.35; zinc, East St. Louis, cwt., $8.25; tin, lb., 52c; copper, lbs., 12c; antimony, lb., 15¼c; crude oil, Mid-Continent, bbl. $1.11; sugar, granulated, lb., 056c; coffee, Santos 4s, lb., 13¾c; cocoa, lb., 9c; lard, loose, lb., 12Sc; bellies, lb., 1525c.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.
(Compiled by Dow-Jones).

	High.	Low.	Close.	Ch'ge.
30 Indust	—12.091	119.51	119.95	*.48
20 Railroads	28.35	28.09	28.15	*.09
15 Utilities	15.52	15.21	15.30	—.10
65 Stocks	— 40.38	40.02	40.17	*.10

(Compiled by the Associated Press.)

	High.	Low.	Close.	Change.
30 industrials	60.7	60.2	60.5	* .3
15 railroads	18.8	18.6	18.7	* .1
15 utilities	28.3	28.0	28.2	. . .
60 total	42.1	41.8	42.0	* .2

U. S. TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP). — The position of the Treasury Jan. 8: Receipts, $35,672,127.81; expenditures, $273,048,-534.35; net balance, $5,553,766,784.74; total debt, $113,024,995,062.40.

St. Louis Clearings.

Local bank clearings for Jan. 11 were $29,000,000. Debits to individual accounts (for Jan. 9 were $24,800,000.

CORPORATE EARNING REPORTS SHOWING ALSO COMPARISONS

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Western Union Telegraph Co. for 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1942, reported net income of $8,271,927, after provision of $4,675,000 for Federal income taxes, or $7.91 a share, compared with $6,079,274, after providing $947,000 for taxes, or $5.81 a share, in the like 1941 period.

Quarter Nov. 30.	1941.
Superior Oil — — — — — 2.38	3.07

STEEL RATE AGAIN UP

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP).—Steel production will recover fully this week the ground lost last week and the nation's mills will average 99.3 per cent of capacity for an outturn of 1,698,700 tons, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated today.

The previous week's operating level, partly reflecting flood conditions in some areas, was 97 per cent, indicating a production of 1,659,400 tons.

A month ago the steel industry operated at 98.4 per cent, turning out 1,683,300 tons, and a year ago the rate was 95.1 per cent and output 1,615,800 tons.

S. H. Kress & Co. Sales.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP).—S. H. Kress & Co., operators of china variety stores, announced sales of $18,397,193 in December, an increase of 5.8 per cent over $17,382,899 in December, 1941.

For the 12 months ended Dec. 31, sales were $116,958,589, an increase of 15.3 per cent over $101,396,512 in 1941.

100-BILLION BUDGET WITHOUT EFFECT ON STOCK PRICE LIST

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP).—The President's $100,000,000,000 budget message was taken in stride by the stock market today and selected industrials, paced by steels, moved up fractions to around two points.

It was hardly a one-way trail, however, and while favorites stiffened after a slightly mixed opening, many leaders made little if any progress. Utilities were subjected to profit cashing in the wake of their recent rally. Top gains elsewhere were reduced in the final hour and losers were plentiful.

Large blocks of low-quoted issues running to 10,000 shares for Packard Motors, which edged into peak territory for 1942-43, propped volume. Transfers totaled 810,960 shares.

The picture of the nation's expenditures in 1943, biggest in history, contained virtually no element of surprise for Wall street. War news remained a hopeful influence although the question of taxes arose to chill enthusiasm of some customers.

Individual Price Trends.

Liggett & Myers "B" and American Tobacco "B" developed followings when opinion was expressed that sharply increased sales of the major manufacturers in this line would more than offset higher costs.

General Motors, Woolworth and United Corp. managed to register new peaks for the past year. Bought were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Crucible Steel, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, American Telephone, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Kennecott, American Smelting, Philip Morris, Eastman Kodak, American Can and Allied Chemical.

Goodyear failed to make any exceptional response to a boost in the dividend from 37½ cents paid in March and June and 25 cents each in September and December to 50 cents. The stock was about unchanged most of the day.

Laggards were Western Union, Consolidated Edison, North American, Southern Railway, Texas Co., Sears-Roebuck, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Boeing, Sperry, Dow Chemical and U. S. Gypsum.

Of the 790 issues traded in today, 355 were higher, 224 lower and 211 unchanged. Fifty-four made new 1942-43 highs and none made new 1942-43 lows.

Trend on the Curb.

Upward inclinations in the curb were exhibited by Gulf Oil, Aluminum Ltd., Brazilian Traction and Republic Aviation. Recovery power was lacking for Niagara-Hudson Power, American Gas, American Cianamid "B" and Pennroad.

On the big board New York City Omnibus common touched a new 1942-43 peak as drastic curtailment of pleasure driving in Eastern states brightened the outlook for bus companies.

Benefitting steels, which have been rather apathetic market movers for several weeks, was the summary of the United States Steel Corporation revealing shipments of finished products by this concern in December amounted to 1,849,-635 tons, compared with 1,665,545 in November and 1,846,036 in the last 1941 month.

The fact that the utility average, Saturday reached its best level since November, 1941, at 28.2, naturally induced some realizing in these stocks, brokers commented. It was recalled, though, that the low for this composite in 1932 was 23.9 and the high 52.7. Prospects of climbing revenues and the feeling that the new Congress would be more lenient toward industry were given as the principal reasons for the revival of the power and light company issues in the previous week.

News in the Market.

Financial analysts studied the compilation of the Commerce Department which put income payments to individuals in November at $10,394,000,000 and estimated the figure for all of 1942 at 114 billion dollars. An earlier forecast of a national income of 117 billion dollars for the year, it was said, still held, the difference being accounted for by earnings not distributed by individuals.

The survey of the magazine "Steel" reported that "sheet mills are receiving cancellations of tonnage on books, especially in light gages, as consumers find delivery unlikely in the face of preponderant demand for heavier gages rolled on continuous mills."

Day's 15 Leaders.

In the following table will be found the sales, closing prices and net changes of the 15 most active stocks traded in on the Stock Exchange today:

SECURITY.	Sales.	Close.	Change.
Packard Mot—	29,400	3⅛	* ⅛
Martin Parry	28,400	4¼	. . .
Int Tel & Tel	18,900	7⅝	* ⅜
Radio—	18,700	6	. . .
United Corp	18,700	9-16	*1-16
Gen Gas & El A	17,600	2⅛	— ⅛
Commwth & Sou	15,300	13-32	*1-32
Columbia Gas &El	11,600	2⅜	* ⅛
Omnibus	10,400	4⅞	* ¼
Am Pow & Lt	9,500	1	. . .
Graham Paige	8,900	1	. . .
Comi Solvents	8,700	10¼	* ⅜
U S Steel	8,700	48⅝	* ¼
Aviation Corp	8,000	3⅝	— ⅛
Unit Gas Imp	8,000	6	— ⅛

Middling spot, 21.40n, up 6. nNominal.

10-Market Cotton Price.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11 (AP). — Average price of middling 15-16-inch cotton Monday at 10 designated Southern spot markets was 20.49 cents.

UNIT QUOTATIONS.

Unit quotations are furnished by the National Association of Security Dealers: (Early Quotations.)

Affil F Inc	2.23	Mutual Invest	8.49
Am Bus Shrs	2.57	NationWide Sec	2.97
Bullock Fund	11.84	Natl Invest	5.16
Can Inv Fund	2.75	NSecSInc Ser	3.57
Cent Shrs Tr	24.92	NSSLPBdSer	4.97
Corp Trust	1.99	New Eng Fd	10.34
Corp Tr A A	1.88	NYStocks Steel	5.04
Corn Tr Accum	1.88	NAmTrSh 1953	1.76
CorTrAA mod	2.24	NAmTrSh 1955	2.21
CorTr Acc mod	2.24	NAmTrSh 1956	2.17
Cumu Tr Sh	3.06	NAmTrSh 1958	1.86
DiversifiedTr C	3.00	Quar Inc Sh	4.40
DiversifiedTr D	4.65	Rep Inv Fd	2.94
Dividend Shrs	1.02	Sel Am Sh Inc	7.47
Fund Inv Inc	16.30	State St Inv	63.51
Incorp Invest	14.77	TrustAm B B	.35
Manhat Bond F	6.93	USEleL&P A	11.75
Maryland Fd	3.05	USEleL&P B	1.26
Mass Inv Tr	17.06	Well Fund	13.51
MassI2dFd Inc	8.28		

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Today's closing prices on a selected list of stocks traded in on the New York Stock Exchange will be found in the following table:

Security.	Close.	Security	Close.
Air Reduct 1a	39	Lac Gas	10⅝
All C & D 1a	141	Lig & MB 3a	69½
Am Airl 1½e	54½	Lockheed 2e	17⅞
Amer Can 3	73¼	Loew's 2a	43½
Amer Loco	8¼	Mart G L 1½e	19½
Am R&SS .30e	6½	Mont Ward 2	34
Am Roll M 1e	10¾	Nash Kelv ½	6¾
Am S & R 2a	30½	Nat Bis .30g	16⅝
Am T & T 9	134½	Nat Dy Pr .80	15⅜
Am Tob B 3	46¾	NYC RR 1g	10⅜
Am Zinc L & S	4½	Nor A Av 1e	10⅝
Anaconda 2½e	25⅛	No AmCo 1.34f	10⅜
A T & SF 1½x	45⅞	Nor Pac 1g	7½
Atl C Line 2e	27	Ohio Oil ½e	11⅜
Atl Refin .70e	19¼	Omnibus	4⅞
Avia Cor ¼e	3⅞	Packard .10e	3⅛
Bald L Cl 1e	11¾	Pan Am A 1e	25¼
Bendix A 3¾e	35⅛	Par Pic 1.20	15⅝
Beth Steel 6	57	Pat Min 1¼e	23½
Boeing Airp 1es	15⅞	Penny JC 3a	80½
Borden 1.40e	23½	Penn RR 2½e	24¼
Caterpil Tr 2	41¾	Pepsi C 2¼e	28⅝
Celanese 2	27¼	Ph Dod 1.60	24½
Cer de Pasco 4	34	Pub S NJ .95e	12
C & O 3	35	Pullman 1a	27⅛
Chrysler 3½e	68	RCA .20g	6
Coml Inv Tr 3	30¼	Rep Stl 1¼e	14⅜
Comw Ed .35x	22⅞	Rey T B 1.70e	27
Cons Aircr	17⅝	St oJ Ld 2	28⅜
Cons Ed 1.60	16	Sears R 3a	58¾
Cont Can 1¼e	27½	Sou Pac 1e	16⅝
Cont Mot .55e	4⅞	So Ry	16¼
Corn Prod 2.60	55⅝	Sperry 1½e	26⅝
Cruc Stl 2e	32	Std Brd .10g	5
Curtiss Wr 1e	7¼	St Oil Cal 1½e	28¾
Dome M h.40g	16⅝	Std Oil NJ 1a	47¼
Doug Aire 5e	58⅞	Texas Co 2	43
duPdeN ¼e	134⅞	20th CFP 1¼e	13¼
Eastman 5	149½	Union Carb 3	79⅞
El Au L 2¼e	31½	Un Pacific 6	83½
Gen Ele 1.40	31⅜	United Air L	18⅝
Gen Fds 1.70e	34⅞	United Aire 3e	26⅜
Gen Mot 2	44⅞	United Corp	9-16
Gen Steel Cast pfd 6e	62	U S Rubber	26
Goodrich 1e	25⅜	U S Gas &I .45e	6
Gdyr ½g	25⅞	U S Steel 4	48⅝
Greyhound 1a	14⅜	Wab pfd 4½e	25½
Homestake	32¼	Warner Bros	7½
Houston Oil	4½	West Union 2	26⅝
Int Harv 2a	57½	West E&M 4e	81⅝
Int Nick Can 2	29	Wheel Stl 1¼e	18⅝
Int Paper	8⅞	Woolworth 1.60	31¾
Int T & T	7⅜	Yel T&C 1¼e	13½
Johns M 2¼e	71½	Y S&T 2½e	30¾
Ken Cop 3e	29⅝	Zenith Rad -e	19⅝

Symbols: aAlso extra or extras. gDeclared or paid so far this year. rPayable in stock. dCash or stock. ePaid last year. hPayable in Canadian funds. kAccumulated dividend paid or declared this year. †Ex-dividend. ••Ex-rights.

5-YEAR HIGH IN CORN; WHEAT PROFIT-TAKING

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP).—Independent strength of corn, which advanced as much as a cent a bushel to highs since 1937, supported the entire grain market today, checking a reaction in wheat, which lost almost a cent at times due to profit-taking and hedging sales.

Good industrial demand for corn, with top grades of yellow grain selling as high as $1.02 in the spot market, affected the market. Wheat's weakness reflected increased receipts at many terminals as a result of enlarged producer sales attracted by the highest prices in more than five years.

Corn closed unchanged to ¾c higher compared with Saturday; wheat ¼@⅝c lower; oats ⅝@¾c higher; soybeans ⅛ up; rye ⅜@⅝ higher.

Reports from the Southwest indicated heavier deliveries were being made by farmers at interior elevators. This showed up in estimates of receipts at major markets, which were running far ahead of volume a year ago. Kansas City reports indicated sales of private storage grain increased along with heavier deliveries to interior elevators, the latter being the most general in months.

Resting orders to buy corn came principally from industries whose operations have been exceeding the amount of corn available in commercial channels recently.

CASH CORN HERE CROSSES $1 MARK, BEST IN 5 YEARS

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Jan. 11.—In the cash grain market today wheat was steady, corn unchanged to ½c higher and oats 1c higher.

Corn sold at the highest price since 1937, when it reached $1.00½ a bushel today for No. 2 yellow.

Sales made on the floor of the exchange were:

WHEAT—No. 4 red winter, $1.54; sample grade red winter, $1.43; No. 4 red kanicky, $1.53½.

CORN—No. 2 yellow, $1.00½; No. 3 yellow, 98c@$1; No. 4 yellow, 97@98c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 61½c; red oats, 59@61½c.

BARLEY—No. 1, 84c.

FUTURE GRAIN PRICES

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Jan. 11.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
WHEAT.				
Chi May	141⅜	140½	140⅝	140⅜-41
Chi July	141⅞	140⅝	141@¼	141½-⅝
Chi Sept	142⅞	141½	142¼	142½
KC May	135¾	134⅛	134⅜	135⅛
KC July	135¾	134¾	134¾	135½
Min July	136¼	135½	135¾	135⅞
Win May	93	93	93	93
Min July	136⅜	135½	135⅝	135⅞
Min Sept	137½	137¼	137½	137
CORN.				
Chi May	100	98⅝	99¼-½	99 98⅞
Chi July	100⅝	99½	100	99½ 99½-¾
Chi Sept	100⅝	100¼	100¼	100½-⅝
KC May	96¾	95⅛	96¼	95⅞
KC July	97½	97	97¼	96½b
OATS.				
Chi May	57¾	57	57½-⅝	56⅞b
Chi July	56⅞	56	56⅝	56a
Chi Sept	57¾	56¾	57¼	56½
Min Mai	53⅞	52⅝	53⅜	52⅞
Win May	51	50½	50⅞	50½
RYE.				
Chi May	80	78½	79¾-½	78⅞-79
Chi July	82¾	81⅛	81⅞b	81⅝-½
Chi Sept	84⅝	83⅛	84	83⅝
SOYBEANS.				
Chi May	185	184½	185b	184¾a
Chi July	....	....	186b	185½

MILL FEED FUTURES

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Jan. 11.—Gray shorts closed 10@15c lower; standard bran 15@45c lower; standard middlings steady to 5c lower. Sales were 720 tons. Closing quotations on gray shorts: January, 37.50b-38.00a; February, 38.00b-39.50a; March, 38.10b-39.60a; April, 38.10b-38.60a; May, 38.10b@38.60a; June, 38.10b-38.60a. *Standard bran, January, 38.00b-38.50a; February, 38.60b@38.90a; March, †39.00; April, 38.50b-38.90a; May, †38.15; June, 37.50b-38.00a. *Standard middlings, January, 38.00b-38.50a; February, 38.50b-39.00a; March, 38.75b-39.10a; April, 38.75b-39.25a; May, 38.75b-39.25a; June, 38.75b-39.25a. •Chicago deliveries. †Sales.

BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY

ST. LOUIS BUTTER, EGG AND POULTRY EXCHANGE, Jan. 11.—Prices of live poultry and eggs are the gross selling prices in wholesale quantities by receivers and dealers as reported by the "St. Louis Daily Market Reporter." Egg sales are ex-case poultry, ex-coop.

EGGS—Current receipts generally being handled for sale to city trade, netting shippers, 35c, cases returned. Graded lots of higher quality eggs, 38@40c, cases included.

LIVE POULTRY—Fowls, 4 lbs and over 24½c; leghorns, under 4 lbs, 20c.

SPRINGS—4 lbs. up local ply. rk., 28c; wh rk, 28c; colored, 28c.

FRYERS—3@4 lbs. Ark. sp fed rks, 29c; local ply rks, 26c; wh rks, 26c; colored, 26c; leg., 20c.

BROILERS — Under 3 lbs.: Ark rks, 27½c; local rks, 25c; colored, 25c; leghorn, 25c.

ROOSTERS—Old, 14½c; staggy, young, 23c.

DUCKS—22c.

CAPONS—32c; slips 28c.

TURKEYS—Young hens, 10 lbs. and over, 33c; under 10 lbs., 30c; young toms, 14 lbs. and over, 32c; under 14 lbs. 29c; old hens, 28c; old toms, 25c; No. 2, 20c.

GEESE—13 lbs and under 22c; over 13 lbs., 18c.

GUINEAS—Doz. young, over 2 lbs. $5.50; 1½-2 lbs. $4; old $3.25.

PIGEONS—Dozen, $1.25.

SQUABS—Dressed, 46c.

RABBITS—No 1 $3 doz., net to ship

Goodyear Tire Dividend.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 11 (AP). — The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. declared a dividend of 50 cents on the common stock, payable March 15 to holders of record Feb. 15. In 1942 the company made payments of 37½c each in March and June and 25c each in September and December.

NAMING OF FLYNN INSULT, ASSERTS SENATOR BRIDGES

Continued From Page One.

States for wanting to get rid of him."

Dewey Urged to Reopen Case.

Bridges said Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York had been urged by the Citizens Union of New York to take steps to reopen the Flynn case.

"So far as I know," Bridges said, "Paving Block Flynn still has the blocks that gave him his name. Boss Flynn apparently thinks the 8000 paving blocks on his palatial New York estate are getting a little too hot to rove upon.

"I have no objection to sending Paving Block Flynn 5000 miles away, but if he wants to be a rover, I don't want him roving where the boys from my State of New Hampshire and the rest of America are giving their blood and offering their lives in the supreme sacrifice for a decent way of life."

Barkley Criticises Bridges.

Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky criticised Bridges for his failure to await Foreign Relations Committee consideration of Flynn's nomination before making his attack.

"The matter involved in the paving block matter was investigated by two grand juries in the state of New York," Barkley asserted. "We've got to assume those grand juries were honest."

"The Senator from New Hampshire might await hearings by the committee before he flies into a tirade," Barkley continued, "although I realize the Senator wants to get the first headline."

He said Bridges had seized the investigation as a "political peg" on which to raise criticism.

Barkley assured Bridges the committee would make "a full inquiry" into the propriety of the appointment.

Reply by Bridges.

"I hope the majority leader will lead the opposition to Mr. Flynn on the basis of the hearings," Bridges answered.

Bridges said he had been amazed to note an interview in which Senator Hatch (Dem.), New Mexico, was quoted as approving the Flynn appointment. He said it was surprising, "coming from the author of clean politics."

Hatch is author of legislation intended to prevent pernicious political activity by Federal employes.

Barkley said he would make "no predictions about" his position on the nomination as he would consider the appointment without "political prejudice."

Bridges retorted smilingly that he felt sure Barkley would not display "political prejudice against Flynn."

Flynn Choice "Revolting to Decent Citizens," Says Willkie.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP).—Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican presidential nominee, said today that the nomination of Edward J. Flynn, Democratic national chairman, as Minister to Australia, "must be revolting to all decent citizens."

Willkie said in a statement:

"The appointment is so crassly cynical that it must be revolting to all decent citizens. The difference between the high professions of President Roosevelt's and Vice-President Wallace's speeches and the administration's low political performance is a tragic paradox.

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you don't correct faulty living habits. In the meantime to help insure *gentle* yet *thorough* bowel movements—take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets.
Olive Tablets are *simply wonderful* not only to relieve constipation but also to stir up liver bile secretion and tone up intestinal muscular action. 15¢, 30¢, 60¢. Follow label directions. All drugstores.

ADVERTISEMENT
Proves Wonderful For Irritated Skin
To soothe itching, burning skin, apply medicated liquid ZEMO—a Doctor's formula backed by 30 years continuous success! For ringworm symptoms, eczema, athlete's foot or blemishes due to external cause, apply ZEMO freely. Soon the discomfort should disappear. Over 25,000,000 packages sold. One trial convinces. Only 35¢. Also 60¢ and $1.00.
→ZEMO

"I hope that they do not intend to create the brave new world of the common man through such instrumentalities. Nor can the appointment be justified by the desire to get a new Democratic chairman in order to start the fourth term drive.

"I congratulate Senator McNary and Senator Taft on their announced intention to investigate the matter thoroughly. I hope all Republicans, as well as many Democrats, rally to their support."

ADVERTISEMENT
FOR COLDS COUGHING PENETRO
Relieve sniffles, muscle aches. The salve with a mutton suet base. Get stainless, white Penetro. 25¢, double supply 35¢.

ADVERTISEMENT
SAVE and SELL WASTEPAPER!
Higher prices are now being paid for wastepaper! Wastepaper is needed here. Call a collector at CHestnut 1807.

STORE HOURS: 9 to 5! DOUBLE EAGLE STAMPS TUESDAY!

REMNANT SALES in FAMOUS-BARR CO'S BASEMENT ECONOMY STORE
Operated by The May Dept. Stores Co. We Give and Redeem Eagle Stamps
BECAUSE OF LIMITED QUANTITIES, NO MAIL, PHONE, C. O. D. OR WILL CALL ORDERS CAN BE ACCEPTED

SABLE-DYED CONEYS
$49 Value! Save at $39
Plus 10% Federal Tax
Dyed to an expensive looking sable shade. Warmly interlined; rayon lined. Wanted sizes for misses and women.
St. Louis' Largest Basement Fur Dept.

Fur-Trimmed COATS
$29.95 to $39.95 Values! $25
Fur trims of Silver Fox Tails! Dyed Squirrel! Black-Dyed Kidskin! Silver Fox Rumps! Mink-Dyed Marmot! Grey-Dyed Wolf! Rayon lined.
St. Louis' Largest Basement Coat Dept.

RAYON UNDIES
Seconds, 39c to 50c Grades
4 for $1
Pants, step-ins, others of fine gauge rayons. Some are reinforced. Odds and ends from our own stock. Broken sizes.
Basement Economy Store

MEN'S SUITS, COATS
From Higher-Priced Lines! $13.75 Ea.
Firm or rough weave suits. Swagger coats. Broken lots and sizes but a wide array of patterns and sizes. Rayon lined.
Basement Economy Store

Floral Crash
59c Grade! 37c Yd.
Heavy quality, 36 in. wide. Cotton drapery crash. Vat colors and pre-shrunk (won't shrink over 2%).
Basement Economy Balcony

Rayon Velvet
$1.69 Grade! $1 Yd.
36 in. wide. 1 to 3 yd. lengths. Rich lustrous rayon velvet in wide range of colors.
Basement Economy Balcony

Arch Shoes
Famed Sa Vons! $2.39
Women's $2.79 value! Nurse, gypsy and step-in styles. Metatarsal buttons, flare arches. 4-10, AA.
Basement Economy Store

Men's Sweaters
$1.49 Value! 99c
Coat and pull-over styles. Sizes 36 to 40. Featured in Remnant Sales. Choose several.
Basement Economy Store

Rayon Dresses
For Women! $1.39
Originally $2.99! Washable rayon prints and spun rayons. Light and dark shades. Sizes 14 to 42.
Basement Economy Store

Rayon Gowns
For Women! $1.65
Originally $1.98-$2.39! Rayon satins and rayon crepe prints. Regular and extra sizes. Some slightly mussed.
Basement Economy Store

9x12-Ft. Rugs
Seamless Quality! $32.88
Seconds, $42.50-$48.50 grades. Axminsters, Bigelow-Sanford, Mohawk, Beattie and Alex. Smith.
Basement Economy Store

REMNANT DAYS BUYS FOR WOMEN

$40-$45-$50 Fur-Trimmed Coats	$35**
Women's $59.95-$69.95 Furred-Cloth Coats	$45**
Women's Arch Shoes, $2.49-$3.49	$2.09
Women's $1.49-$1.69 Slippers, 4 to 9	$1.13
Women's Smart New Millinery, each	94c
Jr. Misses' $6.98 Raincoats, each	$5.55
Women's $79 Fur Coats, rayon lined	$61*
* Plus 10% Federal Tax	
Women's $7.98 "Rite-Fit" Rayon Dresses	$3.69
Women's Sample Gloves, 59c grades, pr.	33c
Women's $1 and $1.39 Handbags	84c
** Plus 10% Federal Tax Where Applicable	

Basement Economy Balcony

INFANTS' WEARABLES

15x17 Quilted Pads, 29c Grade, each	19c
Tots' 79c Dresses, 1-6, each	55c

Basement Economy Store

MEN'S & BOYS' WEAR

Men's Soiled Shirts, $1.49-$1.79 Grades	89c
Men's Woven Pattern Shirts, $1.79 Grades	$1.29
Boys' Knit Polo Shirts, 79c grade	48c
Boys' Shirts, $1.29-$1.50 grades, ea.	87c
Boys' Cotton Flannelette Pajamas, pr.	99c

Basement Economy Store

HOSE, UNDERWEAR

Men's Cotton Union Suits, Seconds, Samples	95c
Children's, Women's Anklets, Thirds	4 prs. 50c
Men's Fancy Socks, Seconds, Thirds	3 prs. 50c

Basement Economy Store

CLOTHING SPECIAL

38—Men's $17 Suits and Coats, each	$10.75

Basement Economy Store

SLIPS, LINGERIE, TUB FROCKS

Women's Printed Percale Wash Frocks	88c
Misses' $1.29 Rayon Slips, Tearose	88c
Women's $1.29-$1.69 Wash Dresses	88c
Women's Seconds of Knitted Slips	$1.19
Women's Print Housecoats	$1.55

Basement Economy Store

FEATURE IN DOMESTICS

Blanket Pieces, each	10c to 59c

Basement Economy Balcony

RUGS AND FLOOR COVERINGS

$16.95 9x12 Size Rugs, each	$13.88
Baked Enamel Finish Felt Base Rug Specials:	
9x12 Size, $5.95 Grade, each, seconds,	$2.99
9x12 Size, $6.95-$7.95 Grades, seconds, each	$4.99
6-Ft. Wide Felt Base, 6 to 15 sq. yd. pieces, sq. yd.	29c
24-In. Wide Rug Border Remnants, yd.	19c

Basement Economy Store

MATERIALS FOR HOME SEWING

77c-89c Printed French Rayon Crepe, yd.	47c
49c 39-In. Spun Rayon Blends, yd.	44c
29c-49c 36-In. Assorted Cottons, yd.	15c
Marquisette Remnants, 19c Grades, yd.	10c

Basement Economy Balcony

CURTAINS AND DRAPES

$2.49 Ball Fringe Curtains, pr.	$1.49
Rayon, Cotton Damask Drapes, pr.	$5.99
59c Dustite Cretonne, yd.	37c
Cotton

A Convenient Place to Buy
U. S. WAR BONDS
Center Aisle Booth—Main Floor

FAMOUS-BARR CO.

We Give and Redeem Eagle Stamps
Operated by May Dept. Stores Co.

DOUBLE EAGLE STAMPS TUESDAY

REMNANT DAYS

LAST THREE DAYS!

SHOP TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY!

STORE HOURS 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

Remnant Days! Signal to check up, stock up! Savings on top of savings! Store-wide super savings on hundreds of special purchases . . . closeouts from leading manufacturers . . . vast accumulations from our own stocks . . . a bargain carnival from the Basement on up! SHOP TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY!

NOTE! RESTRICTIONS—Because of the tremendous number of items and limited quantities in most instances, no Mail, C. O. D., Telephone or Will Call Orders on Remnant Days merchandise can be accepted.

You're in This War, Too!

TAKE CARE OF WHAT YOU WEAR!

Don't Forget: The Fighter Comes First!

SAVE ON FUEL IN EVERY WAY!

Use as Little as You Can . . .
- *Heating Your Home!*
- *Driving Your Car!*
- *Cooking Your Meals!*

$1 Head Shawls
Warm Rayons! **79c** *Ea.*
Colorful, cozy Head Shawls with rayon fringed trim! Host of colors.
Women's Neckwear—Main Floor

Women's $1 Hose
Sheer Rayons! **89c** *Pr.*
Fine quality full-fashioned Hosiery! Cotton reinforced foot and heel.
Hosiery—Main Floor

Salon Shoes
Women's Famed Makes! **$7.95**
Selected group $10.95 to $16.95 Pandoras, Urbanites, Beaux Arts, Palter de Lisos.
Shoe Salon—Third Floor

Surety Six Shoes
For Women! **$4.29**
Selected group our famed $6 high-style Footwear. Discontinued styles. Hurry!
Surety Six Shoes—Third Floor

$24.89 Bed Outfits
Three Pieces! **$18.44**
Simmons metal bed, Simmons link fabric spring and cotton mattress all for $18.44! 36 in. wide.
Furniture—Tenth Floor

$79.50 Bed Suites
Three Pieces! **$59.50**
Full-size bed, dresser and chest of solid Northern Rock Maple. Hand-rubbed finish.
Furniture—Tenth Floor

9x12-Ft. Rugs
$89.00 *Seconds!* **$62**
Seamless Broadloom rugs in two-tone or floral patterns. For any type room.
Rugs—Ninth Floor

Broadloom Carpet
$4.95-$5.50 *Values!* **$4.19** *Sq. Yd.*
Broadloom figured carpet in floral or tone-on-tone patterns. 9, 12 ft. wide.
Floorcovering—Ninth Floor

Sports Dresses
Originally $7.98 to $14.95 **$5.99**
Selected group of rayon crepes and wool-and-rayon dresses. Bright and dark for misses.
Sports Shop—Fourth Floor

Thrift Dresses
Originally $12.95-$14.95 **$7.99**
Rayon crepes for misses and women. Mostly dark shades; some pastels. Varied types.
Thrift Shop—Fourth Floor

Misses' Suits
Brand-New $19.95 Value **$16.99**
Varied styles in new spring suits in exquisite shades. Jackets rayon lined.
Suit Shop—Fourth Floor

Misses' Frocks
Originally $16.95-$17.95 **$14.99**
Specially selected group, in rayon crepes and wool mixtures. Casual and dressy types.
Debutante Shop—Fourth Floor

Lovely Furs
Plus 10% Federal Tax **$122**
Group of coats from our higher-priced stocks. Superb pelts, smart styles. Rayon lined.
Fur Shop—Fourth Floor

Casual Coats
Originally $39.95, Now **$34.99**
All-wool overcoat fashions in sizes for misses and women. Warmly interlined, rayon lined.
Coat Shop—Fourth Floor

Fabric Remnants
Originally 59c-$1.98 Yd. **1/2** *Price*
Now 30c to 99c yd. Rayons and silks, lengths from 1 to 3½ yards. Half of bolt prices.
Fabrics—Third Floor

Women's Slips
Miss Co-Eds! **$2.09**
Won't ride up! Rayon satin or crepe. Lacy and tailored styles. Sizes 32 to 44; 31½ to 37½.
Slip Shop—Fifth Floor

$1 Earrings
Many Styles! **67c** *Pr.*
Plus 10% Federal Tax
Silver-tone, gold-tone metals! Simulated stones! Wide selection of lovely styles!
Jewelry—Main Floor

Sample Bras
Famed Makes! **69c**
Bras and bandeaux in samples and discontinued styles. $1 to $1.50 values!
Corsette Shop—Fifth Floor

Girls' Shoes
$3.48-$3.98 *Values!* **$2.33**
Also children's and misses' styles. Black or brown in many types. Broken sizes.
Younger Generation Shoes—Third Floor

Boys' Sweaters
$3.98 *Value!* **$2.39**
Suede-front sweaters with wool back and sleeves. Brown in coat style. 28 to 34.
Boys' Clothing—Second Floor

69c Writing Paper — 44c, 2 Boxes 85c
Fine stationery with 72 or 100 sheets and 50 envelopes.
Stationery—Main Floor Balcony

Odds and Ends of Desk Needs — ½ Off
Scrap, Address, Memory Books. Diaries, Photo Albums.
Stationery—Main Floor Balcony

$1-$1.19 Scrap Books; Photo Albums — 88c
Washable, cloth simulating leather padded covers!
Stationery—Main Floor

$1.98 Bridge Table Pads — $1.49
Two-way . . . one side for playing . . . one for serving.
Stationery—Main Floor Balcony

Odds and Ends of Bird Cage Stands — ½ Off
Were $4.99 . . . Now priced $3.00!
Pet Shop—Eighth Floor

79c Quilted Rayon Satin Utility Boxes — 69c
For handkerchiefs, gloves, hose! Several colors.
Notions—Main Floor

13c Facial Tissues, 200's — 3 Boxes 28c
Loress brand! 200 sheets in each box, 600 in three.
Notions—Main Floor

$2.98 Garment Bag with Slide Fastener — $2.69
60-inch length with room for eight garments.
Notions—Main Floor

59c Ironing Board Covers — 2 for $1
Popular elastic type cover of heavy, sturdy material.
Notions—Main Floor

$1 Webster's Superior Dictionary — 63c
1280 pages . . . thumb indexed! Buy now and save!
Book Shop—Sixth Floor

59c Activity Boxes of 10 Books for Children, 45c
Fun for the kiddies all year long.
Book Shop—Sixth Floor

89c Activity Boxes of 10 Big Books — 69c
One box for girls . . . one box for boys!
Book Shop—Sixth Floor

Chesterfield Cleansing Tissues* — 3 Boxes 54c
500 sheets in each box . . . 1500 in three. White only.
Toiletries—Main Floor

Camay Toilet Soap* — 10 for 57c
Limit of 20 cakes to each customer.
Toiletries—Main Floor

49c TMC Milk of Magnesia — 37c
Save now on this pint bottle of Milk of Magnesia.
Drugs—Main Floor

39c TMC Antiseptic Mouth Wash — 29c
16-ounce bottle of our own brand mouth wash!
Drugs—Main Floor

$2.25 Size Delettrex Face Cream (T) — $1
Soothing, softening Buttermilk Girl Brand Cream.
Toiletries—Main Floor

Originally $29.95 Chamois-Lined Coats — $21
Button-in lined wool casual coats in misses' sizes.
Sports Shop—Fourth Floor

Originally $7.98 Utility Trench Coats — $5.99
Natural cotton gabardine for rain or shine. Misses' sizes.
Sports Shop—Fourth Floor

Originally $9.95 Thrift Dresses — $5.99
Mostly rayon crepes for misses and women. Many styles.
Thrift Shop—Fourth Floor

Originally $16.95 to $19.95 Dresses — $5 and $10
Selected group in rayon crepes. Misses' sizes.
Debutante Shop—Fourth Floor

Specially Selected Group Fur Coats — $158 (T)
From our own higher priced stocks. Rayon lined.
Fur Shop—Fourth Floor

Originally $35 Wool Casual Coats — $27.99
Button-in extra lining of chamois. Misses' sizes.
Coat Shop—Fourth Floor

Originally $79.95-$89.95 Furred Coats, $70.99 (T)
Dress coats for misses and women. Lined with rayons.
Coat Shop—Fourth Floor

Originally $8.98 to $14.95 Junior Frocks — $3.99
Broken sizes, mostly in rayon fabrics. Varied choice.
Little New Yorker Shop—Fourth Floor

Originally $59.95 to $79.95 Junior Coats, $48 (T)
Fur-trimmed Winter coats. Lined with rayon fabrics.
Little New Yorker Shop—Fourth Floor

Originally $5 to $6.98 Jackets — $1.99
Odds and ends in rayon crepes for misses.
Blouse Shop—Fourth Floor

Women's Originally $17.95-$22.95 Dresses — $10
Mostly rayon crepes in regular and half sizes.
Women's Shop—Fourth Floor

Women's Originally $17.95-$29.95 Dresses — $15
From our own stocks. Regular and half sizes included.
Women's Shop—Fourth Floor

Originally $25 Zip-In Jr. Coats — $12.99
Casual coats with chamoisette fabric extra lining.
Young Budgeteer Shop—Main Floor Balcony

Originally $7.98 and $8.98 Jr. Dresses — $3.99
Wool-and-rayon and rayon crepes in pastels and black.
Young Budgeteer Shop—Main Floor Balcony

Originally $2.25-$3.98 Blouses, Sweaters, Ea. 99c
Also some separate matchables. Broken sizes.
Blouse Shop—Fourth Floor

Originally $25 to $35 Costume Room Dresses, $15
From our own individual stocks. For misses-women.
Costume Room—Fourth Floor

Originally $2.25 to $4.95 Wool Remnants, ½ Price
Wool and wool-mixed fabrics, 1 to 2½ yd. lengths.
Fabrics—Third Floor

Originally 35c to $1 Cotton Remnants — ½ Price
Lengths from 1 to 3 yards. Half of bolt prices.
Fabrics—Third Floor

Originally 49c to 69c Cotton Fabrics — Yd. 39c
Sheer and heavier weights in gay colored prints.
Fabrics—Third Floor

(T) Plus 10% Federal Tax Where Applicable
(*) Postage Extra Beyond Regular Delivery Zone

Women's 59c Crisp White Neckwear — 39c
V-neck, high-neck styles, some with cuffs!
Neckwear—Main Floor

$3.99 Sparkling Spray Pins — $2.99 (T)
Set with rhinestones and simulated jewels!
Jewelry—Main Floor

$1.00 Smart Costume Jewelry, Each — 77c (T)
Plastics, gold-tone or silver-tone metals!
Jewelry—Main Floor

$1.00 to $79.50 Evening Bags, ½ Off, 50c-$39.75
Selected group gold or silver* kid and others!*
*Plus 10% Federal Tax
Handbags—Main Floor

Women's $1.50 6-Button Length Gloves — 89c
Black, brown sueded rayon fabric. Broken sizes.
Gloves—Main Floor

Men's 35c Handkerchiefs, Each — 25c
Large size with white woven fancy borders.
Handkerchiefs—Main Floor

Women's $2.29-$2.98 Boudoir Slippers — $1.49
Comfortable slippers! Discontinued styles.
Slipper Shop—Third Floor

Misses' $9.98 Rayon Jersey Robes — $7.59
White quilted; wine or royal piping. 12-20.
Negligees—Fifth Floor

Women's $1.98 Cotton Flannelette Pajamas, $1.79
Warm two-piece pajamas. Sizes 32 to 38.
Lingerie—Fifth Floor

Women's $1.25 Rayon Knit Slips — 97c
Rayon knit striped fabrics.
Knitwear—Fifth Floor

$1-$12.50 Billfolds, Small Leather Goods, 50c-$6.25
Save one-half on a selected group!
Small Leather Goods—Main Floor

Women's $6.95 Sorority House Footwear — $4.85
Selected Fall and Winter styles. Broken sizes.
Sorority House—Third Floor

Women's $7.95-$8.95 Sorority House Shoes, $5.85
Selected group in dark colors. Broken sizes.
Sorority House—Third Floor

Women's, Misses' $6-$6.98 Daytime Dresses, $4.88
Spun rayons, rayon crepes. Prints, plain colors.
Daytime Dresses—Fifth Floor

Men's Fruit of the Loom Shirts — $1.59
Wrinkle-free collar attached; broken sizes, 13½-18.
Men's Shirts—Main Floor

35c, 45c, 55c Socks, Anklets — 27c, 4 Prs. $1
Rayons, rayon and lisles, all lisles! For men!
Men's Hose—Main Floor

Men's $2.50 Cotton Fleece Lined Union Suits, $1.88
Long-sleeve; long legs. For cold Winter wear.
Men's Underwear—Second Floor

Men's Quality Fabric $8.95 Slack Suits — $4.88
La Playa of spun rayon; broken lots, sizes.
Men's Sportswear—Second Floor

$19.98 to $100 Plate Glass Mirrors, $16.98-$79.98
Framed and Venetian styles. Mostly one-of-a-kind!
Mirrors—Ninth Floor

$57.50—9x12 ft. Seamless Rugs — $38
Broadloom and figured designs, for any type room!
Rugs—Ninth Floor

98c Inlaid Type Floorcovering, sq. yd. — 64c
Two yds. wide! Large size remnants! Colorful patterns.
Linoleum—Ninth Floor

Oxydol Soap Powder, Giant Size — 57c
Postage Extra Beyond Regular Delivery Zones.
Soaps—Seventh Floor

$39.95 Studio Couches with Arm Rests — $27.66
Felt mattress, makes 1 single bed! Cotton tapestry!
Tenth Floor

$39.50-$59.50 Framed Plate Glass Mirrors, $19.50
Imported hand-carved frames. Walnut or mahogany.
Furniture—Tenth Floor

$25-$32.50 Solid Rock Maple Pieces, $16.50-$19.50
Chests, dressers or vanities! Few of a kind, hurry!
Furniture—Tenth Floor

98c French Process Tanned Chamois* — 69c
Whole skins! Choose now for general household use!
Paints—Seventh Floor

$33.25—8mm Cinemaster Movie Camera, $28.95
3 speeds! F3.5 lens! Color or black and white!
Camera Center—Main Floor

Children's 19c Ankle Socks, Pair, 13c, 3 Prs. 35c
Turn-down and stick-up tops! Plain colors. Broken sizes.
Children's Hosiery—Main Floor

Boys' $1 Cotton Knit Polo Shirts, Each — 63c
Long sleeve style in striped pattern. Zip collar. 10-16.
Boys' Clothing—Second Floor

Boys' $5.98 Cotton Gabardine Coats — $4.99
Zip front style in 20 to 22. Rayon lined sleeves.
Boys' Clothing—Second Floor

Girls' $5.98 2-Pc. Plaid Dresses — $4.99
Pleated skirt, in 'n outer shirt! Sizes 7 to 14.
Girls' Toggery—Fifth Floor

Holgate Bingo Bed Pounding Board Toy — 75c
Seconds of $1.25 kind. Educational fun for tots!
Toys—Eighth Floor

$1.59 to $28.10 Display Dolls — Less ⅓
Some soiled. Many types. Now $1.06 to $18.74.
Toys—Eighth Floor

Misses' $1.98 House Slippers, Pair — $1.69
Zip style in red or blue. ($1.19 value now 99c).
Younger Generation Shoes—Third Floor

Girls' $2.98 Colorful Plaid Skirts — $2.49
Wool and rayon! Box pleated or two-pocket style. 10-16.
Girls' Toggery—Fifth Floor

Girls' $1.98-$11.98 Robes and Pajamas, ½ Off
Warm robes, pajamas, sleepers! Now 99c to $5.99.
Jr. Undies—Fifth Floor

Women's $1.15-$1.35 Irreg. Rayon Hose, Pr., 98c
"NoMend" brand. Sheer or medium sheer weights.
Hosiery—Main Floor

(T) Plus 10% Federal Tax Where Applicable
(*) Postage Extra Beyond Regular Delivery Zones

Suits-Topcoats
And Overcoats! Ea. **$23.75**
$30, $35 and $40 values! Worsted, twist, tweed suits. Sizes for men.
Men's Clothes—Second Floor

Girls' Suits
$6.98 *Values!* **$4.99**
Two-piece wool-and-rayon plaid suits in 7 to 14. Jacket and pleated skirt.
Girls' Toggery—Fifth Floor

Treasure Book
$2.00 *Value* **98c**
Tony Sarg's action story book with 3 stories in one book. Fun for youngsters!
Toys—Eighth Floor

Maycraft Shirts
Regularly $2.25-$2.50! **$1.95**
Broken lines; plain blues, tans, greys, woven stripes, end-to-end madrases others.
Men's Shirts—Main Floor

Tots' Apparel
$2.98-$19.98 *Values!* **1/2** *Off*
Now $1.49 to $9.99. Winter wear including snosuits wool-pants suits, coat sets, dresses, etc.
Infants' Wear—Fifth Floor

Geographic Globes
$5.50 *Value!* **$3.98**
12-inch Globes, completely detailed, mounted on metal table stands.
Book Shop—Sixth Floor

Hand Luggage
Was $5.00 to $75.00! **1/4** *and* **1/3** *Off*
Now $3.75 to $50
Two-suiters, wardrobes, travel cases in top-grain leathers and canvas.
Luggage—Ninth Floor

30c Playing Cards
Picture Backs! **4** *Decks* **99c**
Attractive picture-back Playing Cards in smart tuck-in cases. Save now!
Stationery—Main Floor Balcony

39c Sectionettes
Of Sturdy Fiberboard! **2** *for* **43c**
Keep dresser drawers in apple pie order! Made to fit any size drawer.
Notions—Main Floor

Sweetheart Soap
Buy Now and Save! **12** *for* **56c**
Delightfully fragrant Toilet Soap! Limit of 24 cakes to customer.
Postage Extra Beyond Regular Delivery Zone
Toiletries—Main Floor

Stamped Pillowcases, reduced to, pair 59c
79c to $1 kind. Some slightly imperfect. Choose early.
Art Needlework—Sixth Floor

59c Homespun Effect Cotton Scarfs — 29c
Multicolored, attractive. All with fringed ends.
Art Needlework—Sixth Floor

$12.98-$49.98 Reflector Floor Lamps, $7.79-$34.79
Bases slightly marred from display. Few of a kind!
Lamps—Seventh Floor

$3.98 Venetian Blinds, cream colored, each $2.99
From 23 to 35 in. widths, all 64 in. long. Few of each.
Curtains—Sixth Floor

89c to $1.98 Yd. Cret'ne & Slipcover Fabrics, 59c
Floral prints, solids. 48 in. wide, 2 to 4 yd. lengths.
Curtains—Sixth Floor

$20.40 Record Cabinet Combination, $14.77
$10.95 cabinet, $1.45 record rack, eight $1 albums.
Record Shop—Eighth Floor

$16.95-$59.95 Floor Sample Phonographs, 20% Off
Electric and portable! Sale priced $13.56 to $47.96.
Record Shop—Eighth Floor

$249.50 Brunswick Radio Combination, $199.95
10-tube radio! Automatic record changer. With Old Set.
Radios—Eighth Floor

$32.95-$65 Floor Sample Auto Radios, Less ½
Also demonstrators!
Radios—Eighth Floor

$139.95 Emerson Combination Radio, $129.95
Model 1447 with automatic record changer. With Old Set
Radios—Eighth Floor

$3-$5.55 Stainless Steel Serving Pcs., $1.49-$2.75
Cook, serve in same pieces! With plastic serving tray.
Housewares—Seventh Floor

$2.95-$4.95-If-Perfect Ironing Boards, ½ Off
Damaged but repaired and in good order! Save now.
Housewares—Seventh Floor

$3.75 Coffee Brewers — $2.59
8 (5-oz.) cup capacity. Pyrex glass bowls.
Electrical Appliances—Seventh Floor

Mill Seconds $6.48 Linen Napkins, 6 for $4.32
Hemmed, fully bleached. 22x22-inch size.
Linens—Third Floor

$1.69 Hand-Appliqued Luncheon Sets, 7 Pcs., $1.29
52x52-in. cloth and 6 napkins! Colors on white cotton.
Linens—Third Floor

39c Floral Printed Toweling, yard — 29c
Ideal for kitchen curtains or toweling! Save now.
Domestics—Third Floor

$2.95 3-Pc. Dresser Sets — $1.29 (T)
Comb, mirror, brush; several colors for selection!
Silverware—Main Floor

$1.19-$1.49 Floor Sample Window Shelves, ⅓ Off
Double glass, white enameled wire! Raises with window.
Garden Needs—Seventh Floor

5c Soiled Decorative Flowers, each — 3c
Variety of kinds! Crushed from display.
Decorative Flowers—Sixth Floor

$28.96 Chrome-Plated 3-Pc. Breakfast Sets $25.98
White plastic finish table with 2 red or black chairs.
Kitchen Furniture—Seventh Floor

29c Glass Cigarette Boxes with Covers — 15c
Grand for bridge prizes or those "little gifts".
Treasure Shop—Sixth Floor

15c Glass Ash Trays with Decorative Edge, 10c
Smart oblong style! You'll want several at this saving!
Treasure Shop—Sixth Floor

59c Cake Cover
With Tin Tray! **39c**
White cake cover with black trim. Can use it for bread storage, too.
Housewares—Seventh Floor

Shower Curtains
And Drapes **$1.49-$3.98**
Discontinued patterns of $2.98 to $7.95 kinds. Few of a kind.
Bath Shop—Seventh Floor

Curtain Buys
Dots and Dashes! **$1.47** *Pr.*
Priscilla ruffled style, 78 in. wide to pair, 2 yds. 15 in. long. Cream and ecru.
Curtains—Sixth Floor

Framed Curtains
Seconds of $6.99 Kind! **$5.99** *Pr.*
Ruffles around all four sides! Light ivory or ecru. 270 in. wide to pair, 2 yds. 15 in. cut length.
Curtains—Sixth Floor

Odd Dinnerware
Some Seconds! **12c** *Ea.*
Dinner plates, breakfast plates, salad plates, soup plates, oatmeals, tea cups, tea saucers.
China—Seventh Floor

$5-$25 Models
Hand-made! **1/2** *Off*
Odds and ends of hand-made art needlework models, soiled from handling. Now $2.50 to $12.50.
Art Needlework—Sixth Floor

$69.95 Philcos
6-Tube Radio! **$59.95**
And Old Radio
Model 361 radio with slide rule visual dial, dynamic speaker, modern cabinet.
Radios—Eighth Floor

9-Pc. Dinner Sets
$7.98 *Value!* **$6.99**
Handmade, mosaic work on white cotton 72x90 inch cloth and 8 napkins.
Linens—Third Floor

Editorial Page Daily Cartoon

EDITORIAL SECTION

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Society — Sports Want Ads

PART TWO — MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1943. — PAGES 1—8B

CRACK SHOT FRONTIER TYPE NEEDED BY U. S. IN PAPUA TO COMBAT ENEMY SNIPERS

Americans Forced to Develop Woodsmen's Eyes to Protect Selves Against Silent Jungle-Wise Japanese Lashed to Trees — Tanks, Firepower Useless Against Them.

By GEORGE WELLER

The Chicago Daily News—Post-Dispatch Special Cable. Copyright, 1943.

WITH THE ADVANCED AMERICAN FORCES NEAR SANANANDA, Jan. 8 (Delayed).

SONS of Daniel Boone and Davey Crockett, where are you? You Tom Sawyers and Huck Finns of America, you squirrel hunters and turkey shooters, stand by us! Sons of our lost frontier, come back to us! We need minutemen like Lexington's. We need crack shots. We need woodsmen.

Such is the refrain, somewhat less lyrically expressed, that goes up from American campfires here on the steaming, swampy Papuan morass of the Sanananda front. In this, America's first offensive, which commences the long road to Tokyo, many lessons are being learned.

Tanks, the 13-ton Gen. Stuarts, broke Japan's network of marsh-flanked coconut groves at Buna. Therewith, the tank which the British had rejected as a tropical weapon in Malaya and which the Japanese adopted, took its place in the MacArthur-Blamey offensive armory.

Jungle Snipers.

But tanks for the somewhat tardy surprise against the Japanese had been expected. They are not the most unusual phenomenon of this campaign. For the most unusual, one must look to the Japanese here fighting defensively against the American Army for the first time in history, and Japan's strongest threat in this now seven-week-old campaign is its junglewise sniper.

The great lesson of the campaign, as officers on the spot see the situation thus far, when we have still not fully countered the Japanese original landing in the area, on July 21, is that a Japanese woodsman cannot be beaten by superior firepower alone. This sniper cannot be eliminated by the fact that our Garand M-1 is a superior rifle to the Japanese 2-500-caliber. Only when our infantryman is more cunning in jungle guile than the enemy can the sniper menace be wholly eradicated.

This eradication calls for the development of a new kind of soldier similar to the frontiersman. Clay pigeon champions and professional marksmen, with their stances and quantitative records, are about as useful here as an auto-racing driver would be bringing wounded on a peep through knee-deep seas of mud.

Woodsmen's Eyes.

Sniping and countersniping are arts which have survived full blown only in Philippine Scouts. They go back, as far as the Regular Army is concerned, to somewhere after the last Indian wars. Here in Papua, shoeless boys from Kentucky, Tennessee or the Arkansas hills feel at home stalking the enemy. It is only reluctantly that the city-bred among our boys are coming to realize that their deficiency—"if we could only see where the little so-and-sos are"—is one which they alone can correct for themselves by acquiring woodsmen's eyes.

It is perhaps inescapable that as America's great rural tradition has been pushed into the background by intensive industrialization—even the farm itself is being industrialized—that our Henry Kaisers should push out our Henry Thoreaus. But pleasantly surgical though it would be to imagine that Japan can be beaten by sinking its aircraft carriers in a few minutes and killing Japanese by the thousands, it is clear to all who have grappled the enemy here that cleaning up the vast tropical wilderness through the Indies, Malaya, Indo-China and the Philippines is not going to be accomplished quite as easily.

An army is going to have to walk in on the Japanese fortifications, which resist both artillery fire and bombing because they are underground, and dig every Japanese out at bayonet point and kill him. And in order to do that, someone must deal with that ornery creature, the enemy sniper.

For every Japanese position, whether it be a light or heavy machine-gun post, command or listening post, bridge approach or close-up mortar emplacement, has a complement of snipers commanding the view thither in several directions, and most of these snipers are in trees.

Sniping Technique.

Because many fantastic stories have been told about tree snipers, the American public may think they are just one of those enemy tricks for which the first time is also the last. This is not the case. The tree sniper is an intrinsic part of every Japanese defensive position. There is no position without at least one, usually several, snipers lashed in the foliage nearby.

In Japanese warfare, the effort is always to get the enemy's attention divided. In an offensive effort it is to get him to look over his shoulder and imagine himself surrounded. In defensive war the effort is to pin down with machine-guns the attackers against any position, then pick them off one by one with sniper-fire from the trees. If the attackers advance, automatic fire gets them; if they flatten, the snipers go to work.

That is why the key to every Japanese position is not the position itself but the snipers concealed against the sky all around.

The trouble about cleaning out snipers is the same old thing, where are they? The enemies' small bodies, like those of the Filipinos, lend themselves to concealment. Their powder is smokeless and some of their rifles have silencers. This means that a bullet's whisper is often the first intimation a patrol gets that it is under observation.

Japanese on the defensive often withhold fire in order to encourage advance by a larger force, or only one sniper will fire when four or five are in the trees.

American Strategy.

The American forces, which have the fewest casualties from snipers, achieve this by systematic "hosing" of tree tops high and low. But this method represents the answer in terms of heavier fire power rather than superior woodsmanship. It requires great expenditure of tommy-gun ammunition, with a corresponding slowing up of the main attack against the palmetto bunkers.

Furthermore, besides spoiling any surprise element in an attack, by the besiegers chewing up all the foliage with fire before the attack, it may allow some of the snipers to still remain concealed behind the trunks of these sometimes 100-foot trees. Using vine slings, the Japanese swing themselves around, keeping the trunk as a protection, squirrel wise. It is, therefore, never certain that mere volume of fire, as a substitute for actually seeing the sniper and hitting him with a single aimed bullet, is the full answer.

Sniper Teams.

The Japanese used double-sniper systems also; straw-filled dummies on cords which, when shot down, invite an advance, offering prey for snipers who act as lookouts and carry signal whistles. When hit, they rarely fall and are replaced by another. Snipers work in teams, climb with splay-toed Tabitabi sandals, and hoist ammunition and food to each other with vines.

Primitive war reverses the industrial order in the jungle where a city boy is a hick. American Army rifle training calls for landscape fire against targets on painted perspective background, and combat firing teaches shooting while advancing. But nobody can hit what he cannot see.

Can our infantrymen make their eyes sharp as the pioneers'? Can our scouts conceal their bodies better than the Japs? Can they move more silently, climb more surely, wait more patiently?

Manhunters, trained in woodland wisdom, would today be more valuable in the Western Pacific than millions of gallery marksmen who need stalking rather than killing practice.

This is history's first true jungle war with modern weapons. More surprises are coming. The snipers are the overture.

BRAGGING GIVES FOE MOST INFORMATION, ARMY SAYS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Enemy agents usually get their vital military information not from traitors, but from people who can't help bragging about what they're doing and how much they know," the Army says.

All Army units in training hear talks on military security and how to safeguard it, a War Department statement said yesterday, and one of the things impressed on the men is that most of the information collected by enemy agents is given to them unwittingly by people whose patriotism is beyond question.

Four main causes of leaks were listed—conceit, faith in fellowmen, enthusiasm and ignorance, in that order.

PARIS BROADCAST REPORTS ALLIED ARMADA AT GIBRALTAR

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP). — The Paris radio quoted a message from La Linea, Spain, today as saying another concentration of Allied shipping was evident at Gibraltar. It reported 30 freighters and numerous warships, including two aircraft carriers, were anchored off the British fortress.

The Germans made the wholly unconfirmed claim yesterday that 13 tankers totaling 124,000 tons had been sunk in a convoy bound for North Africa from Trinidad via Gibraltar. Three other tankers were torpedoed, Berlin said.

Camouflaged Jap Transport Bombed

—Associated Press Wirephoto from U. S. Army.

Two views of an air attack on a Japanese transport which the Army says was camouflaged completely along its sides and up its mast by palm trees as an aid in attempting to sneek through a channel near New Britain in the Southwest Pacific. Above left: Camouflaged ship aflame; two near misses show at the picture's right. Above right: View from higher altitude of the burning ship and near misses.

Laval Subjected To Hitler's Fury At 'Interview'

Fuehrer Repeated Old Act of Abuse and Threats, Reports Say.

The Chicago Daily News—Post-Dispatch Special Radio. Copyright, 1943.

SOMEWHERE IN EUROPE, Jan. 11.

THE description given here by an extremely well-informed source of Pierre Laval's recent meeting with Hitler at the latter's headquarters in the Ukraine, goes far to prove that Hitler's technique with statesmen of weak countries has changed little since the days of Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria and Emil Hacha of Czecho-Slovakia. Torrents of abuse, intermingled with insults and threats, still remain in Hitler's eyes the most effective method to impress his adversaries, reducing them to such panic that any concession may be extorted from them.

Laval, according to the account, was first kept waiting an hour and a half before being admitted to the presence of the mighty Nazi boss. In attendance were Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering and Interpreter Paul Schmidt.

Apparently, the opening proceedings were entrusted to Goering who, in the most violent terms, reproached the Vichy Premier with having been the screen behind which old Marshal Petain could quietly "negotiate" with United States Ambassador Admiral William D. Leahy.

French Duplicity.

Von Ribbentrop could prove, Goering said, that Petain's intrigues with the Americans in Vichy were approved by the whole French Cabinet, excepting Propaganda Minister Paul Marion and Minister of Justice Joseph Barthelemy, a violent opponent of the late Admiral Jean Darlan. Goering added that only Petain's great age had saved him from concentration camp following the scuttling of the Toulon fleet.

The "talks" so charmingly begun were resumed in the afternoon with Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian foreign minister, now added to the company, and Hitler playing his part.

"For two years I entertained friendly relations with Schuschnigg," the Fuehrer reminded Laval. "Then he double-crossed me and you know what happened next."

After this piercing arrow had found its mark, Von Ribbentrop read out Hitler's decisions regarding France. Hitler then announced his desire that means for giving practical effect to his "diktat" should be discussed between Laval and the German military authorities. He further indicated that the whole of France must be placed immediately under German military control with Field Marshal Karl Gerd von Rundstedt as military Commander.

Still Hitler's Man.

The only sweetening in this very bitter pill was the Fuehrer's assurance that Laval was the "only French statesman" with whom in future he would be prepared to deal. The French dictator naturally interpreted these words as the final removal of the Jacques Doriot specter.

Immediately after the meeting Laval sent a note to Hitler advising him to arbitrate between France and Italy, as he had done in Vienna between Hungary and Rumania. But he received no reply. Later it transpired that Hitler had already made up his mind on the question and had promised his Italian partners the fulfillment of all their wishes.

Laval, the account concludes, returned to France "utterly dejected."

DOROTHY THOMPSON WRITES "ON THE RECORD"

THE SITUATION IN NORTH AFRICA

FOR days rumors have been circulating as to who killed Admiral Darlan. The name on numerous lips is that of a young aristocrat who belonged to the Royalist Action Francaise and can be presumed to have been pro-Fascist. All the small details about the person named check with the meager official statements about the assassin. He was in the early twenties and had an Italian mother.

If, however, the assassin came from these circles one wonders why the facts have been suppressed. The first questions, of course, are: are our authorities exercising the censorship? Or is it the French authorities? And, if so, who are the French authorities?

* * *

Apparently the initiative in the suppression came from French authorities and our authorities, by courtesy, collaborated. The head of the civil authority in North Africa is Gen. Giraud. But the general is a newcomer in North Africa, he is not politically experienced and he depends upon the resident Gen. Nogues and Gen. Chatel, Governor of the colonies.

Now, if the assassin was a Fascist sympathizer one can readily see why Nogues and Chatel would wish the fact suppressed. For they were also Vichy men a short time ago, and their administration is full of them.

Early in 1942 Petain undertook a purge in North Africa ousting every known republican and pro-Ally official. Of course, some remained, whose sympathies were not so well known; for instance, Gen. Berthouard, who is now in America as the leader of a military mission to arrange for the transfer of more equipment. But it is only by good luck that he is here, for he joined the Allies the moment they set foot on French soil, was arrested, court-martialed and sentenced to death by Nogues, and escaped only because the order to cease firing was executed before he was.

* * *

Unexplained Points.

IF, however, the assassin was a Vichy man, the natural consequence of such a scandal would be a great shake-up in North Africa, and the removal of Vichy people from posts of authority. The question is: are not most of the officers Vichy men? Unless I am wrongly informed the answer is no. Not more than 10 per cent of them are. Nine-tenths of them would follow any good French leadership. Actually, they and their men are fighting in Tunisia, in much larger numbers than there are Americans and British, and with great bravery despite the lack of modern equipment.

It also seems that the explanation of why Darlan was chosen in the first place as civil administrator is not adequate. We are told it was to save lives. But the cease fire order was apparently made two days before we made the agreeemnt with Darlan.

So Darlan was installed, as we believed that things would go more smoothly with him, and his sudden removal was a great embarrassment. It was a proof that Fascists are not won over just by winning over one of their leaders—if a Fascist committed the crime.

* * *

Course Open to U. S.

BUT if the assassin was an anti-Fascist it is proof that we cannot quench the hostility to Fascism by enlisting Fascists in our ranks. It is quite understandable that Gen. Giraud could not open all the concentration camps as long as North Africa is in the hands of a Fascist or para-Fascist administration.

Apparently Gen. Giraud has no political base to stand on at all except the one of French unity, which does not exist, and which, indeed, no steps have been taken to create. Up to now, he has not seen De Gaulle.

This may explain the mysterious 12 arrests, about which we know no more than about the assassin of Darlan. Some of the men arrested were clearly anti-Fascist, because according to Giraud, they helped our troops to land. But others, he said, were pro-German. So there could not have been one plot, involving 12 men of like mind, but two plots or the suspicion of two. And, it would seem, Gen. Giraud cannot make up his mind on whom to rely. He is in a political vacuum — somebody or something and sometimes opponents move into political vacuums.

* * *

Obviously it cannot go on like this. Militarily we are having a rough time on the Tunisian front. The Axis, according to reports, is dropping agents by parachute behind our lines, to stir up the native population to revolt. The Axis was active in North Africa years before the war, even, fomenting anti-Semitism amongst the Arabs.

* * *

In such a situation we have to decide, either to take over the Government ourselves as an occupying force, or, to establish in power Frenchmen who politically belong with us and are unquestionably reliable. What we cannot tolerate, in the long run, is so unclear a situation.

Finally, all sorts of rumors are bound to breed in the vacuum created by the outright censorship of obviously important political facts. There certainly ought to be an Anglo-American agreement reached regarding political strategy in North Africa. But apparently there as yet has been no agreement even to come to agreement. And Gen. De Gaulle's visit to America has again been postponed.

Attempt on Life of Henri Beraud.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP).—A Vichy dispatch broadcast today by the Berlin radio reported an unsuccessful attempt had been made on the life of Henri Beraud, French writer, by placing a time bomb in his automobile at Lyon. The bomb exploded before he entered his car, which was destroyed, the dispatch said.

New Warfare

By PAUL SCHUBERT

Military and Naval Analyst

IN the Solomon Islands fighting, in the air-fighting over German-held France, in the fierce ground-fighting of North Africa, the gun is back in the news.

An unnamed United States battleship was in the news recently because of a perfectly astonishing performance with guns. This ship shot down 32 out of a total of 84 Japanese dive bombers and torpedo planes which attacked in three waves. All three waves were stopped before they reached the bomb or torpedo-release point. The first wave was wiped out completely with 20 out of 20 attacking planes shot down. In the second wave, one torpedo-plane managed to break through, but was shot down in the danger zone—its torpedo was badly launched, and missed. This wave had started out 40 aircraft strong.

In the third wave, of 24 hostile aircraft, one dive bomber got through to drop a 500-pound bomb which hit a turret top with slight damage.

In gun fighting against enemy ships a short time later, this same battleship engaged and sank three enemy cruisers and a cruiser or destroyer at long range, then took part in the night action against the Japanese fleet.

Similar news of the accuracy of modern gunfire under any and all conditions was released in the accounts of the exploits of the Boise and San Francisco not long ago—those cruisers attacked the enemy with guns, at night, doing deadly damage.

* * *

Dreams Come True.

WHEN it comes to aerial fighting we hear much, these days, of the performance of our Flying Fortress bombers. One striking feature of these giant planes is the effectiveness of their gunnery. Using .50-caliber machine guns, each Flying Fortress can put a deadly amount of gunfire into the air. A formation of Fortresses combines the shooting of individual planes into a hail of crossfire that stoys enemy interceptor planes short.

In ground fighting, spectacular news of the gun's attainments reached us from the El Alamein front, where we heard of American-built tank destroyers—105 mm. cannot—given great mobility by mounting them on tank chassis.

These guns which make current history at sea, in the air and on land, are not the guns of yesterday. The revolution in gunnery has been brought about by giving the gun undreamed-of mobility, undreamed-of volume of fire, and undreamed-of accuracy of aim.

Perhaps it isn't fair to say undreamed-of. Men did dream of these results—that's why they were accomplished. But it didn't seem possible, even 20 years ago, that such dreams would come true.

The early evolution of the gun was entirely along the lines of the weight-of-blow that could be delivered. Guns grew larger, used increasing powder charges, shot heavier projectiles at ever greater speeds. By the time of the World War, naval 14-inch guns fired projectiles weighing 1400 pounds at a muzzle velocity of 2700 feet a second, at ranges of 11 to 12 miles.

* * *

Mechanical Aiming.

WITH fixed, or slow-moving targets, the only defense against such gunfire was very heavy armor. As long as guns were aimed by hand and eye that is, by human skill—truly accurate shooting was possible only against fixed or very slow-moving targets, and then only provided the gun was fixed, motionless, carefully set in place before firing.

When the gun was in motion, for instance when it was mounted aboard a moving ship at sea, accuracy fell off rapidly due to the inability of hand aim to compensate for the various factors of movement. When the target was moving at high speed, at long range, getting hits with hand aim became literally pure chance, and a very slim chance at that. During the World War, it was considered sound tactics for 30-knot destroyers to charge into the

Continued on Page 5, Column 6.

HOME FRONTS AND GLOBAL STRATEGY

Total War Is Contest of Civilians As Well as Armies, Hoover Says

Internal Conditions Can Bring Victory or Defeat, Ex-President Writes in First of a Series of Articles on Conflict.

By HERBERT HOOVER

(First of a Series.)

FEW Americans have so broad a background as Herbert Hoover for writing about the economic, psychological, political and military factors in the powers now at war. As engineer and world traveler, administrator of Belgian relief, then relief administrator for all Europe, as Secretary of Commerce under Presidents Harding and Coolidge, and finally as President of the United States for four years, he has had a front-row seat on world affairs.

SO important is the home front of the enemy in its bearing on our military strategy that by its correct or incorrect appraisal the lives of hundreds of thousands of American boys might be saved or lost. And healthy home fronts in the United Nations are essential to win the war.

The strategy in global war is not solely a military question. In total war between great nations, the home front is, in many ways, as important as the military front. Wars can be lost or won on the home front. Germany lost the last war by exhaustion and collapse of the home front which weakened its army. France would have collapsed on the home front in the third year of that war had it not been for American support to the civilian population.

There have been explosions of Western civilization into world wars before, but total war was new in 1914. Great nations in total war, in addition to military forces, now pit against each other their total resources, the total emotions, the skill, the sacrifice, the work of every adult civilian. It becomes a contest of strength, spirit and endurance of civilians against civilians, as well as between armies and navies.

Today the only limitation on the size of the military forces is the number of men who can be spared from the two jobs of producing arms and supplies for the military front and keeping the civilian population alive.

Civilians Fight, Too.

And total war is not alone combat between armed men. It is also war between armed men and civilians. Since the last war the improved airplane and submarine have immensely increased the power of attack on civil populations and their war efforts. The improved submarine, through its intensified sinking of ships, increases the power of blockade; the plane works to relieve and intensify it. The improved plane and the improved tank have increased the power of land offensive and made the blitz possible.

On the other hand, the airplane has immensely increased the power of defense against invasion by sea, making it practically impregnable if the sea is wide enough or there are land-based planes enough. And the radio has increased the power of propaganda.

The United Nations have now closed iron rings around the European and Asiatic Axis. But both of them still have tremendous powers of defense through their powerful armies with interior lines of communication and their air and submarine protection from overseas' invasion. Japan has, in addition, great naval strength.

Ring Growing Tighter.

With the occupation by United Nations of bases in North Africa and the Pacific, with the growth of our naval, air and ground strength, the ring around them grows closer and closer. But for some time to come the war is obviously a war of aggressive attrition and the creation of conditions favorable for major combat blows. That attrition is just as vital on the home front as on the military front. And our powers of attrition and combat are increasing more rapidly than those of the Axis.

This process of wearing down the strength of their home fronts is not solely a matter of attrition through blockade, sinking of ships, or air attacks or even through propaganda. There are implacable internal forces which contribute.

Experience both in the last war and in this war shows that after a certain period steady economic degeneration sets in on the home fronts of all nations engaged in total war.

In the earlier years, the military strength of each nation grows steadily. Production of arms increases. But at some stage, probably about two years, the military strength reaches its maximum size and from there on it diminishes. Likewise, at some point, industrial production reaches its zenith. Even more rapidly than armies waste away after their zenith, the industrial machinery, the resources and the productive capacity of the civilian population wear down.

Shortages Increase.

On the home front of all nations, shortages in food and other consumption goods grow progressively due to diversion of man power. Armed men consume more than when they were civilians. The people must work longer and longer hours at harder and heavier labor. Movement is restricted. Rationing, price and wage restrictions are inevitable. Regimentation becomes steadily more onerous and economic dictatorship grows increasingly as war goes on.

On the spiritual side grief stretches into every family; emotions become more fragile and intolerant; criticism, freedom of speech become more and more frozen.

All these forces are multiplied

Continued on Page 5, Column 7.

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December 12, 1878
Published by
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Twelfth Boulevard and Olive Street

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare; never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Martin A. Dillmon on Social Gains.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I CANNOT agree with W. R. Schneider's criticism of your editorial, "Where Messrs. Brooks and Leahy Stand." Mr. Schneider sneers at social gains inaugurated by the New Deal. True, the political pendulum is swinging in favor of Mr. Schneider's party, but if considerable assaults are made on the unprecedented labor and social reforms which the Roosevelt administration gave us, the assailants can be ready to answer to the common man at the ballot box.

Many of Mr. Schneider's friends and mine lost their all in bank crashes during the glorious area of "rugged (or was it ragged?) individualism." It was this horrible man, Roosevelt, who gave us Federal insurance on deposits. Now we can bank money without the former trembling fear.

Ridicule WPA as they may, but it was the instrumentality which saved untold families from starvation. "Children, if you want to eat, go and fish," says Mr. Schneider. He could have been an exalted hero over night, had he given that jobless multitude a fishing place in the dark old days when bread lines adorned major American cities.

I joined organized labor 30 years ago. At that time, the unions were advocating and striving for unemployment insurance to tide fathers over and feed mothers and children while the bread winner was idle through no fault of his; for an old-age pension system to provide food and comfort for the silver-haired old fathers and mothers of our America in the sundown of their lives. All we ever accomplished was adoption of resolutions and paying the expenses of legislative committees until this awful "ogre," Roosevelt, gave us both these measures in the Social Security Act.

Mr. Schneider laments what he calls "spending the other fellow's dough." He should reserve his castigation for the peddlers of unsound stocks and bonds, who bled the people white and ran wild until that frightful New Deal hauled these racketeers ashore, via the Securities and Exchange Act.

Mr. Schneider pretends to believe that the social legislation inaugurated by the New Deal nearly brought "economic ruin and collapse" to the colonies following the American Revolution. But what should we say of the bank crashes and the hungry, unemployed millions who swarmed the streets of American cities until Roosevelt was called on to bring order out of chaos? Was that a newfound form of economic stability?

Organized labor does not care a whoop whether Democrats or Republicans lead the present march of new social thinking, but any party that imagines we'll submit, under any party label, to being led back to Sodom and Gomorrah, that party is guessing wrong.

MARTIN A. DILLMON, Editor,
St. Louis Union Labor Advocate.

A Job to Be Done.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

WHY all the talk about averting Pearl Harbor? That is past history. Our business is to avenge Pearl Harbor.

MRS. J. R. LATIMER.
Bowling Green, Mo.

With Reference to Averages.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

YOUR editorial reminds me (anent the 20 per cent increase in the cost of living in the past two years) of a story credited to our once famous citizen, E. G. Lewis.

Discussing the subject of "averages," he remarked that "averages are a pleasant subject for theorists, but awfully disconcerting to the individual, for instance two men working in the same office and performing relatively the same duties.

"One is paid at the rate of $7500 per annum, the other at the rate of $2500 per annum—the average is $5000. But please tell me wherein does it comfort the $2500 man to see in the office report that the average compensation of employes is $5000, and how is he going to live up to a $5000 income on a $2500 salary? It just 'ain't' being done."

Our operating charge, four people, has risen from $55 to $85 per month for groceries alone; all other charges about 10 per cent. So you see the great burden is falling upon the essentials of life. The less the family income, the greater the burden, and the less able the individual to meet it. The man who has a $10 bill can afford a 60-cent lunch, but the man with a dollar is on the "soupbone" list, and I don't mean maybe.

W. E. LANSDOWNE.

Plight of the Police Department.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

MANY thanks for the splendid way you have brought to light the plight of the police. C. KITSON.

As to That "Wonder Plant."

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

A WRITER signing himself "F. S." asks why the "wonder plant" of Jack & Heintz Co. can't "be duplicated right away by all American industries." The answer is that there are not many men like Jack & Heintz. A number of attempts to duplicate the work of Henry Ford have been made. Almost all failed even after he showed the way. These successes are nearly always the result of extraordinary men. A. W. J.
Fayetteville, Ark.

LET'S GIRD UP OUR LOINS.

The United States plans to spend 100 billion dollars in the next fiscal year. That is the central fact of the President's budget message. Of this amount, 96 billions will be used to pay war costs and the interest on the public debt.

We leave to the demon calculators an explanation of how much 100 billions is. It is a sum almost too big for the finite mind to comprehend.

One or two bases of comparison, however, may be made. We intend to spend from June 30, 1943, to June 30, 1944, more than twice as much as the First World War cost us altogether. We intend to spend in the coming fiscal year more than twice the total national income in the depression year of 1933 and more than the nation's total income in the boom year of 1929. In one year, we intend to spend about three times as much for war as the New Deal spent in 10 years to combat the depression.

Indeed, so vast a sum has been allocated for war that there is a question in many minds of the ability of the nation to spend it! If it can be spent, if it can be translated into everything from haversacks to super-bombers, the United States will confront the Axis with the most terrifying and overwhelming military might ever envisioned by the brain of man.

In the current fiscal year, we are spending 71 billions and, although much of that sum remains to be spent, it has financed expeditionary forces in various parts of the world consisting of 1,500,000 men, a huge army in training, an ever-expanding Navy and merchant marine and the multitudinous things necessary to supply the fighting forces.

At the end of the present fiscal year, the public debt will total 135 billion dollars. If a nostalgic thought is permitted, there were those, in the mid-New Deal days, who said the country would curl up and die if the public debt rose to 50 billions. It is almost 113 billions today. At the end of the next fiscal year, the debt will be more than 210 billions. Students of mathematics might translate this as one-fifth of a trillion dollars. This sum will give palpitation of the heart to the old-fashioned budget-balancer.

What we should be concerned about, however, is not money so much, although we are accustomed to think in terms of money, but the raw materials money buys. After all, we cannot fire silver dollars or gold pieces at the enemy with lethal effect. We must translate them into bullets and shells. We cannot fly airplanes with legal tender. That takes gas and oil.

In war as in peace, lead, copper, iron, zinc, aluminum, leather, petroleum, cotton, foodstuffs and so on are the real wealth, of which money is only the token. If we have enough of all those things, we are all right.

But budget messages naturally must stress the dollar mark. In the First World War, most of the financing was done by borrowing. Taxes, while stiff, were nothing like the taxes of today. We are also financing the present World War by borrowing, but to a proportionately lesser extent.

In the next fiscal year, for example, the Treasury income from all kinds of taxes will amount to 35 billions, or 35 per cent of total expenditure. The President suggests an additional 16 billions be raised by taxation, savings or both, so that approximately 50 per cent of the 100 billion dollars would come out of current income. This is to prevent inflationary tendencies, as well as to avoid saddling the succeeding generations with an impossible debt.

The President's budget message, presenting these figures and many others, ranges over a wide field of discussion. It is couched in the plainest of English and answers most simple questions as to the Government's proposed fiscal course for the future. If the figures stump the imagination, the general objectives are perfectly clear, since they all add up to victory.

If Messrs. Hitler, Tojo and Mussolini still think the United States is a decadent democracy, the soaring aims of the budget message, couched in the calmest and most matter-of-fact terms, will give them plenty to think about. They invented total war and the budget message shows how we are going to improve on their invention. For example:

> Victory cannot be bought with any amount of money, however large; victory is achieved by the blood of soldiers, the sweat of working men and women, and the sacrifice of all people. But a 100-billion-dollar expenditure program does reflect a national effort of gigantic magnitude.
>
> It calls for vision on the part of those in charge of war production, ingenuity of management, and the skill, devotion and tenacity of the men on the farms and in the factories. . . .
>
> (The program) requires a complete recognition of the necessities of total war by all—management, labor, farmers, consumers and public servants.

Of late, there has grown up a school of wishful thinkers who are forecasting the end of the war by next Monday at 2 p. m., or by Easter Sunday, or perchance, come Michaelmas. The budget message shows that our war planners are not succumbing to any such enervating ideas. They are preparing for a long war, a hard war and an all-out war. So let's gird up our loins.

LLOYD KING IS A POOR COUNSELOR.

In his final message to the people of Missouri as their Superintendent of Schools, Lloyd W. King counseled the State not to skimp on school funds. Credit Mr. King with sincere concern for the welfare of Missouri's public schools, yet he clearly is too close to the schools, he has been too much a part of the system by which they have taken an exorbitant share of State income, to be a reliable counselor now that strict economy must be the rule in State expenditures.

The one first place to cut the cost of State Government is to reduce the State outlay for public schools. The State Constitution guarantees them a full one-fourth of all State income; the statutory practice of the Legislature, under the pressure of the public school lobby, has been to turn a third of the revenues to the schools. Two years ago, this gave the schools more than $35,000,000. Should the Legislature provide revenue to meet all Gov. Donnell's indorsed appropriation requests, the schools would get more than $37,000,000 this year.

This would be unconscionable in a time when State funds, like natural resources and foods and man power, must be rationed. And to say this is not to disregard the welfare or the needs of the schools. It is not to overlook the movement of teachers from the schools to war jobs which pay better. It is not to shut one's eyes to the fact that education in many Missouri schools, particularly in rural regions, is far from what it should be.

On the contrary, one of the surest ways of improving the educational system over Missouri will be to cut down on the State funds. If State funds are cut down, something will have to be done about the indefensibly large number of school districts. Why should Missouri have between 8000 and 9000 school districts, many more than New York, which has four times Missouri's population? There is no good reason at all. The explanation simply is that this State has an intrenched lot of one-room school trustees who place the opportunity to spend State funds above efficient and modern education.

AMERICA'S NO. 1 SLACKER—SILVER.

The demands of all-out war are burning up America's mineral resources at a rate that threatens exhaustion or serious impoverishment of what had previously been considered a supply of materials adequate for centuries to come. This was the thesis of an illuminating article by Richard L. Stokes, a Washington correspondent of the Post-Dispatch, published yesterday. Such vital wartime minerals as lead, zinc, mercury, iron, copper, bauxite, iron and petroleum are on the verge of exhaustion or severe depletion, and for some of them no substitutes are known, the article pointed out.

There is one highly strategic metal, however, of which this country possesses a large surplus—silver. Yet, because of political manipulations, we actually face an acute shortage of this metal The folly of our silver policy is forcibly brought home by this contrast between silver and the materials which have been mobilized to the limit of national resources, while this slacker remains snug in the Treasury vaults, immune from the wartime draft.

Silver is an excellent substitute for copper, tin and aluminum; for some purposes, it is even better. It could be used for hundreds of vital needs, but the silver bloc has contrived matters so that at present every gram of Government metal used for war purposes must ultimately be returned to the Treasury. This restricts silver chiefly to service for a limited purpose: as bus bars on electrical distribution boards in war plants. They can be returned intact to the Treasury, but silver, under these terms, cannot be used in solder, in munitions, in weapons, in motors or anything else which would mean its consumption.

Silver Senators have recently made a gesture of compliance with the growing public demand for release of their pampered metal for war service. As Mr. Stokes points out, however, they insist on the full subsidy price for every ounce of silver released by the Treasury to be consumed for war needs. That subsidy price is 71.1 cents an ounce, whereas the normal world market price is 35 cents, and silver can be mined for as little as 25 cents an ounce. This means that the silver interests are not only greedily going after profits as usual, but also insist on their Federal subsidies as usual.

All-out mobilization of Treasury silver would free 40,000 tons of copper for other wartime uses, the article states. How much longer are the people going to tolerate the tricky political game which keeps silver out of military service and requires our limited supply of copper and other metals to take its place?

An individual who refused to answer the call of selective service would speedily wind up in the penitentiary. An industrial concern that refused to convert its facilities to war production would be taken over by the Government. How does it happen that silver enjoys its comfortable immunity at a time of all-out national mobilization? The new session of Congress is the place for a showdown on the question of slacker silver.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO IS ON THE WAY.

Beardsley Ruml of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, first proponent of a specific program for a pay-as-you-go income tax system, is confident that such a plan will be adopted soon by the present Congress. And today it is more than enthusiasm for his own brain-child that stands behind his optimism.

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin yesterday joined the President, Chairman George of the Senate Finance Committee and Chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee in calling for such an arrangement. Virtually every shade of congressional thought is now behind the proposal. That was to be expected, since it has become obvious that the great majority of taxpayers want this help in meeting the heavy costs of the war.

How the transition from the present system is to be made continues to be a problem. Relatively few men in Washington seem willing to accept Ruml's idea for cutting the Gordian knot by forgetting all 1942 income tax obligations. However, several less drastic proposals have been suggested in the last few weeks, and the congressional committees, with the help of the Treasury's taxation experts, should be able to refine one of these sufficiently to permit passage of legislation in a relatively short time. If the job is well done, it will be not only an important war measure but a lasting reform in our none too sensible tax laws.

WASTED CARGO SPACE.

Sorely needed agricultural implements, ranging from that simple utensil of all work—the machete—to big machines, are at last going to Panama after nearly a year's delay. A Washington dispatch told yesterday how the State Department had been badly embarrassed: "Although space could not be found for the farm machinery which had been allocated to Panama, the War Department gave top priority for bowling alleys and other morale-building equipment for service clubhouses in Panama City and elsewhere."

Colombia, too, had been complaining that goods essential to Colombian economy and long awaited failed to arrive, although a ship did come in which carried a goodly assortment of luxuries. These matters, which have just come to public attention, are similar to those which occurred last spring and summer. It was the "affair of the bananas" that cropped up last July to embarrass the War Shipping Administration. Bananas were being shipped on transports badly needed for vital materials. Other ships were carrying such non-essentials as cotton linters for mattresses. A British ship hauled sugar all the way from Australia past Puerto Rico, where sugar was rotting.

It had been promised that all such waste of precious cargo space would be stopped. But only now comes word that Panama is at last getting farm machinery, which will enable it to increase its food production, instead of receiving such things as bowling alleys and toys. It seems needless to say that with the U-boat menace as serious as it is, there should be no waste of cargo space. And what can our South American neighbors be thinking about Yankee efficiency when they observe such waste?

Still at its job is the hardiest perennial of them all—the farm bloc.

THE SIREN IS BLOWING, MEN!

Flaws in the Seversky Argument

The Mirror of Public Opinion

Advocates of air power as sole essential for victory have been proved wrong by war's record to date, military analyst says; events show that co-ordination of ground, sea and aerial forces is required to win; job is much bigger than Major and his followers suggested.

Paul Schubert, Naval Historian and War Analyst, in Look Magazine.

THE European war, in 1942—the year which saw the tide turn our way—demonstrated that Seversky was wrong. It was a year in which air power played a never-to-be-forgotten part, but in which we should not have advanced one inch toward winning the war if we had depended on air power alone.

The blueprint presented in Maj. de Seversky's book, "Victory Through Air Power," called for a predominantly aerial war. The weapons of attack were to be super-bombers. Giant armored dreadnoughts of the air, they would be able to fly any distance and drop any amount of bombs. They would be so heavily gunned that they could beat off any enemy aerial interception.

Both Great Britain and Germany have given air power all-out trials, limited only by physical bottlenecks. In 1940, 1941 and 1942, it did much damage, but from a victory standpoint, it didn't work. Nor will it work in 1943—not by itself alone.

The main reason the Seversky method hasn't worked, and won't work, is that there is a flaw in the air-power argument that enough bombs can be dropped on any one spot to destroy it utterly, so injuring the enemy nation as to force it to sue for peace before its soil has been captured or even attacked on the ground.

Why Plan Won't Work.

Seversky's book implies that there will never be fortifications capable of preventing bomb damage—or defenses capable of intercepting and halting air attackers. That implication is the flaw.

Such defenses exist already. They exist, for example, at the Atlantic coast bases from which German U-boats, operate. Of all targets within range of Britain, these U-boat bases are No. 1 in importance.

Those bases have been bombed, again, and again. The U-boats still operate. At those bases they are sheltered by bomb-proof docks, with roofs of reinforced concrete and armor. If a dock capable of sheltering an ocean-going submarine can be made bomb-proof, is there any reason a munitions factory can't be made bomb-proof—or a city? As a matter of fact, we know that Britain has underground factories, air-raid shelters and war centers, all secure from bombings.

Apart from fortification, there are anti-aircraft fire and interceptor planes. Defenses like these are hard to create, expensive, complicated. But Germany has them, and so has Britain—astonishing systems of protection against air raiders that get better day by day.

Bombing of Axis Cities.

Yet, in spite of these systems, air attack is possible. Cologne proved that, and Hamburg, Essen, Frankfort. But those attacks did cost money, planes and lives. Genoa, Turin and Milan were bombed also. Losses were trivial, destruction terrific.

Here was something along the lines promised by Seversky. But how slow it would be to use that method alone! How many nights of bombing it would take!

In North Africa, of course, we set up air power. You can't do anything in this war without air power.

But, besides air power, we set up military power. We had to—to take care of Axis military power. To get air and military power to the invasion point, we had to use naval power. The first entry alone took 850 ships, a staggering concentration.

To operate our aircraft, we had to bring in gasoline and spare parts and ground forces for our airdromes. To defend them, we needed tanks and cannon and troops.

In addition to an army, a navy and an air force, we needed shrewd political negotiations.

This successful action has been a demonstration of just how complex modern war is, and proof that Seversky is wrong.

It's a Teamwork Job.

Modern war is a teamwork job. Victory will not be won by air power alone. Victory will be won by air power as one element of a team, neither more nor less important than any other form of power.

How must we use this power team? Let's look ahead, speculatively, at some possible 1943 attacks across the Mediterranean.

Choose your own landing point for the new continental front. Will it be Sicily—or shall we go straight to the Italian peninsula? How about a landing in the Balkans, or simultaneous landings in South France and along the French Channel coast?

Whichever it is, the first stroke will be a heavy aerial smash attack on the point of entry, with co-ordinated attacks at all points from which the Axis might send help. At about the same time, our paratroopers would begin operations to capture enemy airports—another aerial punch.

But these air blows wouldn't mean much more than a routine strafing unless they were co-ordinated with surface invasion. And, escorting these invasion troops to their destination would be a major naval job. It would require a good percentage of all the sea power the British and ourselves and our allies could scrape together.

Big Role of Sea Power.

After our naval guns and aircraft had blasted the way in, and the first wave had landed, the empty transports would cross the Mediterranean to North Africa to fill up with a second wave. Thereafter the Navy's job would be to keep them reinforced and supplied and to convoy shipments of food, clothing and medicines for the freed peoples of Europe.

This is the way we must operate to deal a death blow at the heart of the enemy. Even if the enemy collapses and sues for peace, we shall have to land armies in Europe—or our victory will be no victory at all.

The job is a lot bigger one than suggested by Seversky's easy solution.

But, right or wrong, Maj. de Seversky did us an invaluable patriotic service. He made us think. He was a goad. As an American eager to win the war, he prodded us into searching scrutiny of all war-winning methods.

SOUNDS SIMPLE.

From the Detroit Free Press.

But if we need Argentina's friendship, and she needs a market for her beef, and we are short of meat, it shouldn't take a genius to figure that out.

A Peace Offensive Is Urged To Capture the German Mind

"Listen, Hans," by Dorothy Thompson. (Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.)

DOROTHY THOMPSON does not belong to the "exterminate the Germans" school of war philosophy. She condemns and profoundly hates Nazism, its leaders, its principles and its results, but she admires Germany's historic culture and its past constructive achievements. Looking ahead to the post-war era, she is deeply concerned with the problem of eliminating the German elements which have plunged the world into two tremendous wars within a generation, and utilizing that people's better qualities in building world peace.

Almost half of her new book is devoted to an essay wherein she states the historic and political grounds for these beliefs. The essay is a preface to a series of remarkable short-wave radio talks in the German language made by Miss Thompson last spring and summer. These talks, approved by Washington authorities, were addressed primarily to an old friend in Germany, whose real name may or may not be Hans, but were directed also to any German who could or dared listen.

* * *

The great trouble with the German nation, the writer says in her preface, is that it has never made up its mind as to what it wants to be. Nazism has tried to reconcile all the conflicting German ambitions: to recreate the Holy Roman Empire, to unite the Germanic peoples, to subject other countries to the blood and iron of Prussian military rule, to develop a popularly founded nation. Now the world is sick and tired of wars fought by the Germans in an effort to determine their destiny. "If the German mind cannot make itself up, we must make it up for her, by force," and we must keep it made up by force long enough to establish a sane trend.

But we must not despair of German aid in achieving that goal. We must make clear that our quarrel is with German expansionism, militarism, robbery, wholesale murder, bigotry, not with the German nation as a nation. ("Stalin has been smart enough to see this and say it.") Unless we hold out to the German people hope that a decent Germany will have a place in the world of the future, they will be moved to greater fighting fury by the Goebbels line that destruction will be the certain penalty of losing the war.

* * *

Miss Thompson uses these principles in her radio talks to Hans, who is described as a German patriot, but not a Nazi. She emphasizes the growing power of the United States and its allies, the hopelessness of the German cause. She exposes in detail Hitler's lies and his colossal mistakes. She avows sympathy for the victimized German people, but insists they repudiate "the glassy-eyed eunuch" and all his works.

There is in this book none of the hysteria which sometimes mars Miss Thompson's writings. It is a clearly reasoned appeal for a great peace offensive to supplement the military offensive. The writer is convinced that the German people want peace, and that we have a powerful weapon in the ability to frame peace principles that will be welcome to the people of every country.

Complete military defeat would be the best thing that could happen to Germany, she says, but we must first create allies in the enemy countries by stating enlightened principles for the post-war world. The Atlantic Charter she rejects as not an adequate statement; she urges daring ideas for mutual governance of the world for the welfare of all, ideas for world economic stability and individual security.

A line from Emerson sums up the volume: "Nothing will bring you peace but the triumph of principle."

FERD GOTTLIEB.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

MISS MARY KATHERINE MANGELSDORF became the bride of Dr. Peter Lester Scardino Jr., Lieutenant (j. g.) in the Naval Reserve, this morning at 10:30 o'clock in Holy Redeemer Church, Webster Groves. Mgr. P. G. Dooley officiated in a setting of white flowers and candles.

Albert H. Manglesdorf and his daughter were preceded to the altar by Miss Elizabeth Manglesdorf, younger sister of the bride, and three bridesmaids, Miss Dial Curran, Miss Lucy Lonsway and Miss Catherine McMahon.

The bride and her attendants were all in white. The bride's gown, made of heavy satin, had a marquisette yoke outlined with pearl embroidery in a leaf pattern. The gown buttoned down the back to the waistline above the train. Her long full tulle veil was held to a modified Mary Queen of Scots headdress edged with seed pearls. The bridal bouquet was of white tulips.

White faille was used for the bridesmaids' gowns, which were made with long bodices, long sleeves and wide square necklines. At the back of the gowns were red taffeta bows, creating a bustle effect. Rome glory roses, arranged in shower bouquets, and red-tipped white ostrich plumes worn as headdresses, repeated the color accent of the bows.

Dr. James G. Janney was best man. Ushers were Dr. Reese Coleman, Dr. Lawrence Goodman and Dr. Earl Bohnert.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Mangelsdorf gave a reception and breakfast at their home, 238 Park road, Webster Groves. The receiving line formed in the living room in front of the fireplace. Mrs. Mangelsdorf wore a blue wool en semble trimmed with beaver. Her corsage was of lavender spray orchids. Mrs. Peter L. Scardino, mother of the bridegroom, who is here from her home in Houston, Tex., wore cherry-colored crepe.

The bridal party was seated for breakfast in the dining room. Cornucopias filled with white flowers decorated the table.

Lieut. Scardino, accompanied by his bride, will report next Monday at Great Lakes, Ill., where he will begin his duties with the Naval Reserve.

The bride is a graduate of Villa Duchesne and Maryville College. The bridegroom was graduated from Rice Institute in Houston and the Medical School of the University of Texas. Until he received his commission recently, he was an intern at City Hospital.

Guests from out-of-town included Mrs. Otto Lammers, who accompanied Mrs. Scardino, the bridegroom's mother from Houston. Mr. Scardino Sr. was unable to come.

—Jules Pierlow Photo.

MISS DOROTHY ANN GRICE

Who will be married to Dr. Arthur Fletcher Howard Feb. 23. The engagement was announced at a tea Saturday afternoon at the home of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. F. T. Grice, 7421 Stanford avenue, University City.

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Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Moss of Flying Rafter Ranch, Big Horn, Wyo., former St. Louisans, are making their annual visit here and are at the Congress Hotel. Mr. Moss will return home Friday; his wife will be here a week longer.

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Mrs. William Douglas Collins, 625 South Skinker road, and Mrs. Benjamin H. Charles, 2 Fielding road, Clayton, will leave Sunday for Tucson, Ariz. They expect to be away about two months.

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Pre-Wedding Parties.

MISS DORIS DEE NAYLOR, who will be married Jan. 30 to Midshipman Edwin John Spiegel Jr., U. S. N. R., will be guest of honor at a luncheon Wednesday to be given by Mrs. Howard D. Cory and her mother, Mrs. Allen G. Jehle, at the Jehle home, 634 Sherwood drive, Webster Groves. Mrs. L. F. Orr, 311 Bristol road, Webster Groves, will give a buffet supper Friday for the prospective bride who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Naylor, 340 South Elm avenue, Webster Groves. Next Sunday, Mrs. John O. Buchta will give a breakfast at her home, 586 Westborough place, Webster Groves.

The last three parties in the series will be a luncheon Saturday, Jan. 23, by Miss Peggy Stewart at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Stewart, 10 Algonquin lane, Webster Groves; a spinster dinner Wednesday Jan. 27, by Miss Beverlee Ann Place, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Fullerton Place, 58 South Rock Hill road, Webster Groves, and the rehearsal dinner Jan. 29, by the family of the prospective bridegroom, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin John Spiegel and their daughter, Miss Jane Hall Spiegel. The rehearsal dinner will be given at Algonquin Golf Club.

Miss Spiegel gave a buffet supper last Thursday for her future sister-in-law at the Spiegel home, 7047 Waterman avenue. Yesterday, Miss Ruth Elaine Odell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Odell, gave a breakfast at Candlelight House.

Miss Place will be maid of honor at the wedding. Miss Spiegel, Miss Odell and Miss Stewart will be bridesmaids.

The wedding will take place at 8:30 o'clock at night in the First Congregational Church of Webster Groves. The prospective bridegroom will complete his course at the Midshipmen's Training School, Notre Dame University, shortly before the wedding.

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To Be Married Saturday.

MISS MARJORIE HIGGINS and Pvt. Francis J. McKeon Jr. of the Army Air Forces will be married Saturday at St. Roch's Church. Mgr. John P Spencer will perform the ceremony at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The bride, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Higgins, 6054 Pershing avenue, will have her sister, Mrs. Vincent J. Fehlig, the former Miss Hazel Higgins, as matron of honor. Bridesmaid will be Pvt. McKeon's sister, Miss Mary Claire McKeon. They are the son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. McKeon, 5 Elm place, Webster Groves.

Mr. Fehlig will be best man. Completing the wedding party will be four ushers—E. Matthew Croghan, Ensign E. Peter Gummersbach, stationed at the Naval Air Station, Peru, Ind., and his brother, Albert E. Gummersbach, both cousins of the bride, and Joseph A. Grote, Pvt. McKeon's uncle.

After the ceremony a breakfast will be held at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Peter J. McMorrow, 7167 Westmoreland drive.

Many parties have been given for Miss Higgins. Miss Nancy Chase gave a breakfast Dec. 27, Miss Mary Louise Reither a dinner Dec. 28; Miss Dorothea Massa and Miss Gloria Templeman, evening parties Dec. 31 and Jan. 4, and Mrs. Paul Coy a dinner party Tuesday evening. Thursday Mrs. William L. Baker Jr. and Miss Posy Oswald gave a buffet supper at the home of Miss Oswald's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Oswald, 7111 Pershing avenue.

Miss Mary Jane Brady gave a luncheon Saturday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Brady, 6021 McPherson avenue. A bridge party was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Harry Deutman Jr., 6970 Dartmouth avenue. Mrs. S. G. Ramsey Jr. gave a small dinner last evening at the Missouri Athletic Club.

Miss Mary Claire McKeon will give the spinster dinner this evening. Tomorrow afternoon and early evening. Mrs. Fehlig will give a tea, to be followed by a cocktail party at her home, 6156 Pershing avenue. Miss Catherine Grote, aunt of the prospective bridegroom, will be hostess at the rehearsal dinner next Friday evening at the Park Plaza.

Pvt. McKeon, who is stationed at Midland, Tex., is expected to arrive in St. Louis next Friday morning.

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Moor-Taylor Wedding.

MISS ELISE TAYLOR, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Darby Taylor of Birmingham, Mich., was married Jan. 2, at St. Roch's Church to Joseph L. Moor, yeoman second class, U. S. N. The Rev. John P. Flood performed the ceremony. A wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Frank Roeder, 6025 Westminster place, where the former Miss Taylor has lived for the last few years.

Mr. Taylor gave his daughter in marriage. Another daughter, Miss Dorothy Taylor, was her sister's only attendant. Harris Conway was best man. Ushers were Robert Grun and Pvt. Joseph Garvin. The bride's brothers, Lieut. J. Darby Taylor Jr., who is overseas, and Pvt. F. Roeder Taylor, stationed at Camp Gruber, Ok., could not return for the wedding.

The bride wore an ivory brocaded faille gown and a fingertip length tulle veil caught to a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white carnations. Her sister, was in aqua-colored lace combined with faille. She, too, carried white carnations.

The bride attended the Academy of the Sacred Heart before moving to Michigan with her family. She is a great-grandaughter of the late John L. Darby, one of St. Louis' early mayors. On her mother's side she is a descendant of Joseph de Villars, one of the early governors of the Louisiana territory.

Mr. Moor is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Moor of Clayton road. He was graduated from Christian Brothers College.

MRS. JOHN W. LIVINGSTON GETS DIVORCE, $325 MONTH

Mrs. Margaret Melvin Livingston, 410 North Newstead avenue, was granted a divorce today, on grounds of desertion and general indignities, from John White Livingston, a vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Co. here until he resigned last July to take a position as chemical engineer with the Rubber Reserve Corporation, Washington.

Circuit Judge William S. Connor approved an alimony settlement of $325 monthly, and an arrangement whereby Livingston would have custody of a son, Neil S. Livingston, 19 years old, so long as he is in school or in military service. Livingston was represented by an attorney.

The two were married Jan. 27, 1916, in Detroit, and separated March 1, 1941.

FREE ITALIAN GROUP PROPOSED IN ST. LOUIS

Mazzini Society Speaker Urges 25 Organizations to Forget Rivalries.

An appeal to the 25 Italian-American organizations in St. Louis to forget rivalries among themselves and work as a "Free Italian" group to advance the interests of the United Nations in the war was made yesterday at a meeting of the Mazzini Society at the Italian Fraternal Hall, Delmar boulevard and Vandeventer avenue.

It was the second such meeting by an Italian-American group in two weeks. Last week the Emilio Rollo American Legion Post advanced similar ideas.

Dr. Joseph F. Privitera, assistant professor of Modern Languages at St. Louis University, and Dr. Felix Giovanelli, also of St. Louis University, spoke on the outlook for Italy and Italians after the war, which they said appeared to be hopeful. They also discussed the formation of an Italian Legion, which Commander Randolfo Pacciardi is attempting to organize in New York to fight against Mussolini and the Fascist regime.

Dr. Privitera said that Italians in the United States and in South America are ready to join such a legion, adding that many former soldiers of the Italian army, now prisoners of the British, could be counted upon to fight against their former masters, the Fascists.

He said that it is the "moral duty of Italian-Americans to act in the United States as interpreters for Italians in Italy, who cannot speak for themselves." He cited articles included in the Atlantic Charter, as well as official utterances of the State Department, to show that no punitive measures are contemplated against Italians, as such, after the war, but that such measures will be directed against leaders and ardent supporters of the Fascists and Mussolini.

The third principal speaker was J. Knowles Robbins, a teacher at The Principia and a representative in this area of "France Forever." He cited the exploits of the Fighting French, and called on Free Italians to do likewise.

Toward the close of the meeting a discussion from the floor developed, in which several of the more than 100 in attendance called for "action, not words, against the Fascists."

Resolution.

The following resolution was adopted:

"While in the battlefields and at the diplomatic tables it is being decided whether this is going to be the century of Hitler or the century of free people, Italians must not exclude themselves from the overwhelming, worldwide and historic movement of the present, but must become a living and operating force in the liberation of the human race.

"In order that the military forces of the United States, which are already near the Italian border, may be welcome in Italy as liberators, the Italian National Committee with Sforza and the Italian Legion with Pacciardi, advocated by the Pan-American Convention of Montevideo, must be created without delay.

"In the forming of the committee and the Legion, Italians in Italy would see the best guarantee that the United Nations do not have any territorial ambitions in Italy, and the road would thus be opened for the active collaboration of the true Italian people against the common enemy, Fascism and Nazism."

THREE ST. LOUIS WOMEN COMMISSIONED IN WAVES

Three St. Louis women, Mrs. Yvonne S. Cumming, Miss Katheryn E. Wiss and Miss Marie M. Doenges, have been commissioned Ensigns in the WAVES and were assigned to active duty Jan. 8, relatives here learned today.

Ensign Cumming, daughter of Fred M. Steinbiss, 5019A Page boulevard, is a graduate of Fontbonne College. Ensign Wiss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Wiss, 5117 Waterman boulevard, formerly was a home economist with the Union Electric Co. and St. Louis County Gas Co. and Ensign Doengas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Doenges, 6301 Washington avenue, is a graduate of Washington University and former employe of the International Shoe Co.

Lieut. Marion M. Judell of the W.A.A.C., daughter of Frederick C. Judell, 2322 Minnesota avenue, has been named W.A.A.C. recruiting officer at Fort Jackson, S. C. Lieut. Judell joined the WAACS last July and since finishing basic training at Fort Des Moines, Ia., has been stationed at Fort McClellan, Ala.

HIGH	LOW	RAIN
(Yesterday's Weather Bureau Reports)		

	High.	Low.	Rain.
Atlanta	46	27	....
Boston	32	16	....
Chicago	30	24	....
Cincinnati	38	26	....
Columbia, Mo.	36	27	....
Denver	61	24	....
Detroit	32	26	....
Fort Worth	62	38	....
Kansas City	39	34	....
Memphis	47	27	....
Miami	69	46	....
Minneapolis	28	20	....
New Orleans	60	45	....
New York	32	28	....
Omaha	40	29	....
Pittsburgh	34	28	....
St. Louis, City	35	30	....
St. Louis, Airport	36	27	....
Springfield, Mo.	39	27	....
Washington, D. C.	34	29	....

Precipitation less than 0.10 not published.

Rivers' Stages at Other Cities.

Pittsburgh, 16.9 feet, a rise of 0.3; Cincinnati, 38.2 feet, a fall of 5.8; Louisville, 48.9 feet, a fall of 1.1; Cairo, 47.8 feet, a rise of 0.1; Memphis, 32.9 feet, a rise of 0.4; Vicksburg, 30.4 feet, a rise of 0.4; New Orleans, 11.9 feet, a rise of 0.7.

St. Louisans on Casualty List

CORP. LEROY HALL

LIEUT. JAMES D. LYNCH

PVT. ROLAND P. GROSSHEIM

ST. LOUISAN KILLED IN ALASKA SNOWSLIDE

Corp. LeRoy S. Hall Is Second St. Louisan to Die in Avalanche.

Official War Department messages that an Army Corporal was killed in a snowslide in Alaska and that a Second Lieutenant of the Engineer Corps is believed to be a prisoner of the Japanese in the Philippines were received here today.

In addition, names of two soldiers of St. Louis, whose deaths previously have been reported in the Post-Dispatch, were included in a War Department casualty list issued today.

Corp. LeRoy S. Hall, 25 years old, son of Mrs. Elony Hall, 768 Hamilton boulevard, was reported killed in a snowslide in Alaska Dec. 26, his mother was notified. He was the second St. Louisan killed in a snowslide there. The other was Pvt. Richard G. Huber, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Huber, whose death was reported in the Post-Dispatch last week.

Hall enlisted Feb. 28, 1941. He had been employed at the General Steel Castings Corporation, Granite City. A brother, Pvt. Douglas Hall, is stationed with the Army in the State of Washington.

Lieut. J. D. Lynch Prisoner.

Second Lieut. James D. Lynch, a former member of the advertising staff at Monsanto Chemical Co., is believed to be a prisoner of the Japanese, his mother, Mrs. Lillian D. Lynch of Watertown, N. Y., was notified by the War Department. Lynch was mentioned as having been on Bataan by Lieut. Thomas Gerrity in his "Bataan Diary," which was published in the Post-Dispatch last June.

The soldiers in the War Department casualty list are Pvt. Roland P. Grossheim, 28, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Grossheim, 5080 Geraldine avenue, who was reported killed Dec. 2 in the Southwest Pacific, and Technical Sergt. Woodrow W. Vance, 25, husband of Mrs. Mary L. Vance, 3663 Laclede avenue, who was killed Nov. 25 in North Africa.

Grossheim, an alumnus of McBride High School, was inducted into the Army last January. Sergt. Vance enlisted five years ago. He had attended Ranken School of Mechanical Trades. In a letter dated Nov. 19, he told his wife he was "proud to be alongside my buddies, helping to win this war."

Naval Fireman Killed.

The Navy today announced that Fireman Newton Clyde Boucher, son of Mrs. Helena Boucher, 3655 Taft avenue, who was reported missing in action Dec. 31, now is reported to have been killed in the Southwest Pacific area.

The St. Louis casualties were among 364 soldiers listed as killed in action on four fronts, including 17 officers and 217 enlisted men in Africa, three officers and nine men in the European theater, one officer and seven men in the South Pacific, and eight officers and 102 men in the Southwest Pacific.

PLANT GETS ARMY-NAVY AWARD

The Army-Navy award for outstanding work in war production has been granted the Ehrhardt Tool & Machine Co., 914 Monroe street, it was announced at Washington today.

Willis G. Ehrhardt, co-owner of the plant, which manufactures precision guages, said he had been informed by military authorities that his was the first plant of its kind in the St. Louis Ordnance District, comprising a group of midwestern states, to receive the award.

Free Concert at Fort Wood.

The first of a series of free concerts by the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra for the entertainment of men in Army camps in the vicinity of St. Louis will be presented at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., tomorrow evening. The concert, under the direction of Vladimir Golschmann, will be sponsored by the United Service Organizations, with the service of the orchestra donated.

First Aid Class Graduation.

A Red Cross first aid class of 19 women, including five nuns will be graduated tomorrow afternoon at Fontbonne College. Mrs. Harvey Smith Kinsella of the Red Cross office will present the certificates.

ADVERTISEMENT

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CIO HEAD SAYS RATION SYSTEM IS 'DISGRACE'

Murray Calls for Immediate Control of All Foods and Necessities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Price control and rationing as now operated are "a national disgrace," President Philip Murray of the CIO said yesterday. Calling for immediate rationing of all foods and necessities, Murray said:

"Prices of food commodities have risen at a rapid rate. From bitter experience the wage earners know that there is very little, if any, effective enforcement of price ceilings. Black markets are rapidly developing.

"The families of wage earners are finding it impossible to buy many foods because of artificial shortages and hoarding. Workers in many areas and industries cannot buy enough food or assure other needs to keep up their health and efficiency levels. The situation is a national disgrace and one that cannot be tolerated. Total mobilization of the resources of our nation for all-out war is thus threatened."

Murray made his observations in the legislative program of the CIO for 1943. He urged a single administrative body incorporating war supply, man power and economic stabilization. The CIO chief also expressed opposition to "so-called 'national service legislation' or to attacks on statutory and contract provisions for adequate payment of work done beyond 40 hours in one week." Any such approach, he said, destroys morale and productive efficiency. He urged Congress to reject any request for continuance of the Dies Committee.

SCANTLIN SWORN AS STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 11.—Roy Scantlin, Republican, of Neosho, who was elected last Nov. 3 for a four-year term as State Superintendent of Schools, took the oath of office today and took charge of the State Department of Education. He succeeds Lloyd W. King, Democrat, of Jefferson City.

Scantlin was sworn in by Supreme Court Judge Laurance M. Hyde in a brief ceremony in the superintendent's office, attended by Gov. Forrest C. Donnell.

10,000 at Buzz Wagner Rites.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 11 (AP).—About 10,000 persons crowded into Grandview Cemetery here yesterday to pay final tribute to Lieut. Col. Boyd D. (Buzz) Wagner, air hero of the Philippine campaign who was killed Nov. 29 in a routine flight from Eglin Field, Fla. Thousands more lined the five-mile route from the home of Wagner's parents to the cemetery.

Kansas Governor Installed.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 11 (AP).—Andrew F. Schoeppel, 48-year-old Ness City lawyer, took office as the twenty-ninth Governor of Kansas today. Chief Justice John S. Dawson administered the oath.

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LOUISIANA'S ADVANCE CITED BY GOV. JONES

Appropriations No Longer Go to Politicians, He Says on Visit Here.

Louisiana state appropriations now go to the purposes for which they are intended, rather than to politicians. Gov. Sam Houston Jones, who was elected chief executive of Louisiana on a common-honesty platform, told a Post-Dispatch reporter at Hotel Statler today:

"What I am proudest of," he said, "is the economic advancement the state has made since I took office two and one-half years ago. More new and permanent industries have been established in Louisiana in that time than in the previous 15 years. We have increased farm income 65 per cent since I took office as the successor to Earl Long, brother of the late Senator Huey Long.

"We have been able to increase appropriations to public schools by 24 per cent. Appropriations to state institutions, funds for the underprivileged and state aid to the aged have been increased by about 60 per cent."

Gov. Jones recalled how the Long dictatorship had ruled Louisiana for 12 years and had built up a vast political machine by padding State payrolls.

"In my campaign I promised to corect that condition," he said, "and that has been done. Right now there are 7000 fewer employes on the State payroll than when I took office. Moreover, I abolished the poll tax in Louisiana."

Gov. Jones called on Mayor William Dee Becker at City Hall this morning.

Afterward the Governor was taken on an inspection tour of the St. Louis Ordnance Plant.

Tomorrow Gov. Jones will address a luncheon at the Statler, sponsored by the Advertising Club, the Export Managers' Club and the Mississippi Valley Association. He will speak on postwar possibilities with Central and South America.

REPORT ON HEARING DEFECTS AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN GIVEN

An average of two children in every school room in St. Louis have hearing defects, many of which could have been checked or cured had they been detected in time, Mrs. Margaret R. Becker, executive secretary of the St Louis League for the Hard of Hearing said yesterday in a talk on Radio Station KWK.

"A high percentage of ear trouble results from enlarged and diseased tonsils and adenoids, and from contagious childhood diseases such as measles, mumps, diphtheria, and scarlet fever," Mrs. Becker said. "One of the greatest enemies of good hearing is the common cold."

The League for the Hard of Hearing, a United Charities agency, conducts a program designed to help prevent deafness, to conserve hearing, and to rehabilitate the deafened, Mrs. Becker explained. She added that anyone having a hearing problem may obtain advice at League headquarters, 4527 Westminster place.

S. O. STRINGFELLOW FUNERAL

Funeral services for Sylvanus Oscar Stringfellow, who was in the monument business here for more than 60 years, will be held at 2 p. m. tomorrow at the Craig Mortuary, 4468 Washington boulevard. Interment will be in Lake Charles Cemetery.

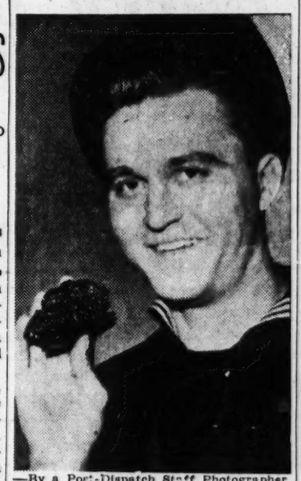
Mr. Stringfellow, who died yesterday of heart disease at St. John's Hospital, was 84 years old. In 1915 he founded the S. O. Stringfellow Monument Co., 5126 Easton avenue. He lived at 1396 Granville place. A son, Walton B. Stringfellow, survives.

MISS MINNIE ERNST FUNERAL

Funeral services for Miss Minnie E. Ernst, a music teacher for 50 years, will be at 2:30 p. m. tomorrow at Alexander undertaking establishment, 6175 Delmar boulevard, with burial in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

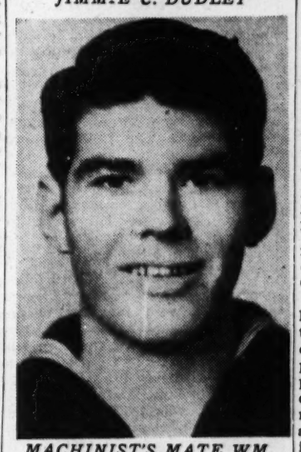
Miss Ernst, 84 years old, died of pneumonia yesterday at a home for the aged at 5000 South Broadway. Surviving is a sister, Miss Lillie R. Ernst, retired St. Louis public schools' administrator.

Home on Leave



—By a Post-Dispatch Staff Photographer

JIMMIE C. DUDLEY



MACHINIST'S MATE WM. J. RAESSNER

JUSTO, EX-PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA, DIES

Friend of United Nations Had Offered Brazil Services When It Entered War.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 11 (AP).—Gen. Augustin P. Justo, President of Argentina from 1932 to 1938 and mentioned frequently as a likely candidate for the office in this year's election on a platform of close collaboration with the United Nations, died unexpectedly early today. He was 66 years old.

He was known as a stanch friend of the democracies and advocate of Pan-American solidarity.

Justo died a little more than two weeks after the death of his wife. He suffered a cerebral hemorrhage and was given oxygen treatments yesterday, but failed to respond.

Justo was the third former President of Argentina to die within a year, the others being Marcelo Alvear and Roberto M. Ortiz. All three had sought to strengthen Argentine democracy.

A soldier most of his life and Argentine Minisiter of War before he was elected President, Justo offered his services to Brazil when that neighbor country declared war against the Axis. Recently he served as honorary chairman of a mass meeting honoring President Roosevelt, although he was unable to attend because of his wife's illness.

Justo was host to Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull at the Buenos Aires conference in 1936.

ALLIED AMBASSADORS DISCUSS POSTWAR RELIEF WITH HULL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Ambassadors of Great Britain, Soviet Russia and China conferred with Secretary of State Hull today on the task of postwar rehabilitation and relief.

Their discussion was understood to have been a very general one, covering the broad principles of the subject.

One task already has been accomplished: The setting up several months ago of a 100-million-bushel wheat pool which places vast wheat surpluses in Canada, Australia and the United States at the disposal of the international organization.

ST. LOUISAN ON SHIP THAT GOT 32 PLANES

Tells of Action in Pacific Feat of Battleship Commanded by Capt. Gatch.

Jimmie C. Dudley, machinist's mate aboard an American battleship that destroyed 32 Japanese planes and later sank three enemy cruisers in South Pacific engagements, recalled last night how one of the Japanese pilots fired at the battleship with a machine gun after his plane was shot down at sea.

"This fellow made the mistake of trying to come through the wall of metal that we were sending up," Dudley said, "and like most of the others he ended up in the water.

"His plane didn't sink, however, and in a few moments he came out on the wing and began firing away at us. As if the action weren't foolish enough to begin with, he was out of range for his weapon."

The range was not too great for one of the guns on Dudley's ship, though, and a few minutes later the enemy pilot had been knocked off the plane into the water.

Dudley, 22 years old, is visiting his stepfather and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Huermann, 4218 West Pine boulevard. He enlisted four years ago, after working several years as a salesman for Coca-Cola Co. here.

He said the antiaircraft gunners looked forward to encounters with the enemy, joking with one another as to who would get the most planes. One Japanese torpedo plane, wobbling after being hit, came at the battleship as if it might crash on it but a burst from an ack-ack battery struck one of its torpedoes, causing it to explode, Dudley said.

Dudley was on the battleship under command of Capt. Thomas Leigh Gatch, who was wounded in the neck during the enemy plane attack last Oct. 26. The cruisers were sunk Nov. 14 in a night naval battle off Guadalcanal.

Machinist's Mate William J. Raessner related today how he was rescued by Marines in barges from Guadalcanal after his warship was sunk in the large-scale naval battle near the South Pacific island last November.

Raessner, who is visiting his father, William S. Raessner, 3832 St. Louis avenue, was making his way from the ship's flooded engine room when an explosion blew him on deck and a stream of fuel oil washed him overboard. He was picked up after eight hours in the sea.

While hunting souvenirs on the island during his two-week stay, Raessner was wounded in the leg by a Japanese who had been left for dead after the Marines raided a machine-gun nest. The Japanese, badly wounded, lunged at Raessner with his bayonet. Raessner killed him with his sword.

A former student at Patrick Henry School, Raessner was employed as a motor assembler at Emerson Electric Co. when he enlisted in September, 1938.

County Medical Society Installation

Dr. Thomas J. Kemp, 4 Tuscany Park, Clayton, will be installed as president of the St. Louis County Medical Society Wednesday evening at the Norwood Hills Country Club. Other officers to be installed are: Vice-president, Dr. B. Rush Loving, Ballwin; secretary, Dr. John O'Connell, Overland, and board members, Dr. J. D. Thurman, Dr. John Hayward and Dr. Harry J. Stein, retiring president.

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Alfred Perry and Laverne Dahm Win Silver Skates Titles

Bud Handlan Second To Bartholomew in Service Men's Group

By Harold Flachsbart

A couple of 18-year-old high school students captured the Southwest Open men's and women's championships in the eighteenth annual Silver Skates Carnival at the Arena yesterday afternoon, but it remained for a corporal and a private in the United States Army to supply the biggest thrills in the merry-go-round of speed racing.

Al Perry, a last-year student at Chaminade College, skating his first season in senior competition, won the Southwest men's title, much to the delight of a crowd of 4127 spectators, and LaVerne Dahm of Cleveland—like Perry, 18 years old—skated her way to the women's open championship after being runner-up in St. Louis Silver Skates events for the past three years.

But the corporal and the private put on the best show, in the Service Men's division, which was an innovation in the carnival. The corporal is Ken Bartholomew of the Signal Corps at Camp Crowder, Mo., and the private, Bud Handlan of the Air Forces, Jefferson Barracks.

Corporal Puts Private in His Place.

Bartholomew, as a civilian, gained quite a name for himself skating out of Minneapolis. He is North American and National champion, among other things, but hadn't been on skates from last March until last week. Handlan, St. Louis city champion a year ago, also tied, in 1942, for both the Open and State Silver Skates titles.

It almost didn't happen that way, but the corporal won, as must be usual in the Army. Bartholomew was winner in two of the three service men's races after ding-dong battles down the stretch with Handlan, and Bud himself won the 440, after Corp. Ken was leading until the final lap. That gave Bartholomew a total of 80 points toward the handsome trophy, and Handlan 70, and that is the narrowest of narrow margins in skate races when firsts count 30 points, seconds 20 points and third places 10 points.

The corporal and the private were never separated by more than a few feet all afternoon, and it was usually Bartholomew who "broke" first in the longer events, with Handlan right behind him. It's a good thing they didn't have to go another lap in the mile, because both contenders, as well as the others making up the service men's field, were raced out by the finish. In the service men's half mile, the field skated so slowly as the men jockeyed for position, that officials stopped them and made them start over, calling for more spirited racing.

Spills Add Thrills to Races.

With Bartholomew voluntarily withdrawing from the Southwest Open field, most of Perry's competition came from a group of Cleveland entrants, headed by Edward Olsen, Marvin Thompson of Chicago and James McCane of St. Louis, who made a surprising showing in both open and closed events. Spills hurt Thompson's cause, and Olsen just didn't have the stuff in distance events, although he won the 440-yard sprint.

In that race Perry was eliminated by a spill, and although Weber Ley finished second, he was disqualified when it was ruled his pushing had caused Perry's fall. Junior Perry showed he was a real man, however, by coming back to win the 880, mile and two-mile events. And he needed to place higher than Olsen in that last, long grind for had Olsen won the two-mile and Perry finished worse than second, the title and trophy would have been Olsen's. A spill on the second-last lap may have lost the race for the Cleveland skater. Olsen finished second in the point standings, with McCane and Thomson tied for third.

Since many state events were run in conjunction with open races, Perry easily also captured the Missouri State title. His three open victories also counted as State triumphs, and he won a fourth State race, the 440, for a maximum total of 120 points.

Miss Dahm, to take the women's open title, won two events and finished second in a third race to Peggy Barber of Chicago, who was second in the final standings with 60 points to Miss Dahm's 80. City Champion Mildred Dietz, 17 years old, was third in the open standings but won the Missouri State crown with 80 points, with Sylvia Schulz the runner-up. Spills marred several of the women's races and naturally knocked out would-be contenders.

Champaign (Ill.) youths walked off with the intermediate and junior honors. John Martin won the first-named title and Stanley Burke and Jim Hallbeck tied for the junior crown. All are from Champaign-Urbana. An oddity was that Burke didn't even win a race. But his two seconds gave him 40 points—the same scored by Hallbeck on one victory and one third.

NOTES.

Virginia Baum, 1942 women's champion in both open and State divisions, was at the Arena in the role of a spectator. There are many in the skating fraternity who will tell you that Virginia could have given this year's field a handicap and won the titles hands down.

Ted Young, president of the sponsoring Missouri Skating Association, said the organization would "just about break even" on the carnival, in spite of the somewhat smaller attendance than other years. Expenses were cut down wherever possible, and it probably didn't hurt the cause that not so many out-of-town skaters who demand high expenses were entered. In the days when a whole Olympic team competed, the expense accounts must have been terrific.

Officials deserve credit for running off the meet smoothly in about three hours.

There were 10 figure skating exhibitions interspersed with the racing and they appeared to be better than ever. Especially impressive was a precision number by 32 girl members of the Arena Figure Skating Club, majorette and all, with a patriotic theme.

Shirley Reflow, who has given an exhibition in every Silver Skates carnival since it moved to the Arena, appeared in three numbers and wowed spectators each time. Jane Zeiser, St. Louis only "gold medal" skater, was a soloist and proved conclusively that she ranks with the nation's best.

One 5-year-old boy sitting in a front-row box wanted to know why all the figure skaters do the same thing. "They all go out there and hold one foot up in the air and skate on the other one," he said.

This was the first Silver Skates event in which the veteran Harry Furman was not a contestant. He previously hadn't missed a single carnival in 17 years, but now he's in the service. He won the Southwest Open title in 1927.

Flash Bulb Fools Skaters, Speed Up For the "Gun Lap"

BEST photographer's "shot" at the Silver Skates was in the Class B men's three-quarter mile race.

A flashlight bulb exploded when there were about seven laps to go. The loud report sounded like the gun on the "gun lap," or final circuit, and for a minute it spurred the skaters on to greater speed.

Then they settled back to normal routine of jockeying for position until the real gun told them it was one lap to go.

Silver Skates Summaries

Boys' Events.

Juvenile—440 yards: Won by Pat Crowley, Cleveland; Joe Shorman, second; George Weeks, third. Time, 50s.

Intermediate—440 yards: Won by John Martin, Champaign, Ill.; Jerry McGrath, Cleveland, second; Bud Grath, third. Time, 42s.

Novice—440 yards: Won by Roy McAnnar; Jimmy Barton, second; Tom Crowe, third. Time, 56.1s.

Junior—440 yards: Won by Jim Hallbeck, Champaign, Ill.; Stanley Burke, Champaign, Ill., second; Sonny Rupprecht, third. Time, 45.6s.

Three-fourths mile—Won by John Martin, Champaign, Ill.; Jerry McGrath, Cleveland, second; Jack Acton, third. Time, 2m. 18s.

880 yards—Won by Carl Schulz; Stanley Burke, Champaign, Ill., second; Jim Hallbeck, Champaign, Ill., third. Time, 1m. 33.6s.

Men's Events.

Service Men—One mile: Won by Ken Bartholomew, Camp Crowder, Mo.; Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bob North, Sioux Falls, S. D., third. Time, 3m. 28.4s.

Southwest Open—880 yards: Won by Al Perry; Edward Olsen, Cleveland, second; James McCane, third. Time, 1m. 28.8s.

Missouri State—880 yards: Won by Al Perry; James McCane, second; Glen Martin, third. Time, 1m. 28.8s.

Service Men's—440 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks; Ken Bartholomew, Camp Crowder, second; Joseph Dickmann Jr., Fort Myer, Va., third. Time, 40.7s.

(All skaters from St. Louis unless otherwise specified.)

Southwest Open—440 yards: Won by Edward Olsen, Cleveland; Bob Crowley, Cleveland, second. Time, 41.4s (Weber Ley finished second, but was disqualified for pushing).

Missouri State—440 yards: Won by Al Perry; Glen Martin, second; James McCane, third. Time, 42.2s.

Service Men—880 yards: Won by Ken Bartholomew, Camp Crowder, Mo.; Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Al Scissors, George Field, Ill., third. Time, 1m. 31.1s.

Missouri State, Class B—Three-fourths mile: Won by Bob Messmer; Leo Smith, second; Lamar Schwalke, third. Time, 2m. 30.8s.

Southwest Open—One mile: Won by Al Perry; James McCane, second; Marvin Thompson, Chicago, third. Time, 3m. 18s.

Missouri State—One mile: Won by Al Perry; James McCane, second; Frank Nugent, third. Time, 3m. 15s.

Southwest Open—Two miles: Won by Al Perry; Marvin Thomson, Chicago, second; Frank Nugent, third. Time, 6m. 42s.

Missouri State—Two miles: Won by Al Perry; Frank Nugent, second; Andy Baum, third. Time, 6m. 42s.

Women's Events.

Southwest Open—880 yards: Won by LaVerne Dahm, Cleveland; Peggy Barber, Chicago, second; Mildred Dietz, third. Time, 1m. 40s.

Missouri State—880 yards: Won by Mildred Dietz; Sylvia Schulz, second; Ruth Dolde, third. Time, 1m. 43.1s.

Missouri State—One-sixth mile: Won by Mildred Dietz; Bette Manne, second; Sylvia Schulz, third. Time, 34.1s.

Southwest Open—One-sixth mile: Won by Laverne Dahm, Cleveland; Mildred Dietz, second; Peggy Barber, Chicago, third. Time, 32.2s.

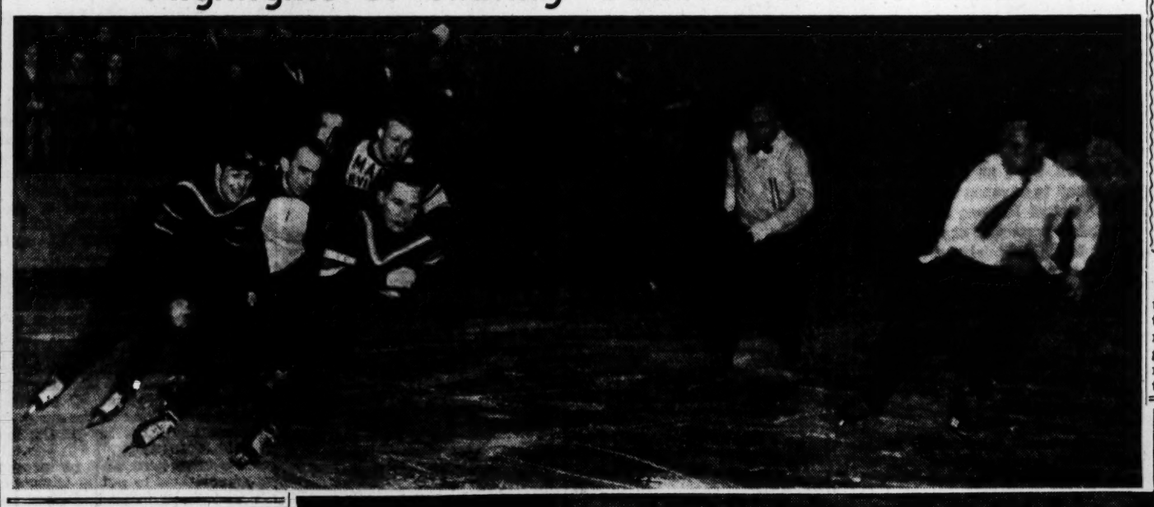
Southwest Open — Three-quarters mile: Won by Peggy Barber, Chicago; LaVerne Dahm, Cleveland, second; Sylvia Schulz, third. Time, 2m. 36s.

Missouri State — Three-quarters mile: Won by Sylvia Schulz; Mildred Dietz, second; Julia Ann Grogan, third. Time, 2m. 47.7s.

Girls' Events.

Novice—440 yards: Won by Janice Delhougne; Babette Frei, second; Edwina Ashley, third. Time, 1m. 2s.

Highlights of Skating Carnival at the Arena



AT THE TOP—Leaders in the 440-yard final of the Missouri championship, hit the turn with officials (white sweaters at right) giving close attention: ALFRED PERRY, the winner is in the lead, WEBER LEY (no cap) close behind.

LOWER PICTURE—Start of the Women's Southwest Open and Missouri championship final at 880 yards. LAVERNE DAHM, the winner, is at the extreme right.

Segura and Miss Betz Win Titles

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 11 (AP).—Francisco (Pancho) Segura, the two-fisted Ecuadorean court star, won the singles championship at the Pan-American tennis tournament yesterday by defeating William Talbert of Cincinnati, fifth ranking United States player, in the final, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2, 2-6, 6-3.

After losing his early advantage, Talbert came from behind to square the match with a scorching net attack, but Segura passed him consistently with sideline drives in the final set.

Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, the United States champion, took the women's singles crown, defeating 17-year-old Doris Hart of Miami, Fla., the junior titleholder, 6-2, 6-3, in the finals.

The men's doubles championship went to Segura and Talbert, who beat the Mexican champions, Armando Vega and his brother, Rolando, 6-4, 6-3, 1-6, 7-5.

Browns and Cards Inquire About Spring Training at Missouri U.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 11.—Both the Cardinals and the Browns have inquired about spring training facilities at the University of Missouri, Coach Don Faurot revealed here today.

Whether an arrangement can be made with either team, however, must be determined by administrative authorities since Tiger indoor activities now are used by sailors enrolled in the Navy Diesel Training School here. Other buildings are crowded by students taking required physical training courses and competing in the winter athletic program.

The large field house, used jointly by students and the Navy, is of size sufficient to set up batting cages and has been used for preliminary training by Tiger baseball teams for years.

Coach Faurot said that personally he would be happy if either or both teams could do their spring training at the university.

Emersons Win in First Half Soccer League Play

A record of seven victories against one today gave first half season honors to Emerson Electric in the Y. M. C. A. War Plant Soccer League. Emerson was undefeated until yesterday when Curtiss-Wright bested the leaders, 1-0, at Fairgrounds Park.

In the second game Carter Carburetor defeated Amertorp, 2 to 1, after two overtime periods. Cliff Rudd scored both of the winner's goals.

Browns' Farm Signs 6 Ft., 8½ In. Pitcher

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 11 (AP).—President Eddie Gilliland of the Toledo Mud Hens announced today the signing of Sylvester (Stretch) Goedde, 6 feet, 8½-inch high school boy from Vaughnsville, O. Goedde averaged 18 strikeouts per game in high school and 17 in semi-pro ranks. He is a southpaw.

SILVER SKATES POINT STANDINGS

MEN'S OPEN.

Name,	Pts.
Al Perry	90
Edward Olsen, Cleveland	50
James McCane	30
Marvin Thomson, Chicago	30
Bob Crowley, Cleveland	20
Frank Nugent	10
MEN'S MISSOURI STATE.	
Al Perry	120
James McCane	50
Glen Martin	30
Frank Nugent	30
Andy Baum	10
WOMEN'S OPEN.	
LaVerne Dahm, Cleveland	80
Peggy Barber, Chicago	60
Mildred Dietz	30
Sylvia Schulz	10
WOMEN'S MISSOURI STATE.	
Mildred Dietz	80
Sylvia Schulz	60
Bette Manne	20
Julia Ann Grogan	10
Ruth Dolde	10
SERVICE MEN.	
Ken Bartholomew	80
Bud Handlan	70
Bob North	10
Al Scissors	10
Jos. Dickmann	10
INTERMEDIATE BOYS.	
John Martin, Champaign, Ill.	60
Jerry McGrath, Cleveland	40
Bud Grath	10
Jack Acton	10
JUNIOR BOYS.	
Stanley Burke, Champaign, Ill.	40
Jim Hallbeck, Champaign, Ill.	40
Carl Schulz	30
Sonny Ruprecht	10

Mule-Drawn Wagon Transports Golfers

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 11 (AP). A 19-PASSENGER mule-drawn wagon is Forest Lake Golf Club's answer to the ban on pleasure driving.

The wagon, fitted with board seats, meets members at a city bus line, nearly a mile from the club house.

The mule trolley is in service only on week ends. Members are not charged for the ride.

Jack Horner Operated On

Jack Horner, a former boxer, underwent an operation at St. Anthony's Hospital today and was reported by his physician to be in good condition. Horner likely will remain in the hospital for more than a month.

Bears Play Two Games This Week

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 11 (AP).—Those high-flying Creighton Bluejays are going to furnish many an uncomfortable night for the other Missouri Valley Conference basketball teams.

Little Eddie Hickey's basket tossers clearly demonstrated championship class in their first valley contest Saturday night when the Bluejays swamped St. Louis, 69 to 25, as big Ed Beisser paced the rout with 19 points.

The undefeated Creighton team which has seven straight victories on the record books clamped a tight defense around the Billikens, and made life particularly miserable for the usual sharp-shooting Herb Van Deven. The St. Louis star got only seven points, four coming on two field goals in the last two minutes.

The Oklahoma Aggies, who shared the 1942 championship with Creighton, also shoved off to a winning start, Coach Henry Iba's team edging out Washington, 23 to 21, on two late field goals by Sophomore Vernon Yates.

Drake, last place team a year ago, indicated that it wouldn't be the cellar occupant this season by opening with a 39 to 34 victory over St. Louis Friday night. Coach Bill Williams has three freshmen and two sophomores in his starting lineup, but the Drake "kids" at times [illegible]wed the class of veterans as they successfully passed their first conference test.

In the other scheduled valley game last week Washington got a 2 to 0 forfeit from Tulsa which canceled because a majority of the basketball squad had been occupied with football duties in the Sugar Bowl. Tulsa, however, started practice last Friday and will be ready for road games with Washington and St. Louis Friday and Saturday, respectively.

Top conference battle this week will be the Creighton-Aggie affair at Omaha Saturday night. Before they reach that encounter the Aggies will play Kansas at Lawrence Wednesday and Drake at Des Moines Friday.

Drake will warm up for its shot at the Aggies in a non-conference game with the Iowa State Navy squad at Des Moines tonight, and Washington will meet the Kansas City Air Base club at Kansas City in another non-loop contest tomorrow night.

Conference standings:

	W.	L.	Pts.	OP.
Creighton	1	0	69	25
Oklahoma A. & M.	1	0	23	21
Drake	1	0	39	34
Washington	1	1	23	23
Tulsa	0	0	2	2
St. Louis	0	2	59	103

Cubs and White Sox Pick French Lick as New Training Camp

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP).—This may be a blow to the California Chamber of Commerce, but the Chicago White Sox and Cubs have found the grass just as green in their own backyard—considering their own backyard is a little matter of 278 miles away in French Lick, Ind., where the boys will train in the spring.

A special arrangements committee of Bob Dorr, superintendent of grounds for the Cubs, and traveling secretaries Joe Barry of the White Sox and Bob Lewis of the Cubs have just returned to Chicago after going over the land at French Lick.

They were jubilant, and nearly at a loss of words. Lewis, of course, found them and boomed: "I like the place so well I'm going to take my vacation there. The hotel is so big the boys can get in shape walking from the cigar stand to their rooms."

Present plans are for the teams to stay in camp a month, with the players assembling between March 15 and 21.

Leaders Are Upset in Girls' Basket League

In a well-played game, the Roth Cubs upset the league-leading Hi Clays, who had won six straight games, 32-30, in the K'mer Girls Basket League at Battery A yesterday. Betty Ruth Hulbert and Ruth Barth led the Roths in scoring, while Ruth Spillen paced the losers. The Hi Clays were handicapped by the loss of their star forward, Lorraine Beck, who was out of the game due to an injury suffered in a Muny League game Friday night.

The Bert Haugs allowed the Walthers but one point as they drubbed them by a 27-to-1 score, Rosemary and Alma Haug led the scoring, while Peggy Bon got the only point for her team on a free throw. In the final game, the Watsons, with Marie Diebold and Betty Bailey scoring nine and eight points, respectively, outscored the Zenthoefers, 35 to 12. Bert Herold scored six points for the losers.

HOCKEY RESULTS

By the Associated Press.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Boston 5, Toronto 4.
Montreal 7, New York 4.
Chicago 2, Detroit 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Buffalo 3, Hershey 1.
Cleveland 5, New Haven 1.
Indianapolis 7, Providence 5.

SATURDAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Montreal 7, Boston 2.
Detroit 4, Toronto 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Buffalo 3, Washington 2.
Cleveland 3, New Haven 2.
Hershey 6, Indianapolis 3.
Providence 5, Pittsburgh 4.

Bobby Feller's Father Is Dead

VAN METER, Ia., Jan. 11 (AP).—One of the finest father-and-son partnerships in the world of sports was at an end today.

William Feller, 56, father, boyhood coach and counsellor of baseball's Bob Feller, died yesterday after a long illness. Death came in the $25,000 farm home which Bob built for his parents with his income from the pitching arm which was developed during years of patient guidance from his dad.

When Bob was 8 his father began giving him regular practice in hurling, playing catch long hours with the youngster when the day's chores were done, and sometimes at night in the barn. As his son's skill increased, Bill Feller laid out a baseball diamond on his farm and organized a team so his boy might gain further experience.

To Bill Feller came the joy of seeing that son join the Cleveland Indians at the age of 17 and go on to great accomplishments, including a no-hit game against the Chicago White Sox in 1939.

Bob who left the Indians to join the Navy, is believed to be at his gunnery station somewhere at sea. He last visited his parents and sister, Marguerite, early last December.

Funeral services will be held in the Van Meter school auditorium. The time will not be set until word has been received from Bob.

3174 Series Gives East St. Louis Pin Lead Over Belleville

Rolling the second highest team total in two and a half years of bowling at the Playdium, East St. Louis, Wiles-Chipman squad of East St. Louis, defeated the Zacks, Belleville, 3174 to 2278, in the inaugural of a two-match intercity series yesterday.

Lou Tiedemann, Wiles-Chipman, had the best individual three games, a 679. He shot 245, 195 and 239. Frank Lucido Jr. and Joe Hallerman of the winners tied for the top game at 256. Buzz Paul led the Belleville scoring with a 604 series.

The final match will be contested next Sunday at Belleville.

Bolster Is President Of Football Officials

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP).—Cal Bolster of Pittsburgh was elected president of the Eastern Association of Intercollegiate Football Officials yesterday after the whistle tooters heard speakers predict that college sports would continue next year. Dr. J. J. Allinger of Buffalo was chosen vice-president and E. E. Heintz of Philadelphia secretary-treasurer.

Walter Okeson, chairman of the National Rules Committee, and Lou Little of Columbia declared they believed college football would continue next fall, as did a message from Asa Bushnell, director of the Eastern Intercollegiate office.

The delegates passed a resolution in which they agreed to officiate any college football game played for war relief next fall without charge.

WRAY'S COLUMN

On the Trail of the Forward Pass.

YOU wonder, sometimes, how much reiteration it takes to drive home a fact. . . . For years this column has been endeavoring to put across the truth about the long forward pass. . . . Our story has been that it was used in the first game of the first season of the new pass rules—1906—by Bradbury Robinson of the St. Louis University football team, coached that year by Edward B. Cochems.

Notwithstanding substantiation of this statement by facts, various authorities are still trying to credit various other persons with originating the play that has done more for collegiate football than any other single factor.

A few days ago Sec Taylor of the Des Moines Register and Tribune sent a clipping in which one columnist seemed to lean toward Glen Warner as the originator of the play. . . . In the news of Sunday we read in the article announcing that Gus Dorais had quit Detroit University to become coach of the Detroit Lions professional team the following: **"Dorais, whose forward passes to Rockne in 1913 revolutionized football," etc.**

Well, well. . . . Seven years after Cochems had developed the play, published an illustrated article about it in the football guide of 1907, and two years before Glen Warner confesses he even attempted the "projectile" type of play, they still don't know who originated the pass.

* * *

No Doubt Cochems Developed Pass.

THIS writer has many times in the past 35 years tried to straighten out the tangle, which became more involved a couple of years ago when the film of Rockne's life gave Knute and Dorais credit for developing the long forward pass.

May we say once more that it can be proved definitely that the forward pass was developed and used first in college football by Cochems, who took his St. Louis University team of 1906 to Wisconsin and there, during the summer, had his men practice the long and short bullet passes now so integral a part of the game.

The first long forward pass ever thrown legally in a college football game was probably one tossed by Bradbury Robinson to Jack Schneider, in a game with Lawrence College, Wisconsin, early in September, 1906.

That pass started a most amazing football record for Robinson, football's first triple-threat man, for Coach Cochems and for the St. Louis University football team. . . . They climaxed an incredible season by beating Iowa University at Sportsman's Park on Thanksgiving day, 39-0. . . . And only the forward pass made such a debacle possible.

If there is any doubt as to this statement, a reference to the American Sports Publishing Co.'s football guide of 1907 (covering the season of 1906), will quickly dispel it.

Officials interviewed here during that year declared they had seen no such use of the forward pass made in any other games in which they officiated.

* * *

BY way of backing up the statement, the football guides for many years have carried this record among others: "Longest touchdown forward pass—by Bradbury Robinson, St. Louis University, 87 yards, made against Kansas University, Nov. 9, 1906."

That should settle the discussion once for all, even though the Blue and White, St. Louis University's annual publication in 1907, listed Robinson's pass against Kansas as having a carry of 40 yards.

Many Players Could Throw Long Passes.

SOME confusion exists in the minds of football players themselves. . . . This is due to the fact that long before the forward pass was legalized, players fooled around trying to see what distance they could get with their spirals.

Fritz Lehman, Washington University's great star of many years ago, was one of the boys who could hurl the pigskin more than half the length of the field with ease. . . . **Washington University once had a play in which the long pass was utilized, before the legal forward pass. . . . But it was a long lateral across the field to a "sleeper." . . . And it worked for important gains, at times.**

But the long pass was just a stunt until the rules of 1906 legalized it.

* * *

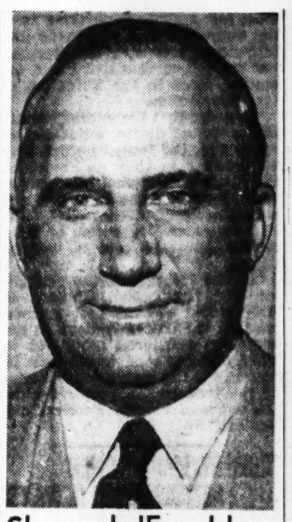
Looking back, 1906 probably was the weirdest year in all football history. . . . It was the only season in which the "gridiron" became a "checkerboard." . . . That was because the field was marked laterally as well as longitudinally with five-yard lines.

* * *

The reason for this was that the forward pass rules of the day compelled the runner to move five yards to either side of the center of the forward line before making the toss.

Also, a forward pass on a fourth down that went out of bounds was put in play at the point where it crossed the side lines, instead of being brought back to the point where the play originated.

The effect of this was to give the fourth down pass the value of a kick, if the intended receiver on the side lines muffed the play. . . . Imagine putting that into our rules of football today.



Showed 'Em How

DR. BRADBURY ROBINSON, now head of a medical clinic at St. Louis, Mich., who, as a member of the St. Louis University football team of 1906, was credited with having thrown the first legal long forward pass.

President Recommends Fish and Wild Life Service Be Continued

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—President Roosevelt recommended to Congress today it appropriate $6,752,365 for operations of the fish and wild life service of the Interior Department for the 1944 fiscal year, starting next July 1.

The amount was $154,205 less than was appropriated in the current fiscal year.

The executive's budget message asked that most of the present investigations and activities of the service be continued. It provided $910,000 for propagation of food fishes; $11,350 for operation and maintenance of fish screens; $450,000 for the inquiry respecting food fishes; $193,540 for study of the fishing industry, a cut from $365,540 this year; $84,000 for the Fishery Market News Service; $14,870 for enforcement of the black bass and whaling treaties; $110,000 for the fur-resources investigation; $225,000 for biological investigations; $748,550 for control of predatory animals; $330,000 for protection of migratory animals; $544,315 for maintenance of mammal and bird reservations; $79,240 for migratory bird conservation refuges; $1,000,000 for the migratory bird conservation fund; $1,250,000 for Federal aid in wild life restoration, and $22,875 for payment to counties under the migratory bird conservation act.

A Standout.

The Phil pitcher all the other clubs want, Tom Hughes, won 12 and lost 18.

Rafterys in Four-Game Soccer Lead

Two Fights As Set Ups Lose, 2 to 1

By Dent McSkimming

Although they rarely have an easy time outscoring their rivals, the Raftery-Eagans continue to dominate the Big Six division of the Municipal Soccer League. Their 2-to-1 victory over the Naturals yesterday at Sherman Park, combined with the 3-1 defeat of the Schumachers at the hands of the unpredictable El Reys gives the Rafterys, defending champions, a lead of four full games.

That means that the undefeated titleholders are not likely to be dislodged from the top position in the Big Six division unless the military services take a greater number of their key players.

Fans Crowd on Field.

Ed Hertling's heavy hoof supplied the scoring power that gave the Rafterys a well-deserved victory. But the Set Ups too might have had a couple of points, instead of one, had it not been for a remarkably tight defense. Goaltender Luke Muellner, one of the few veterans in the lineup of the champions, added one sensational stop to another, reaching a climax in his interception of a penalty kick by Tom Erbe. The only shot that eluded him was a second penalty kick, this time by Art Garcia.

The fact that two such damaging fouls were committed by the Rafterys is a fair indication of the tenseness of the game. Twice the referees broke up fights between players. The first time, midway in the first half, Willie Welcher, hustling center forward of the Rafterys, clashed with Goaltender Mil Valdez. Late in the second half Welcher, charged roughly by Halfback Oscar (Baldy) Fernandez, swung his fists and then stopped a few with his head. That precipitated a mob scene; spectators all over the field. Both players were ejected and the game went on, with tempers taut.

Playing Field Rough.

All three goals were scored in the second half.

In the early stages of the game, when they had the ball much of the time, the Naturals seemed over-eager; their halfbacks crowded their own forwards, leaving opposing forwards too much at ease. This seemed to make the Raftery forwards more dangerous when they obtained a break in midfield. In the second half the ball was often in the Rafterys' penalty area, but there was no Natural forward on the spot with a scoring punch. The opportunities were plenty.

The field at Sherman Park was unnecessarily rough, chopped up from previous games and as the temperature rose and then fell, the turf thawed and froze and became dangerously slippery. In spite of bad conditions, the fans were treated to a well-played game.

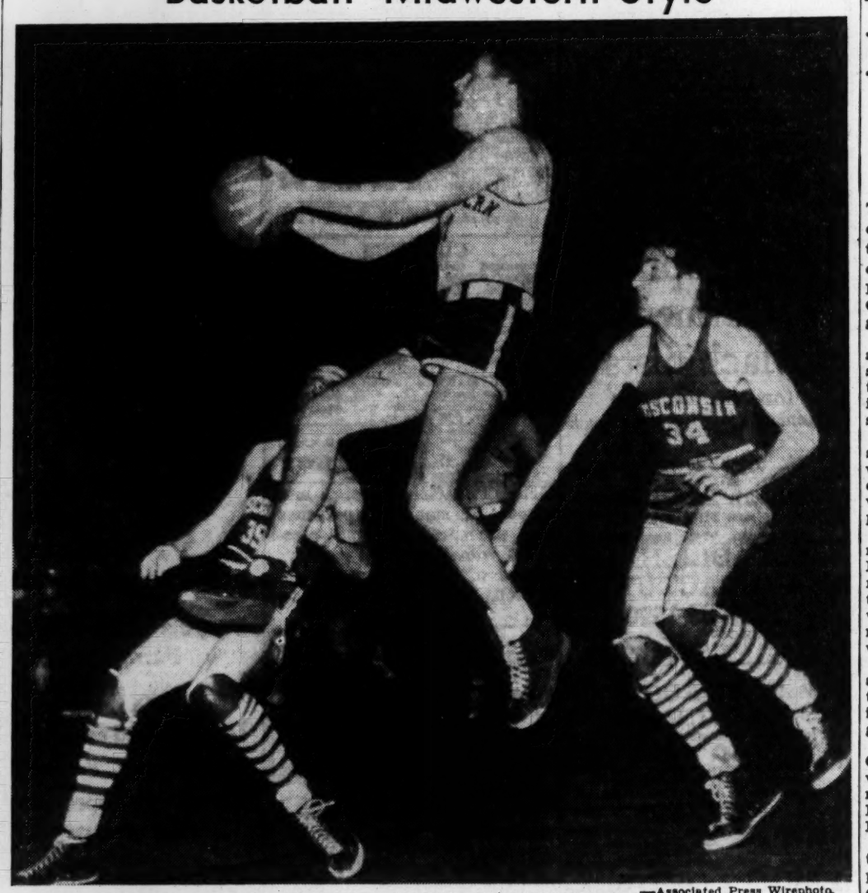
MUNICIPAL SOCCER LEAGUE RESULTS

OPEN DIVISION.
BIG SIX.
Raftery-Eagans 2, Naturals 1.
El Rey Chile 3, Schumachers 1.
Camp Solidarity 2, Jefferson Barracks 1.
INTERMEDIATE.
Wildcats 1, Hunt's 26th 0.
Schumachers 2, Oldanis 1.
Beaumont 0, Holy Trinity 0.
C. Y. C. DIVISION.
INTERMEDIATES.
Marquette-Sublette.
St. Ambrose 1, St. James 1.
St. Margaret 1, St. John Baptist 0.
St. Boniface 1, St. Francis de Sales 0.
FAIRGROUND.
St. Matthew 2, St. Edward 0.
Holy Name 4, St. Teresa 0.
JUNIORS.
FAIRGROUND.
Holy Rosary 4, St. Matthew 4.
Pelicans-St. Luke, not played.
CHEROKEE PARK.
St. Agatha 3, St. Agnes 1.
St. Cecelia-St. Hedwig, not played.
SHERMAN-PENROSE.
Blessed Sacrament 1, Nativity 1.
St. Mark 2, St. Paul 2.
St. Philip Neri 2, St. Edward 0.
WAR PLANT LEAGUE.
HEMAN PARK, UNIVERSITY CITY.
Curtiss-Wright 1, Emerson Electric 0.
Carter Carburetor 2, Amertorp 1.

To Fight for Title.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11 (AP).—Jack Chase of Walsenburg, Colo., will fight Eddie Booker, San Francisco, for Booker's California State middleweight title tonight in San Francisco's first 15-round boxing match in almost 30 years. Fifteen-round fights were legalized in a California election last November.

Basketball--Midwestern Style



—Associated Press Wirephoto.

OTTO GRAHAM, Northwestern forward, sails through the air for a shot at the basket, in the game with Wisconsin, last Saturday night. WALT LAUTENBACH (No. 39) and FRED REHM (No. 34) are unable to halt Graham's effort. The Badgers won, 67-65.

Illinois' Whiz Kids Tackle Wisconsin in Big 10 Game Tonight

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP).—The scoring attacks of Wisconsin and Illinois will merge in Madison tonight for a Big Ten showdown game drawing a sell-out crowd of 14,000. Enough points are expected to spill out of the struggle to warrant tabulation of them by a certified public accountant.

A CPA would have come in handy Saturday night when the conference basketball campaign was fanned into life with bursts of heavy scoring. Wisconsin multiplied 67 points to Northwestern's 65 to set a record of a combined 132 points—topping the 119 last season in the Wildcats' 69-50 victory over Chicago.

Illinois rolled up a 47-34 count over previously unbeaten Michigan, Indiana smashed Ohio State 45-37, Purdue handed Chicago its thirty-second consecutive Big Ten loss, 59-22, and Minnesota edged out Iowa 46-45.

Tonight's round will send Minnesota to Iowa and Ohio State to Indiana, while Chicago will be host to Camp Grant, the only team to beat Illinois thus far.

Illinois, which downed the Badgers twice last season, travels to Wisconsin at the wrong time. Tonight they should find Johnny Kotz in a high-scoring frame of mind after the Big Ten point king was limited only to six field goals by Northwestern's Bud Hasse Saturday night.

Phillips to the Fore.

Hasse, who stuck to Push-'em-up Kotz like a postage stamp, weakened only slightly in the last half and the push-shot artist dunked in five baskets.

His goal in the final 30 seconds saved the victory for the Badgers after the score had been frozen 11 times and the margin of a lead never was more than four points—that advantage being posted three times in the last half.

Andy Phillip took up the slack in the well-balanced Illinois scoring system with 19 points and Art Mathisen added 12 as the whiz kids whizzed around the Wolverines. Audaciously hounding rebounds, Illinois staked out a tremendous 32-6 lead at the interval, which Michigan desperately tried to shave when Leo Doyle peppered five baskets and Jim Mandler four as the second half steamed up.

As expected, the Iowa-Minnesota duel panned out as one of the closest contests of the opening night. Louie Brewster made one of his total five points in the last minute and it proved to be the winning toss. With Minnesota's sophomore forward line of Wes Windmiller and Dave Ruliffson shackled for only three markers between them, Big Bernie Nelson stepped in to contribute eight field goals and a parity while Forward Lind potted 12. Sophomore Tommy Chapman's 14 tallies and Ben Thickey's 12 powered the Hawkeyes.

Just a Breeze for Purdue.

Purdue had a breeze with Chicago, leaping into a 24-10 margin at the interval and seeing to it that no Maroon player garnered more than four points. Captain Allen Menke stuffed in six goals and a pair of free throws.

Indiana beat off an Ohio State rally inspired by Substitute Guard Al Wise to claim its eighth straight win of the season and remain the only undefeated Big Ten team. Wise counted six baskets, most of them in the second half, but the Hoosiers' scoring pace—fed by the injured Ralph Hamilton's 10 points and Sophomore Ward Williams' 13—was too blistering to match.

GAMES THIS WEEK.

Monday—Illinois at Wisconsin, Michigan at Northwestern, Minnesota at Iowa, Ohio State at Indiana, Camp Grant at Chicago.
Wednesday—Michigan State at Minnesota.
Friday—Wisconsin at Michigan.
Saturday—Northwestern vs. Notre Dame in Chicago Stadium, Indiana at Chicago, Iowa at Illinois, Wisconsin at Michigan, Purdue at Minnesota.

Dempsey's Protege.

Jack Dempsey's new boxing protege is Irving Proctor, a welterweight from Portland, Ore.

HIGH SCHOOL BASKET GAMES THIS WEEK

TUESDAY.
Central Catholic at South Side (league).
McBride at St. Louis U. High (league).
Eureka at Affton (league).
Bayless at Mehlville (league).
Brentwood at Valley Park (league).
Collinsville at Alton (league).
Belleville at Wood River (league).
Edwardsville at East St. Louis (league).
Madison at Granite City (league).
Principia at John Burroughs (league).
St. Peters at Cathedral (league).
Kirkwood at Webster (non-league).
University City at Maplewood (non-league).
Wellston at Ferguson.
Berkeley at Fairview (3:30 p. m.)
Jennings at Riverview.
Chaminade at John Burroughs.
Sumner at Dunbar (Negro, league).
Douglass at Tech (Negro, league).
WEDNESDAY.
Franklin at Vashon (Negro, league).
THURSDAY.
Hancock at Brentwood (league).
Cape Central at McBride.
FRIDAY.
Cleveland vs. Beaumont at 6:30; Roosevelt vs. Soldan at 7:40 and Southwest vs. Bicwett at 8:50 (league, St. Louis U. gymnasium).
McBride at Central Catholic (league).
St. Louis U. High at C. B. C. (league).
Kirkwood at Clayton (league).
Maplewood at Normandy (4 p. m., league).
St. Charles at Webster Groves (league).
University City at Wellston (league).
Valley Park at Bayless (league).
Mehlville at Eureka (league).
Alton at Edwardsville (league).
Collinsville at Belleville (league).
East St. Louis at Madison (league).
Wood River at Granite City (league).
Country Day at John Burroughs (league).
Chaminade at St. Peter's (league).
Fairview at Jennings.
Ferguson at Brentwood.
Cathedral at St. Mary's (Carlyle).
Central at Cape Central (Bethlehem gymnasium).
Sumner at Franklin (Negro, league).
Douglass at Lovejoy (Negro, league).
Lincoln at Vashon.
CAHOKIA CONFERENCE.
Friday night—Dupo at Waterloo, Mascoutah at New Baden, Freeburg at O'Fallon, New Athens at Lebanon.
SATURDAY.
Western Military Academy at Principia (league).

Missouri Plays Nebraska Five This Week End

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 11 (AP).—Kansas, the team that's setting a scorching pace in the Big Six Conference basketball scramble, plays three games away from home this week under conditions that would gladden the heart of even the most dour Government transportation official.

Dr. Forrest C. Allen will bundle his high-flying Jayhawk proteges on a chair car at Lawrence, unload them some 40 miles later at Kansas City, and proceed to play two service teams and a defense plant quintet in a Saturday night triple-header court program. At that, the trip itself may be the most tedious portion of the iron-man stint, for the Jayhawks probably will use every member of the squad against the three rivals, Camp Crowder, Neosho, Mo.; Rosecrans Field, St. Joseph, Mo., and the Kansas City (Kan.) North American Bombers, who have far from impressive early season records.

The three tilts add zest to an otherwise light program this week, which includes only two conference struggles, both on Saturday. Nebraska, victorious over Kansas State, tries to preserve its clear slate on a visit to Missouri, and Oklahoma is host to twice-beaten Kansas State.

In outside games Kansas State goes to Rockhurst College Tuesday seeking vengeance for an earlier beating by the Kansas Citians, and Kansas entertains Oklahoma A. and M. Wednesday in the renewal of that bitter inter-conference rivalry.

Fighting With Marines Now.

Jimmy Tighe, Philadelphia lightweight, will do his next fighting with the Marines. He's stationed in Ireland.

44,039 See N.L. Hockey Loop Play

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP).—There's an edict against pleasure driving—and that order is about the only evidence the remaining clubs in the National Hockey League have that the Montreal Canadiens aren't equipped with gas motors in their present surge.

The Canadiens, staggering around in last place at mid-week, suddenly found the right combination over the week end and vaulted into fifth place with a pair of lopsided triumphs.

Not since the first week of the season, in a home and home series with New York, have the Canadiens won two in a row but those victories lacked the luster of the pair produced the past week end.

On Saturday night the Montrealers lured the unsuspecting Boston Bruins, co-leaders with Toronto, into the forum and battered them into submission, 7 to 2. That verdict was surprising but was immediately discounted because it was played at Montreal.

Last night, however, the Canucks again punched in seven goals, this time turning the trick on the home ice of the New York Rangers and gaining a 7 to 4 decision.

Against the Bruins it was Gordie Drillon who was the star with a pair of markers and last night it was Buddy O'Connor, Elmer Lach and the veteran Tom Blake who did the heavy work.

Despite Boston's setback at Montreal, the Bruins moved into undisputed first place over the week end as Toronto was shut out by Detroit's Johnny Mowers, 4 to 0, Saturday night before losing to the Bruins last night, 5 to 4.

Flash Hollett, veteran defenseman for Boston, scored the winning marker just before the buzzer after setting up the tying tally earlier in the final frame.

Detroit, after blanking the Leafs and with a chance to take over second place, relaxed enough to permit the Chicago Hawks to eke out a 2 to 1 triumph. The game was rough with Red Hamill and Johnny Stewart swinging at each other's chin but Chicago displayed the keener marksmanship on the ice.

At both Chicago and Boston the largest crowds of the season witnessed the games, with 16,264 watching the Hawk triumph and 14,400 sitting in on the Bruin victory. New York lost before 13,375 of its followers.

The standings:

Clubs.	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	G.	O.G.
Boston	13	9	6	32	100	99
Toronto	13	10	4	30	126	84
Detroit	11	8	7	29	86	67
Chicago	10	7	6	26	80	81
Montreal	8	13	5	21	85	107
New York	7	15	4	18	83	122

SHORT--WAVES

Light-heavyweight Champion GUS LESNEVICH'S first fight since he's been in the Coast Guard may be against Tami Mauriello in the Garden late next month. . . . San Francisco promoters are offering TONY GALENTO $7500 to tangle with Turkey Thompson in his first "comeback" try. . . . JIM MORRIS, the Chicago Stadium's head man, is now a Navy Captain at the Pensacola (Fla.) base.

Lesnevich.

That PHILLIES sale is a-buzzin' again. . . . The word is that the price tag will be between $200,000 and $350,000, including the club's debts. . . . There are now 32 past and present fight champions in Uncle Sam's armed forces, starting with the five heavies, JOE LOUIS, JACK DEMPSEY, JIM BRADDOCK, MAX BAER and GENE TUNNEY and going all the way down to Small Montana and Jackie Jurich, flyweights.

CAPT. GEORGE MURPHY started it and now it looks as if the rest of Notre Dame's 1942 football squad is going to follow suit. . . . A week ago Murphy was married to Mary Katherine Miles. . . . Last Saturday LOU RYMKUS, senior tackle, was married to Bette Jane Wiymeyer of Nappanee, Ill., and the same day TOM BROCK, senior center, married Ruth Loseke of Columbus.

JAMES DE SHARTE of the Champaign-Urbana club took first place in the one-mile event for boys in the eighth annual Tri-State skating meet at Chicago. . . . Three Chicago skaters, Chuck Edwards, Max Kargol and Marshall Klemundt, tied for the Class A senior men's honors. . . . The BALTIMORE COAST GUARD CUTTERS skated to a 4-1 victory over the Philadelphia Falcons in an Eastern Amateur Hockey League match.

The SYRACUSE club of the International League has made tentative arrangements to do its spring training at Frederick, Md.

Leads International.

The American Association is ahead of the International League in Little World Series victories, 14 to 11.

40 PCT. REDUCTION IN TRUCK MILEAGE HELD NECESSARY

Former ODT Aid Says Some Industries Using Vehicles Face Ruin Unless Cut Is Made.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—John Turney, former official of the Office of Defense Transportation, told a special Senate committee today that commercial motor vehicle mileage must be cut 40 per cent or "some industries using trucks are going to be wiped off the map."

The 40 per cent reduction, he said, was necessary to keep motor transportation operating within the rubber allotment. Rubber allocated for tires on commercial vehicles for 1943 will be about 40 per cent less than the consumption in 1941, he said.

Under the ODT order requiring certificates of convenience and necessity for truck owners to obtain gasoline and tires, the mileage of farm trucks had been reduced about 10 per cent, Turney said, with a higher reduction indicated in the mileage of other commercial transportation.

Turney put into effect the mileage limitation system before leaving ODT to resume the practice of law in Washington.

Extension over the entire country of the bar on pleasure driving of automobiles now confined to the East was proposed in a statement today by Representative Treadway (Rep.), Massachusetts.

"Every drop of gasoline used for nonessential purposes," he said, "means that much less available for essential driving, and at the same time it requires the use of tank cars and other transportation facilities which otherwise could be used for the shipment of sorely needed fuel oil."

Treadway said that "if equality of sacrifice is to be the rule, the ban on pleasure driving should be extended to the country as a whole."

PATROLMAN RICHARD JOYCE'S FUNERAL TO BE WEDNESDAY

Funeral services for Patrolman Richard Joyce will be Wednesday at 9 a. m. at St. Mark's Church, Page boulevard at Academy avenue, followed by burial in Calvary Cemetery. He died yesterday at DePaul Hospital after a long illness. He was 63 years old. He was attached to the Ruskin Avenue District at the time of his death, and had previously been assigned to the detective bureau and various other districts. He was unmarried and lived at the Belcher Hotel. Survivors include two sisters and a brother.

WOMAN CRIMINALLY ATTACKED BY INTRUDER IN CLAYTON HOME

A 32-year-old woman was criminally attacked in the bedroom of her home in Clayton early today.

She told police she was awakened at 3 a. m. by a man bending over her. She turned on a light and the man fled to another room. From there he threatened to kill her unless she turned off the light. The woman complied, and the man returned and attacked her. He then fled through a kitchen window.

She was treated at a hospital, where her condition was described as not serious.

New Warfare

Continued From Page One.

broadside fire of enemy 5-inch batteries when delivering torpedo attack, as it was reckoned that the percentage of hits scored would be too low to break up the attack.

The World War era saw the emergence of the first directors electro-mechanical devices for controlling the aim and fire of an entire battery of naval guns. By the end of the war, all important navies had adopted the director. Use of these instruments led to a great improvement in gunnery.

But the early destroyers were crude. Though effective enough against targets such as moving ships, they were entirely unable to deal with the three-dimentional problem of controlling the aim of guns against fast-moving aircraft.

* * *

Anti-Aircraft Evolution.

IT has been the evolution of anti-aircraft fire that has worked the revolution in guns and gunnery. Modern gunfire puts out a veritable curtain of steel fragments through which literally nothing can pass unscathed. The aim of modern gunfire is taken care of by robot brains that far out-perform our poor human equipment.

So far, we notice, this gunfire has been applied to the remedy of specific defensive weakness. A battleship anti-aircraft battery stops an enemy dive bomber and torpedo plane attack. Heavy bombers beat off enemy interceptors. Tank destroyers stop tank assault. A year ago none of those things was possible.

But it is as this new gunfire begins blasting openings for new offensive action that it will make history. Victory in modern war goes to those who master tools and machines and tame the currents of electricity. This nation is at its best in those fields.

NEW PROPOSAL TO STOP DRAFTING OF FARM LABOR

Senate Committee to Hear Plan of Agricultural, Draft and Manpower Officials.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Senate Agriculture Committee voted today to summon agricultural, selective service and manpower commission officials to appear Wednesday with a proposal to halt the exodus of farm labor into the armed forces.

"The food situation has become so critical that drastic action must be taken, and at once," Senator Bankhead (Dem.), Alabama, declared.

Bankhead told the committee he had been advised by Samuel B. Bledsoe, an assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, that officials were working today on a new regulation to alleviate the farm man-power shortages.

The committee instructed Acting Chairman Wheeler (Dem.), Montana, to instruct administrative officials to discuss proposed changes with the committee before issuing a new directive.

Although Congress wrote into recent revised price control legislation an amendment to require the deferment of all essential, irreplacable farm labor, committeemen said regulations actually prevented deferment in thousands of cases.

Senator Russell (Dem.), Georgia, asserted administrative regulations provided each farmer had to produce so many "units" to make his help eligible for deferment, and added:

"Many small farmers, whose help is essential, do not produce the exact things that the law allows deferment on. The real weakness, however, is that counties containing nothing but farms are given military draft quotas on the same basis as counties containing large cities."

TOTAL WAR TESTS CIVILIAN STRENGTH, HOOVER DECLARES

Continued From Page One.

in civilians by terror of attack from the air and destruction of their industries.

In the end the multiplication of civilian hardships—in some degree universal to all nations—becomes a race between them toward exhaustion. The Germans are in the fourth year of war. We have had one year.

And in this race of exhaustion, the home front of the greatest staying power, of the greatest resources, of the greatest will to endure and fight is a vast support to the military arm. The weak home front becomes a disintegrating liability to its military arm. That was the case of the Allies versus the Central Powers in 1918.

Tomorrow: Germany's Home Front.

SCEARCE PAYS $3 PENALTY

Personnel Director R. Elliott Scearce was charged $3 court costs by Police Judge Joseph B. Catanzaro otday on his plea of guilty of making a left-hand turn in violation of an electric traffic signal at Euclid avenue and West Pine boulevard.

Scearce explained he had been accustomed to turning left on a green traffic light in Kansas City, where he was city personnel director before taking a similar position in St. Louis three months ago.

BRITISH SUBMARINE LOST

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP).—The British submarine Utmost, commanded by Lieut. J. W. D. Coombe, is overdue and presumed to be lost, the Admiralty said yesterday.

The Utmost was one of eight submarines of the Ursula class of 730 tons, the first of which was completed in 1938.

Flashes of Life

By the Associated Press.

The Wrong Box.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 11.—Public Works Department employes, collecting tin cans for the salvage drive, found that one householder had put out the wrong box.

So, instead of dumping it into their truck, they returned it to the householder, who was delighted to get back the 10 pounds of sugar and one pound of coffee inadvertently placed at the curb.

Social Revolution.

LIBERTY, Mo.—Even boy-meets-girl isn't as it used to be.

"For 16 years, I have had to warn the boys to get the girls back to the campus on time, after their dates," explains Mrs. H. I. Hester, wife of the president of William Jewell College.

"Now, with naval aviation cadets here, I have to warn the girls that the boys must be back in their quarters by 9:30."

Willie? O, Willie!

NEW YORK — The police searched diligently for Willie, 7 years old, after his family said he had disappeared.

After hours, and while his mother paced the living room floor, Willie's dog, Fluffy, started barking frantically at her bedroom door. Willie was under her bed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CEMETERY LOTS

VALHALLA, 12-grave lot, section 4; only $285; worth double, and 6 graves, Memorial Park, section 4, for $95. FO. 7215.

BEAUTIFUL cemetery lot, Mount Lebanon, St. Charles and Lindbergh; 6-grave; sacrifice. CA. 4905 or HI. 1556.

FLORISTS

NETTIE'S FLOWER SHOP
3801 S. Grand. Open daily to 9 p. m. Sunday 5 p. m. GRand 9600.

DEATHS

BLANSITT, ALICE MAY—2131A East Prairie, entered into rest Sat., Jan. 9, 1943, 1:45 p. m., dear mother of Arthur N. Blansitt, Ethel May Wood and Leonard A. Blansitt, our dear sister, mother-in-law, sister-in-law and aunt.
Funeral Wed., Jan. 13, 2 p. m., from Math Hermann & Son's Chapel, Fair and West Florissant avs. Interment Friedens Cemetery.

BOEHM, MARGARET (nee Krafft)—Of Washington, Mo., wife of the late Frank Boehm, dear mother of Mrs. J. C. Bennett of Buffalo, N. Y., and Mrs. Cecelia Heimburger of Washington, Mo., and Charles Boehm of Chicago, Ill.; our dear sister, sister-in-law, grandmother and aunt, in her 74th year.
Funeral Wed., Jan. 13, 8:30 a. m. from the Nieburg & Vitt Funeral Home, Washington, Mo., and 9 a. m. at St. Francis Borgia Church. Interment in Church Cemetery.

BUDDEMEYER, CAROLINE H. (nee Koch)—7730 How st., Sun., Jan. 10, 1943, dear wife of the late George W. Buddemeyer, dear mother of Mrs. Stella Dyhouse, Walter and Armin Buddemeyer, our dear sister, aunt, grandmother and great-grandmother.
Mr. Buddemeyer will lie in state at Albert H. Hoppe Funeral Home, 4111 Lindell, until Tues., Jan. 12, 10 p. m. Services and interment, Owensville, Mo.

CURACI, VITO—823 Biddle, entered into rest Sun., Jan. 10, 1943; born in Alcamo, Italy; dear cousin of Louis Cammarata.
Funeral from the P. Micelli & Sons' Funeral Home, 1150 N. Kingshighway, Wed., Jan. 13, 9 a. m., to Our Lady Help of Christian Church, 10 a. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

DIETERLE, HENRY—2029 S. 9th., Sat., Jan. 9, 1943, 9:30 a. m., dear brother of Albert and Mrs. Barbara Leipholtz (nee Dieterle), dear brother-in-law, uncle and cousin.
Funeral from Wacker-Helderle Chapel, 3634 Gravois, Tues., Jan. 12, 1:30 p. m. Interment St. Matthew's Cemetery.

ENGEL, HELEN G. (nee Reiser) — 132 East Felton, Lemay, Mo., Sat., Jan. 9, 1943, beloved wife of William A. Engel, dear daughter of Mrs. Katherine Reiser, dear sister of Rudo Rudolph, Martin, Philip Reiser and Mrs. Adel Engler (nee Reiser), our dear sister-in-law and aunt.
Funeral from Oscar J. Hoffmeister Funeral Home, 4016 Chippewa at Gravois, Wed., Jan. 13, 2 p. m. Interment New St. Marcus Cemetery.

ERNST, MINNIE E.—Sun., Jan. 10, 1943, sister of Lillie R. Ernst.
Funeral from the Alexander Chapel, 4175 Delmar bl., Tues., Jan. 12, 2:30 p. m., to Bellefontaine Cemetery.

FITZGERALD, ANNA—2239A Cass, Wed., Jan. 6, 1943.
Funeral from Peetz Funeral Home, Lafayette and Longfellow bl. Notice of time later.

FORD, MARTIN—Of 5071 Page bl., Mon., Jan. 11, 1943, 6 a. m., beloved husband of Mary Ford (nee Fahey), dear father of Raymond, Ann and Martin E. Ford.
Funeral from Stuart & Son's Chapel, Union and Page bls., Wed., Jan. 13, 9:30 a. m., to St. Mark's Church. Interment Calvary. Member of the St. Louis Police Veterans' Ass'n.

KURTZ, ADDIE—305A Dover, Sun., Jan. 10, 1943, dear sister of Anna Mulach and Jennie Kurtz, dear aunt and great-aunt.
Funeral from C. Hoffmeister Chapel, 7814 S. Broadway, Wed., Jan. 13, 8 a. m., to 88. Mary and Joseph's Church. Interment Mount Olive Cemetery.

GILL, LILLIE — Sun., Jan. 10, 1943, aunt of Mrs. Joseph A. Lynch.
Funeral from Arthur J. Donnelly's Parlors, 3840 Lindell bl., Tues., Jan. 12, 8:30 a. m., to St. Roch's Church, Rosedale and Waterman. Interment Calvary.

GROSCH, FRANK J.—1431 Hampton av., Sat., Jan. 9, 1943, dear son of the late Siegfried and late Barbara Grosch, dear brother of Frances Grosch, Katherine Nagel, Mary Clegg, Anna McVey, Florence Carney and the late Emma and the late Joseph Grosch, and our dear brother-in-law and uncle.
Funeral from Kriegshauser Mortuary, 4228 S. Kingshighway bl., Tues., Jan. 12, 8 a. m. to St. James' Church. Interment Old 88. Peter and Paul's Cemetery. Member of Holy Name Society of St. James' Church.

HAWKINS, JOHN R.—1004 Kuhs pl., Sun., Jan. 10, 1943, 1 p. m., beloved husband of Irene Hawkins (nee Warnhoff), our dear brother, brother-in-law and uncle.
Funeral Wed., Jan. 13, 1:30 p. m., from the George L. Fleitsch Chapel, 5664 Easton. Interment St. Peter's Cemetery. Mr. Hawkins was a member of Pride of the West Lodge No. 308 International Association of Machinists. Parking lot in rear of chapel.

HUGHES, LENA (nee Lorens)—De Soto, Mo., Jan. 9, 1943, dear wife of George R. Hughes and mother of Delores Heaton and Alice Long. De Soto, and George Jr., U. S. N., Kingsville, Tex.; dear sister, aunt and mother-in-law.
Service Tues., 2 p. m., at Mothershead Chapel, De Soto.

JAROSIK, CECELIA—1800 Preston pl., Mon., Jan. 11, 1943, dear mother of Theodore Jarosik, Helen Hrdlicka and Emma Nohavec, dear mother-in-law, grandmother and great-grandmother.
Funeral Wed., Jan. 13, 2 p. m., from Moydell's, Mississippi and Allen av. Member of Lodge Bretislava No. 14, J. C. D. Ceske Zeny No. 59; S. P. J. and Vlasta.

JOYCE, OFFICER RICHARD—Sun., Jan. 10, 1943, dear brother of Mary E. Ferris, Joseph Joyce and Ann Wenzel, and the late John G., Stephen and the late Thomas Joyce.
Funeral from Kriegshauser Mortuary, 4228 S. Kingshighway bl., Wed., Jan. 13, 8:30 a. m., to St. Mark's Church. Interment Calvary Cemetery. A member of Metropolitan Police Association.

LACZNA, MARY (Lynch)—2222 Howard st., entered into rest Sat., Jan. 9, 1943, 8 p. m., widow of the late Jacob Laczny, dear mother of Joseph Lynch, Mrs. Cecelia Gorski, Frances McCarthy, Agnes Olender, Mary Mayna and Clara Bartell, dear mother-in-law, grandmother and great-grandmother.
Funeral Wed., Jan. 13, 8:30 a. m., from Brockland Chapel, Hogan and North Market sts., to St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

LEWIS, EMILY F. (nee Flowers)—8309 Murdoch av., entered into rest Fri., Jan. 8, 1943, 4:45 p. m., beloved wife of John E. Lewis, dear mother of Raymond, Harold and Ruth Lewis, dear sister of Mrs. Casper Kovarik, Sister Ariana Marie, Leonard, Alfred, Roman and Lambert Flowers, our dear mother-in-law, sister-in-law, aunt, niece and cousin, in her 43d year.
Funeral Tues., 9 a. m., from Beidenwieden South Side Funeral Home, 3620 Chippewa st., to St. Mary Magdalen Church, Kingshighway and Bancroft. Interment Old 88. Peter and Paul's Cemetery.

LUECKING, EDWARD P.—Of 8125 S. Kingshighway bl., Sat., Jan. 9, 1943, dear husband of Katie M. D. Luecking (nee Schrader), dear brother-in-law and uncle.
Funeral from Kriegshauser Mortuary, 4228 S. Kingshighway bl., Tues., Jan. 12, 2 p. m. Interment Sunset Burial Park.

McBRIDE, VIRGINIA LESLIE — 2625 Chaucer av., Sat., Jan. 9, 1943, beloved daughter of Lucy Harison McBride and the late Charles J. McBride, dear granddaughter of Mrs. Matta F. Harrison, dear niece of Lillian, Katherine, Virginia and Hall Harrison, Mrs. Howard Hart, Mrs. W. W. Harris and George L. McBride.
Miss McBride is in state in chapel of Trinity Episcopal Church, Washington bl. at Euclid, with services Tues., Jan. 12, 10 a. m. Interment Valhalla Cemetery. (Bauman Bros. service.)

MACKE, LOUISA W.—Entered into rest Sun., Benton, Mo., 4 a. m., wife of the late George H. Macke, mother of the Rev. Herman T. Macke, Benjamin J., Fred J., F. George Macke; Sister M. Fredericka; Mrs. Josephine Bebo and Miss Anna Macke.
The body will be brought to St. Louis and lie in state at Jos. W. Clark Funeral Home, 1125 Hodiamont, after 3 p. m. Mon. Funeral Tues., 9:30 a. m., St. Barbara's Church. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

MALLOY, LUKE—5824 Dressell, Sun., Jan. 10, 1943, 7:15 p. m., son of the late John and Mary Connelly Malloy, dear brother of Mrs. Mary Lloyd, Mrs. Rose Hahn and Jane E. Malloy and the late William, Roger and John Malloy, our dear uncle and grand-uncle.
Funeral from Sullivan's, Euclid at St. Louis, Wed., Jan. 13, 8:30 a. m., to St. Paul the Apostle Church. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Member Composition Roofers' Union, Local No. 2.

MARBACH, ROSE (nee Meyer)—Sat., Jan. 9, 1943, beloved wife of John Marbach, dear mother of Mrs. Henrietta Moll, Arthur and George Marbach, our dear sister, grandmother and aunt.
Funeral from residence, 1015 Leona, Tues., Jan. 12, 8:30 a. m., to All Saints Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Deceased was a member of Married Ladies' Sodality of All Saints Parish.

BASEBALL'S MOST ROWDY YEAR--'96

(Herewith is the second of a series of articles and anecdotes, typical of the '96 season, culled from the pages of The Sporting Life, contemporary weekly journal devoted to "Baseball, Trap Shooting and General Sports," published in Philadelphia.)

When a Baseball Manager Ordered the Umpire Off the Field.

(Reprint in Sporting Life, Aug. 22, of an article in New York Journal of Aug. 15.)

"By far the most disgraceful scenes ever witnessed on a league ball field were enacted at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The first game was simply two hours and 35 minutes of wrangling, unseemly profanity and ruffianism which would call forth rebuke even in the rudest mining camp."

"In the second game," says the New York Sun of the same date, "there was another disgraceful row. O'Brien of Washington took two bases on Gleason's wild throw; Brown struck out and Cartwright's grounder was fumbled by Gleason, who then threw wide to third. O'Brien put his arms around Davis (Giants' shortstop) and when the ball rolled to the stand O'Brien rushed home. Davis appealed to Umpire Barnum and the latter refused to allow an out for interference as he didn't see it. 'Scrappy' Bill Joyce (manager of Washington) rushed at the unfortunate official and ordered him off the field. Hornung finished the game alone."

At Cleveland, on July 21, Umpire Tim Hurst and O'Brien of Washington scrapped and in the fifth inning they came very close to blows. After they had pushed each other around a little a proposition was made to meet after the game. Hurst wanted O'Brien to accompany him under the stand. O'Brien started to comply but Manager "Scrappy" Bill Joyce threatened O'Brien with immediate release, and O'Brien was hustled into the waiting bus.

Coming Anecdotes

Batter "In the Hole."
Umpire Tim Keefe Quits the Field and Resigns.
Umpire Tim Hurst Retaliates; Connie Mack's Strategy.
Manager Tebeau and His Star, McAleer, Brawl.
Players Lie on Diamond to Delay Game. Help from the Groundskeeper.
Umpire Sheridan and Arlie Latham Fight.
Umpire Lally Uses His Fists, Player Arrested.
Players Fight at Cincinnati.
Players Forced to Pay for Damage.

In the Minor League, Too.

(From Sporting Life, Aug. 1, 1896.)

During the Minneapolis-Columbus game of July 21, Catcher Wilson of Columbus became angered because Umpire Clark called a foul on him. He grabbed the umpire by the neck but the official turned and commenced to pound the player. Wilson fell with Clark punching his head. Wilson waited for Clark after the game and went for him but Clark knocked him down several times and when police interfered Wilson acknowledged he had enough. Wilson was fined $100 by President Ban Johnson of the Western League.

Men and Women Are Needed for War Jobs . . . Read the Help Wanted Ads Today

DEATHS

MARKLAND, SARAH B.—Of 4886 Heidelberg and 4207 Neosho, Sat., Jan. 9, 1943, 4 p. m., dear mother of Mrs. J. L. Houston of Marshall, Mo., Mrs. C. Stanley Carpenter of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. A. J. Gerau of St. Louis, William C., Fred G. and E. L. Markland, dear mother-in-law, grandmother, great-grandmother and aunt.
Service Mon. evening, Jan. 11, 8 p. m., from Ziegenhein Bros.' New Mortuary, 6409 Gravois at Holly Hills. Mrs. Markland's remains will be forwarded to Bunceton, Mo., Tues., Jan. 12, 8 a. m., by motor.

MILLER, ENOCH R. — Of 5505 Lansdowne av., on Sun., Jan. 10, 1943, dear husband of Addie Miller (nee Eckert), dear father of the late Hazel Miller, dear brother, brother-in-law and uncle.
Funeral from Kriegshauser Mortuary, 4228 S. Kingshighway bl., on Wed., Jan. 13, at 2 p. m. Interment New Picker Cemetery. A member of Mount Moriah No. 40, A. F. and A. M.

PIEPER, MARY (nee Koester)—1452 Hamilton av., Sun., Jan. 10, 1943, dear wife of John G. Pieper, dear mother of Henry Boemker, our dear grandmother, great-grandmother and aunt.
Funeral from Clark Funeral Home, 1125 Hodiamont av., Wed., Jan. 13, 8:30 a. m., to St. Barbara's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

POERTNER, ELIZABETH K. (nee Sopp) —4029 Palm, gone home to rest and divine peace Sun., Jan. 10, 1943, Elizabeth K. Poertner, devoted wife of the late Henry A. Poertner, dearly beloved mother of Katherine E., Henry J., Edward Ambrose and the late Louis H. Poertner, our dear aunt, cousin and friend.
In state at Weidemueller Funeral Home, 6203 Gravois, until 10 a. m., Wed., Jan. 13. Services same day, 2 p. m., to Holy Ghost Evangelical Church, 4916 Mardel. Interment Sunset Burial Park.

PRESTON, GEORGE W.—4636 Farlin av., Sun., Jan. 10, 1943, 4:30 a. m., beloved husband of Elizabeth Preston, dear father of Mrs. Dorothy Allen and Mrs. Earl Bohnenkamp, grandfather and father-in-law.
Funeral from Leidner Chapel, 2223 St. Louis av., Wed., Jan. 13, 1:45 p. m. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

RUEB, MARGARET (nee Schmitt) — 4341 Gertrude, Sun., Jan. 10, 1943, beloved wife of Fred Rueb, dear mother of Elizabeth and Frank Rueb, Mrs. Anna Zellermann and Mrs. Rose Viets and the late Capt. Fred Rueb Jr., M. C., U. S. Army, dear sister of Tonie Schmitt, dear grandmother, mother-in-law and aunt.
Funeral from Southern Funeral Home, 6322 S. Grand bl., Wed., Jan. 13, 9:30 a. m., to St. John the Baptist Church. Interment SS. Peter and Paul's Cemetery.

RYAN, EDWARD V.—Of 1411 Claytonia ter., on Sun., Jan. 10, 1943, dear husband of the late Blanche Ryan (nee De Runtz), dear father of Sister Mary Blanche Edward S. S. M. and Mrs. Catherine Guerlich, Joseph E. Ryan and Mrs. Helen Pahl and our dear brother, brother-in-law, father-in-law, grandfather and uncle.
Funeral from Kriegshauser Mortuary, 4228 S. Kingshighway bl., on Wed., Jan. 13, at 8:30 a. m., to the Church of the Little Flower. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

SAUR, MARY E. (nee Schuttenheim) — 5411 Algernon av., entered into rest Sat., Jan. 9, 1943, 9 a. m., beloved wife of the late Ernst E. Saur, dear mother of Mrs. George Schlaegel, Ernst, Louis and George Saur, Mrs. A. R. Layman, Mrs. Edward Menckel, Mrs. John Hobbs and the late Mrs. Charles Bohn, our dear grandmother, great-grandmother, sister, mother-in-law, sister-in-law and aunt, age 83 years.
Funeral Tues., Jan. 12, 3 p. m., from Math Hermann & Son's Chapel, Fair and West Florissant. Interment Valhalla Cemetery. A member of Women's Guild of St. James' Evangelical Church.

SCHLEMMER, MARGARET—3015 Calvert av., Sat., Jan. 9, 1943, wife of the late Fred Schlemmer, dear mother of Josephine, Cedric, Rolland Schlemmer and Nina Fox, our dear sister, grandmother and aunt.
Funeral Tues., Jan. 12, 3 p. m., from Baumann Bros.' Funeral Home, 2504 Woodson rd., Overland. Interment Oak Grove Cemetery.

SCHMIDT, TILLIE—5317 Minnesota, Sat., Jan. 9, 1943, wife of the late John H. Schmidt, dear mother of Mrs. Tillie Norris, Mrs. E. J. Poursine, Mrs. John Zumsteg, Mrs. A. C. Ellebracht, Mrs. Madeline Berryman and John H. Schmidt, dear grandmother, great-grandmother and mother-in-law.
Funeral from Southern Funeral Home, 6322 S. Grand bl., Tues., Jan. 12, 8:45 a. m., to St. Cecelia's Church. Interment New SS. Peter and Paul's Cemetery.

SCHMITT, ROSA (nee Bast) — Kimmswick, Mo., Sun., Jan. 10, 1943, beloved wife of the late Anton Schmitt, dear foster-mother of Mrs. Alma Benkendorf, dear sister, sister-in-law, aunt and mother-in-law.
Funeral from Oscar J. Hoffmeister Funeral Home, 4016 Chippewa, at Gravois, Wed., Jan. 13, 8:30 a. m., to SS. Mary and Minnesota. Interment in Mount Olive Cemetery.

SCHULZ, CHRISTIAN — 5705 S. Grand, entered into rest Sat., Jan. 9, 1943, 5:30 a. m., beloved husband of Elizabeth Schulz (nee Dauernheim), dear father of Mrs. Anna Frieda Jansen, Mrs. Laura Lindhorst, grandfather of Kenneth Lindhorst, brother of William and Matthew Schulz, our dear father-in-law, brother-in-law and uncle.
Masonic services at 1:30 p. m. Tues., Jan. 12, at John L. Ziegenhein & Sons' Funeral Home, 7027 Gravois. Services at St. John's Church, Mehlville, Mo., 2:30 p. m. Tuesday. Interment St. John's Cemetery. Mr. Schulz was a member of Meridian Lodge No. 2, A. F. and A. M., Low Twelve Club, Alhambra Grotto, Master Bakers' Assn., Singing Society and Bowling Club.

SERNIAK, PETER—931 Morrison, dear husband of Anna Serniak (nee Fayfrie), dear father of Alexander Serniak and Amelia Wendall, dear brother of Andrew and Steve Serniak.
Funeral Tues., Jan. 12, 1943, 8:30 a. m., from Chulick Funeral Home, 1722 S. Jefferson, to St. Mary Assumption Church, 1120 Dolman st. Interment New SS. Peter and Paul's Cemetery.

SHAW, ANNA C. (nee Fromme)—Entered into rest Sun., Jan. 10, 1943, 6:18 p. m., 4461 Kossuth, beloved wife of the late Walter Shaw, dear mother of David W. and John F. Shaw, and the late Anna O'Connell (nee Shaw), dear sister of Mary Iiges, Joseph and Fromme, Margaret Liebbers, Christina Ostmeyer and Dora Dirks, dear mother-in-law, grandmother and aunt.
Time of funeral later.

SIMPSON, REV. R. A.—Entered into rest Jan. 5, 1943, 10 a. m., at Rosati, Mo.; formerly of 1920 Whittier st., St. Louis, Mo.; beloved wife of Judge Simpson, dear mother of Henry Smith.
Funeral Tues., Jan. 12, 1:30 p. m., from McDowell Funeral Home, 1711 N. Taylor av., to Greenwood Cemetery.

SMITH, GRAHAM G.—Of 1412 Gardenia drive, Webster Groves, suddenly, on Sun., Jan. 10, 1943, beloved husband of Vernice Smith (nee Heim), dear beloved brother of Jennie Busch of Shreveport, La., and our dear son-in-law, brother-in-law, cousin and uncle.
Funeral from Kriegshauser Mortuary, 4228 S. Kingshighway bl., Wed., Jan. 13, 3 p. m. Member of Mizpah Lodge No. 639, A. F. and A. M.; Traffic Club and Married Men's Club.

SOEKER, HENRY—4436 Holly av., entered into rest Sat., Jan. 9, 1943, 2 a. m., beloved husband of Rosa Soeker (nee Deibel), dear father of Pvt. Glen W. and Bernice C. Soeker, dear brother of Barney Soeker and Mrs. Elizabeth Middlekamp, dear uncle of Milton Deibel of Portland, Ore., and Mrs. Ray Aurien of Chicago, Ill., our dear brother-in-law and uncle.
Funeral Tues., Jan. 12, 2 p. m., from Math. Hermann & Son's Chapel, Fair and W. Florissant. Interment Bethany Cemetery. A member of Brotherhood of Bethany Evangelical Church.

SPEVERE, MARY C.—Entered into rest Jan. 11, 1943, dear mother of Mrs. Thad Lee, Mrs. Josephine Mitchell, Anthony Spevere and Mrs. Herbert Potter, dear mother-in-law and grandmother.
Funeral Wed., Jan. 13, 8:30 a. m., from the Bopp Chapel, Hanley rd. at Forsyth, Clayton, to St. Joseph's Church, 9 a. m. Interment Louisville, Ky., Thurs., Jan. 14.

SPOENEMAN, HARRY E.—2851 Ridgeview dr., Bel-Nor, Sat., Jan. 9, 1943, dear husband of Pauline L. Spoeneman (nee Krug), dear father of Ruthlouise and Paul E. Spoeneman, our dear brother, brother-in-law and uncle.
Remains in state at Drehmann-Harral Chapel, 1905 Union bl., until 10 a. m. Tues., Jan. 12. Funeral same day, 2 p. m., from Salem Methodist Church, Cote Brilliante and N. Kingshighway, to Bellefontaine Cemetery. Interment St. John's Cemetery. Mr. Schulz was a member of Meridian Lodge No. 2, A. F. and A. M., Low Twelve Club, Alhambra Grotto, Master Bakers' Assn., Singing Society and Bowling Club.

STAGNER, ELLA SMITH (nee O'Dell)—1204 Tower Grove av., Sat., Jan. 9, 1943, beloved mother of James A. Smith, our sister, mother-in-law, sister-in-law, grandmother and aunt.
Funeral Tues., Jan. 12, at 1:30 p. m., from Jay B. Smith Funeral Home, 7456 Manchester to Valhalla Cemetery.

STAPF, JULIA—3515 Sidney st., Sat., Jan. 9, 1943, sister of John and George Stapf, aunt and sister-in-law.
Funeral from the Chas. J. Kron Funeral Home, 4911 Washington bl., Tues., Jan. 12, at 2 p. m. Incineration Missouri Crematory. Please omit flowers.

STRINGFELLOW, S. O.—Sun., Jan. 10, 1943, dear father of Walton B., grandfather of Margaret, and father-in-law of Charlotte Stringfellow.
Funeral from Craig Mortuary, 4468 Washington bl., Tues., Jan. 12, 2 p. m. Interment Lake Charles Cemetery.

DEATHS

STRECKER, ANNA KATHERINE (nee Hogan)—Entered into rest Sat., Jan. 9, 1943, 5:50 p. m., beloved wife of Earl Strecker, dear sister of Mae Kasal, Margaret Robinson and Bob Hogan, dear sister-in-law, aunt and great-aunt.
Funeral from Schrader's Chapel, Ballwin, Mo., Tues., Jan. 12, 8:30 a. m., to St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Manchester, Mo. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

THUEL, AUGUST H.—4121 Farlin, Sun., Jan. 10, 1943, beloved husband of Clara Thuel (nee Keck), dear father of Mildred Thuel and Elsa Mahne, dear father-in-law of Irving Mahne, uncle and brother-in-law.
Funeral Wed., Jan. 13, 2 p. m., from the A. Kron Chapel, 2707 N. Grand. Interment Oak Grove Cemetery. Mr. Thuel was a member of Beacon Lodge No. 3, A. F. and A. M., Beacon Low Twelve Club and International Association of Machinists.

UNLAND, JOHN B.—5349 N. Kingshighway bl., Sun., Jan. 10, 1943, beloved husband of Emma Unland (nee Zelsmann), dear father of Mildred Heimueller and Elmer J. Unland, brother, uncle, father-in-law and brother-in-law.
Funeral Wed., Jan. 13, at 8:30 a. m., from the A. Kron Chapel, 2707 N. Grand bl., to St. Philip Neri Church. Interment Oak Grove Cemetery. Mr. Unland was a member of Catholic Knights of America Council Holy Trinity Branch No. 156, Fairgrounds Mutual Aid Association and International Association of Machinists.

VALENZA, GAETANO—820 Cole st., entered into rest Sun., Jan. 10, 1943, beloved husband of Rosaria Valenza (nee Barranco), dear father of Mrs. Paul Alagna, Lawrence, Joe, Melo, Sam and Josephine Valenza, dear brother of Orazio und Sam Valenza of Chicago, Ill., our dear grandfather, father-in-law, brother-in-law and uncle.
Funeral from P. Micell & Sons' Funeral Parlors, 1150 N. Kingshighway, Wed., Jan. 13, 8 a. m., to Our Lady Help of Christian Church, 9 a. m. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Deceased was a member of United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers of America, Local No. 6.
Chicago (Ill.) papers copy.

LOST AND FOUND

BILL FOLD—Lost; draft card, 2-T ration books, $20 reward. Van Cleave Nursery, St. Peters, Mo., or phone DIxon 4826.
BILLFOLD—Lost; brown, money and papers. Reward. CE. 4796.
BOSTON BULLDOG—Lost; female; Jennings, last Thursday; 6 months old; child's pet; reward. GO. 7582.
BOSTON BULL TERRIER—Lost; 1 year old; female; reward FL. 9220.
BRACELET—Lost; gold; military emblem; name engraved; vicinity Grand and Laclede; reward. STerling 4846.
BRACELET—Lost; gold link; reward. HI. 4035.
BRACELET—Lost; gold link, downtown, Tuesday; reward. LA. 9961.
BRINDLE BULL—Lost; chest, front paws white; name Skippy; reward. LO. 4843.
CLIP—Lost; triangle part of pin; Oakherst to St. Barbara's Church, Sunday; reward. DE. 0566.
COCKER SPANIEL—Lost; black, male; thin; Saturday afternoon; vicinity of Kingshighway and Westminster; reward. RO. 0136.
DOG—Lost; female; long, black, curly hair; gray around eyes and chest, black tongue; Parkview; looks like a large Scottie; reward. PA. 9035.
DOG—Lost; fawn-colored Great Dane; collar with name Thunder and owner's name; last seen vicinity Geyer and U. S. 66; reward. ELdreka 3881.
DOG—Lost; small white male, brown ears; reward. ST. 3518.
FRATERNITY RING — Lost; Pi Kappa Alpha crest on stone; name inscribed; reward. RO. 6758
FRATERNITY GOLD PIN—Lost; Pi-K-A. Call CE. 6135; reward.
HANDBAG—Lost; containing toilet articles and shoes; reward. WAb. 757J.
IDENTIFICATION BRACELET — Lost; Sat. or Sun., sterling silver, with fraternity crest; initialed back; reward. CA. 5024.
KEYS—Lost; one bunch; with Globe-Democrat identification tag; reward. Call CH. 5009.
KEYS—Lost; with license tag No. 373-170; reward. AXminster 0286.
MUFF—Lost; brown fur; 63xx-67xx Michigan; reward. LO. 4261.
PURSE—Lost; black suede; keep cash, return articles. FO. 6467.
PURSE — Lost; brown alligator; keep money; return contents. FO. 9700.
RING—Lost; silver, extra large green stone; Kingshighway-Lindell; sentimental value; reward. CA. 7160.
SCOTTIE—Lost; black male, fat; reward. JE. 3791.
SPITZ—Lost; white, female, answers "Jacks"; child's pet; near Virginia-Magnolia; reward. LA. 4936.
WALLET—Lost; brown, Loew's Theater; important papers. ALton 3-3237.
WILL party who found black purse in Wellston 5c store Saturday please return watch, keepsake; reward. FO.2735
WIRE HAIRED TERRIER—Lost; female; answers "Kimmie"; reward. 4009 Lindell, Apt. 104.
WRIST WATCH—Lost; lady's, white gold; link bracelet attached; reward. Parkview 1882.
WRIST WATCH—Lost; platinum, diamond; initials H. R. W.; reward. DE. 1030.
WRIST WATCH—Lost; lady's, Sunday night; reward. JE. 5196.

FOUND

MONEY—Found; 7700 Florissant rd. Apply 7614A Florissant rd. after 5:30 p. m.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS

ST. LOUIS AMUSEMENT COMPANY.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING: The annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Amusement Company for the election of five directors, to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Directors' Room, 1304 Ambassador Building, No. 411 North Seventh street, St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, the 19th day of January, 1943, at 9 o'clock a. m.
THOS. N. DYSART, President.
Attest:
CLARENCE M. TURLEY, Secretary.
December 29, 1942.

To the Stockholders of the
MORGAN LINEN SERVICE, INC.
NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Morgan Linen Service, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, 1130 North Market Street, St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, the 26th day of January, 1943, at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of:
1. Electing Directors for the ensuing year.
2. Transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
J. A. MORGAN, President.
K. P. MORGAN, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Pulitzer Publishing Co. will be held at the office of the company, Twelfth boulevard and Olive street, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, on Monday, Jan. 18, 1943, convening at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a board of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
JOSEPH PULITZER, President.
GEORGE M. BURBACH, Secretary.
St. Louis, Jan. 2, 1943.

PRESSITITE ENGINEERING COMPANY
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Pressitite Engineering Company will be held on Tuesday, the 19th day of January, 1943, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the company, 3900 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and for transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
W. C. FERGUSON, President.
JOHN HARRISON, Secretary.

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BARGAINS GOOD COALS
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BROWN, 819 S. 22d St. CH. 1919

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Briquets, $10.30; West Virginia lump, $9.25; West Virginia nut, $9; Ark. mine run, $8.50; Solarite, $7.95.
BRAUDIS, 1200 Gratiot. GA. 3910.

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Seasoned or mixed delivery now. Day, PR. 6200, evenings PA. 0105. Gerry Daniel, 2000 S. Kingshighway.
W. VA. POCAHONTAS, lump or egg, $8.80; Virginia egg or lump, Carbonite, Solarite stoker coal; loads. Universal Sales, 418 S. Compton. JE. 3530

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WOMAN—Sit.; colored; house cleaning; no laundry. FR. 4840.
WOMAN—Sit.; colored; housework, day or week. NE. 5642.
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ATTENTION
MEN—WOMEN
Not now engaged in war work. Learn welding. Plenty of jobs at top wages for those who can pass the necessary tests. Investigate; call, write or wire.
Leonard Welding School
3131 WASHINGTON FR. 0463

MEN NEEDED IMMEDIATELY
50 men to train for aircraft welding—jobs assured men who can qualify on completion of training course.
ATLAS ALUMINUM WELDING CO.
2913 N. Broadway
LEARN BARBERING—Fill shortage. Call or write. MOLER, 521 Washington.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—MEN, BOYS

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD
Needs
on Pacific Coast
Switchmen
(Age Limit Fifty-Five Years)
Telegraphers
Carmen
Machinists
(Age Limit Sixty Years)
STANDARD RAILROAD EXPERIENCE REQUIRED.
A. K. Swann
Southern Pacific Lines
408 PINE ST.
Phone CH. 7745, Room 706

ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURER SINCE 1890
Now doing 100% war work has
URGENT NEED
For
TOOL ROOM MACHINISTS
For experimental shop. All around work on engine lathe, milling machine, shaper, etc. To construct machined parts to very close tolerances, working from prints.

SHEET METAL WORKERS
Thoroughly experienced. To work from drawings, layout, cut, form, rivet, weld and assemble. Must know sheet metals and their application in aircraft practice.

PLENTY OF OVER-TIME ASSURES MAXIMUM EARNINGS
Stable employment and excellent possibility for long-term service with old established concern.
If not now employed in war work at your highest degree of skill or if you are not an essential agricultural worker and feel you can qualify, write, giving full details as to experience, salary desired, draft status, etc. Add. Box G-183, Post-Dispatch.

St. Louis Aircraft Corp.
8000 North Broadway
Needs Mechanics
SUCH AS
TOOL MAKERS
PRECISION MACHINISTS
AUTO MECHANICS
ENGINE LATHE

ACCOUNTANTS—PUBLIC
Experienced; for immediate or spring placement; national firm; send full details of qualifications. Box W-322, P.-D.
AUTO MECHANICS—2, A1; top wages. See Layton, Thoms Pontiac, 5225 Delmar.
AUTO MECHANIC—Experienced automobile maintenance. Apply Pullman Co., foreman's office, Rankin av. coach yard.
AUTO BODY MEN — Experienced only; pay above the scale. Bissell Auto & Body Co., 2918 Olive. JE. 7453.
AUTO BODY MAN—Steady work; top wages; overtime. 4554 Delmar.
AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC—Colored or white; must have tools. 3808 Enright.
AUTO PAINTER'S HELPER—Bissell Auto and Body Co., 2918 Olive. JE. 7453.
AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC'S HELPER—Burgdorf Motor, 2727 S. Jefferson.
AUTO BODY AND FENDER MAN—Part or full time. Apply 4101 N. 21st.
BAKER—First hand, not over 50; night work. Apply Lynn Food Co., 6th and Delmar.
BAKER—Swing man; white. Apply Fred Harvey, Union Station.
BILL CLERK—I. B. M. operator, industrial machine tool experience preferred; excellent future. Box W-334, P.-D.
BARBER—Steady work. 607 N. Vandeventer.
BOOKBINDER—Excellent opportunity for man with hard bound and looseleaf experience. The Delbridge Publishing Co., 2510 Sutton. HI

If You Want Quick Action, Remember — Post-Dispatch Want Ads Get Results Every Day

HELP WANTED—MEN, BOYS

MAN — Colored; for general warehouse and porter. 1232 Washington, 2nd floor.

MANAGER—Retail men's store and shoes in St. Louis. Box L-262, Post-Dis.

MASSEUR—White, capable of first-class work; clean, healthful working conditions. State experience. Box F-175, Post-Dispatch.

MECHANIC—Ford experience; top pay; steady employment. Rechtien Motor Co., 7315 S. Broadway.

MECHANICS—Need several experienced truck mechanics for work on essential defense truck equipment, day and night shifts; modern, well-heated and ventilated shop; best equipment available; if now working on direct defense work do not apply. Mr. Wilde, White Motor Co., 4151 Forest Park, JE. 0470.

MECHANICS—Two; truck experience; if your job is jeopardized by curtailment of non-defense work, we need you to keep defense trucks and busses running; mechanics already employed in war production need not apply. General Motor Truck & Coach, 320 S. Grand.

MECHANIC — Electrical experience, to learn repairing pinball games; good salary to start; opportunity for advancement. Box F-380, Post-Dispatch.

MECHANIC—Repair small electric motors. Standard Electric, 3880 Washington.

MECHANICS—Trailer repair men; must be experienced. Box D-99, Post-Dis.

MECHANIC—For artificial limbs, or to learn business. Box L-149, Post-Dis.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN—Local industrial plant; excellent firm; steady job. Box W-20, Post-Dispatch.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER—Local industrial plant; excellent firm; steady job. Box W-306, Post-Dispatch.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER—25-35, executive duties, $300. MILLS, 818 Olive.

WANTED

Men between the ages of 38-50, good personality, with a minimum of 15 years' experience in the auto motor field as mechanic or service representative. These men will be given intensive training free of charge in the aviation industry and then will be placed as junior instructors. Write giving full particulars. State education and include a recent snapshot. Box W-191, Post-Dispatch.

MEN—To run retail bakery route; $27 per week while in training; short training period; rapid advancement. Call in person between 9 a. m.-12 noon, or phone for appointment. White Baking Co., 4015 Papin. FRanklin 1810.

MEN—(White) FACTORY

CUPPLES CO.
600 Spruce and 4300 N. Broadway.

MEN—3, white or colored, grain sackers; must be experienced hand sewers, for night work; piecework. Apply Grain and Feed Mills Co., 1020 S. 2d st.

MEN—With, without cars, to store coal; $5-$10 day. Apply 312 S. Compton daily.

MEN—Age or lack of experience no handicap; can earn $10 to $15 per day. Apply 707 Wainwright Bldg.

METROPOLITAN St. Louis industrial and retail delivering food product; 40 hour age and experience. Box W-204, Post-Dis.

MILKER—Experienced. Benbush Dairy Farm. TE. 4-6611. Creve Couer, Mo.

MILLMEN—To work on storm sash; pinners, tackers, glazers. Apply Andrew Schaefer, 4300 Natural Bridge.

MOLDER—Squeezer, brass preferred. Messmer Brass Co., 2700 S. 7th.

NIGHT CLERK—Switchboard experience; single, sober; age 50-60; stay; references. Fulton Hotel, Washington and Taylor.

Office Man

Credit correspondence experience preferred; age, salary, draft status. Box F-170, Post-Dispatch.

OFFICE BOY—16-18; $75-$95. BULLETIN, 1869 Ry. Exch. 611 Olive.

OFFICE BOY—North St. Louis manufacturer. Phone CE. 6114.

OFFICE BOY—White; 16-17; $55 and meals to start. Box W-93, Post-Dis.

OPERATORS
MILLING MACHINE
OPERATORS
BORING MILL
OPERATORS
WELDERS, ACETYLENE
AIRCRAFT ASSEMBLERS

Apply in Person at Plant

8000 N. BROADWAY

Conveniently accessible by street car and busses. Employment office open daily, 8 to 5; Sunday, 8 'til noon.

PACKER—To crate pinball games and similar merchandise. Box F-385, P.-D.

PATTERN MAKERS—Metal, 1st class; steady work. Central Pattern, 118 Delmar.

PHARMACIST — Registered; full time. ROsedale 0805.

PHONOGRAPH MECHANIC
Experienced; very attractive salary; to repair and service Wurlitzer, Seeburg and remote control equipment; steady position; state draft status and reference; complete details in first reply; our employes know about this advertisement. Box F-418, Post-Dispatch.

PLASTER CASTER
Must be experienced, able to cast plaster, combined with burlap; piecework; can average $1.25 hour for good man; steady work; AFL shop. American Fixture & Mfg. Co., 2300 Locust.

PLUMBER—Must be experienced on jobbing and overhauling; must be sober; steady job; reference where last employed. Box L-360. Post-Dis.

PORTER—Also to run some errands. Kays, 212 N. 7th.

PORTER—White, for tavern; must be experienced. 3300 N. 14th st.

PORTER—Start immediately. Enderle Drug, 6th and Chestnut.

PORTER—Colored. Clara-Etzel Drug Co., 5598 Etzel.

PORTRAIT PHOTO PHOTOGRAPHERS —Excellent opportunity for those who can handle volume work; permanent position assured, with unlimited opportunities for advancement; excellent salary; nationally known concern; out-of-city employment. Box J-160, Post-Dis.

PRESSER—White; garment; hotel experience preferred. See Mr. Bush, valet, Hotel Chase.

PRESSER—Tailor preferred. 1515 Kienlen, Wellston.

RADIO MAN—Experienced, good wages to right man. 1633 S. Broadway.

RADIO SERVICE MAN—Good pay. Bigalte, 5400 Gravois.

RATE CLERK—Experienced, with eastern and southern territory; top pay. Apply Riss & Co., Inc., 1531 N. 11th.

SERVICE MEN—For electric refrigerators, electric ranges, washing machines; also men, experienced, for rebuilding work. Call between 10-12 except Saturday. City Refrigeration Service Co., 4739 McPherson.

SERVICE MEN—Radio appliance; steady; good pay. Allen, 3407 S. Jefferson.

SHIPPING CLERK—Must have experience; steady work, non-defense; salary $30. Box L-358, Post-Dispatch.

SHIPPING CLERK—Good firm, $150. MILLS, 818 Olive. CE. 2150.

SHOE FACTORY HELP—Rougher, crowner and ironer; steady work. Call CE. 0321.

SPIRAL WINDER HANDS—And factory men. Call daily 9 a. m. R. C. Can Co., 101 Chambers st.

SPRAY FINISHER—Furniture; steady; good pay. 1400 Palm.

SPRAY MAN—Experienced; capable of mixing colors. ROsedale 0133.

Stitching Foreman

For Dress Shirt Plant. Salary $100 per week. Reade Mfg. Co., Malden, Mo.

STOCK BOY—Steady worker, strong and industrious. Kapps Mkt., 39th and Lafayette.

STOCK MAN—Hardware or plumbing; state age and references; $120. Box W-369, Post-Dispatch.

STOCK ROOM MAN—State qualifications and salary wanted. Box L-26, P.-D.

STORE ROOM CLERK—Must have past experience and be thoroughly familiar with mechanical and electrical parts. Box F-381, Post-Dispatch.

TAILORS—Must be thoroughly experienced on men's fine clothes. 608 Olive.

TELEPHONE COLLECTOR—And interviewer, $165. MILLS, 818 Olive.

TIME CLERK—Light duties; hours 8 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. Do not apply if these hours are not satisfactory. Box F-168, Post-Dispatch.

TOOL & DIE MAKERS

1st class only; overtime and top wages.

KLEIN MILES CO.
4367 Duncan

HELP WANTED—MEN, WOMEN

WE NEED MEN AND WOMEN

Not now employed in defense work for the following positions in aircraft construction:

WOODWORKERS—Skilled; read blueprints.
FINAL ASSEMBLY—Control installation.
BENCH MACHINISTS—Sheet metal fabrication.
CONTROL INSTALLATION—Aircraft or mechanical experience.
SHEET METAL—Parts assembly.
FINAL ASSEMBLY—Rigging and controls.
WING AND EMPENNAGE RIGGING.
INSTALLATION—Wing empennage, landing gear, fuselage.
FINAL ASSEMBLY FOREMEN—Must have aircraft experience.
SUB ASSEMBLY FOREMEN—Must have aircraft experience.
SPRAY PAINTERS—Aircraft experience.

Do Not Apply if You Are Not Skilled or Semi-Skilled in Above Positions

PERSONNEL DEPT.

Robertson Aircraft

4417 OLEATHA — Interviews 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

HELP WANTED—MEN, BOYS

TRUCK DRIVERS — City work; 5½ days, $21 week. JE. 0246. Mr. Louis.

WAITER—Allround restaaurant experience; sober; 6 nights; $20. 1116 Tower Grove.

WAITERS—For cafe. 2315 S. Kingshighway. PR. 9682.

WANTED—For accounting position, married man with children. In letter stage age, experience and draft status. This is the opportunity of a lifetime to make a permanent connection with an outstanding firm. Box F-119, Post-Dis.

WANTED
ENGINE-HOUSE LABORERS AND ENGINE-HOUSE MECHANICS
(Not machine operators).
Apply Pennsylvania Railroad Engine House, Rose Lake, East St. Louis, Ill.

War Workers, Attention

We need an expert Kelly pressman to work from 9 a. m. to noon. JE. 3838.

WAREHOUSE HELP

Order fillers and shipping clerks wanted by wholesale shoe firm; some experience preferred. Write letter outlining experience and give present salary. Box W-345, Post-Dispatch.

WAREHOUSE MEN—20 to 50 years; good pay. 900 Spruce.

WASH MAN—Also wringer man, for laundry, colored. Box L-15, Post-Dispatch.

WATCHMEN AND GUARDS—35 to 55; work at defense plant; experience not necessary; give age, height, weight. Box B-407, Post-Dispatch.

WELDERS—Helpers and steel body setup men. Andrews Body Co., 1013 Ann. GRand 5356.

WOOD WORKING MACHINE HANDS — Experienced only; Watson Mfg. Co., 3115 N. Broadway.

WOODWORKING MACHINE HANDS — Sawyers, borers, gluers, belt sanders, router and planer operators; steady; good pay. 1400 Palm.

WOODWORKING MACHINE OPERATORS —Federated Chair Mfg., 1943 N. 2d.

WOOL PRESSERS—Experienced, steady. Apply Rite Cleaners, 3207 Meramec.

WOOL SPOTTER—Presser. Apply 4002 Delmar. Arrow Cleaners.

YOUNG MAN—Handy with tools, to learn automobile repairing; good opportunity for advancement. Rechtien Motor Co., 7315 S. Broadway.

YOUNG MAN—Clean, light shop work; time and a half for overtime; steady. Box F-129, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—In grocery; drive Ford. 3226 Cherokee.

YOUNG MAN—White; parking-lot attendant. 3645 Union.

YOUNG MEN — 16-18; light factory work; no experience necessary. Apply 2515 N. Grand, Tuesday, 9-11 a. m.

SALESMEN WANTED

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE—Experienced; leads furnished; drawing account.
ST. LOUIS LABOR TRIBUNE,
1023 N. GRAND.

BOOK AND MAGAZINE MEN
House-to-house men cleaning up on $12.80 premium deal, $1 down; $2 more commission; no investigation; also need good crew manager. C. V. Culver, De Soto Hotel, 2 to 5 p. m.

SALESMEN—For retail coffee and grocery route; prefer men who are interested in permanent connections; attractive guaranteed salary, plus liberal commission. We train you. Ages 40-60, married. For interview see Mr. Hardin, 4105 Olive.

SALESMAN—Life insurance debit; one of the oldest life companies has opening for wide-awake man; guaranteed salary $36 weekly plus commissions; bond required. Room 315, 6635 Delmar, 10-12 a. m.

SALESMEN—To advertise for Tooley-Myron Studios; permanent position; experience not necessary. See Mr. Doley, 914 Olive, 9-11 Monday-Tuesday.

SALESMAN—Plumbing, inside counter; state age and references; $125 to start; very good advancement for right person. Box L-375, Post-Dispatch.

SALESMAN—Men's furnishings; some experience; good salary. Carp's, 7355 Manchester.

SALESMAN—Men's clothing and military goods. Apply 517 Olive.

ESTABLISHED responsible company has unusual opportunity for a salesman with good record and past substantial earnings, who can sell a quality product of over $200 average sale to home owners in St. Louis and county; our business has been declared essential to the war effort. Write Box L-172, Post-Dispatch, for appointment.

MAN—28-55, take charge of established St. Louis business; unaffected by priorities; weekly advance, guarantee and practical training; sales experience desirable but no essential; our men make up to $5000 per year. For interview phone JEfferson 6531. International Correspondence Schools.

MAN or woman, if you are willing to work, we can offer you pleasant employment on established food route; age no handicap; no investment; transportation furnished. See Mr. Ayliffe any time after 9, 453 N. Boyle.

MEN—2, neat, to take orders; good pay; age no barrier. See Mr. Martens, 8 a. m., 3615 Olive, room 801.

JUNIOR ROUTE SALESMAN—PERMANENT. INTERVIEW 9-4 DAILY. COCA-COLA BOTTLING CO., 2950 NORTH MARKET.

YOUNG MAN—To take orders working with manager; experience unnecessary; can earn $30 weekly; permanent. Room 451, 408 Pine.

HELP WANTED—MEN, WOMEN

CHEMIST—Graduate; male or female; pharmaceutical control laboratory; permanent. Box F-126, Post-Dispatch.

CLERK—Familiar with prices and terms of plumbing and heating material Box L-301, Post-Dispatch.

HAMBURGER CLERKS.
Experienced; top salary; age 16-45; size 30-36. Apply at office, Kingshighway and Southwest, Royal Sandwich System.

SALESMEN—And saleswomen, for shoe department store catering to medium and high-class trade. Ideal home community in college town; University of Illinois located here. Give full particulars of yourself in first letter. W. Lewis & Co., Champaign, Ill.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN, GIRLS

BEAUTY OPERATORS — Experienced in finger waving or permanent waving; also have openings for 2 manicurists; salary according to qualifications, ranging from $25 to $45 per week. Apply Artiste, 613 Locust st., 4th floor.

BEAUTY OPERATOR—Full time, 5-day week; pleasant working conditions. 1158 Hamilton. CA. 9349.

BEAUTY OPERATOR—Experienced, all-round, permanent position. 6629 Enright, CAbany 9110.

BEAUTY OPERATORS—Josephine Beauty Shop, 2816 S. Grand. Sunday, PR. 3240; weekly, PR. 8940.

BEAUTY OPERATOR—Steady; good finger waver. 2842 N. Grand.

BEAUTY OPERATOR—Experienced; good salary. PR. 9063.

BEAUTY OPERATOR—Steady. CA. 9510. 5947 Kingsbury.

BEAUTY OPERATOR—Steady; pleasant conditions; good salary. GA. 9752.

BEAUTY OPERATORS—Excellent salary; advancement. Peter Pan, 313 N. 9th.

BEAUTY OPERATOR—5-day week; good opportunity. 4111 N. Grand.

BEGINNER CLERK—Will train; $70-$75. MILLS, 818 Olive. CE. 2150.

BEGINNER STENOGRAPHER—Excellent future; $85-$90. MILLS, 818 Olive.

BEGINNER TYPIST—16-26; $85. BULLETIN ABSTRACT, 1869 Ry. Exch., 611 Olive.

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced on Burroughs typewriter, billing machine; steady. Clayton Supply Co., 8801 Ladue rd., Clayton.

BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATOR—Beginner considered; good salary, advancement possible. Apply 3d floor office, Sonnenfeld's, 610 Washington.

BOOKKEEPER — Experienced on Burroughs posting machine; 47½-hour week; good salary and opportunity. NE. 1759.

BOOKKEEPER—Retail store experience. Apply Barney's, Inc., 517 Olive.

Button Hole Operators

Experienced on Singer buttonhole machine; steady workers earning good wages. Wildman, 905 Washington.

BUTTONHOLE OPERATOR—Experienced on Reece or Singer buttonhole machines; overtime and good pay; night shift. Box F-22, Post-Dispatch.

BUTTON SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR —Experienced on Singer buttonhole machine; night shift; overtime; good pay. Box F-171, Post-Dispatch.

CAFETERIA WORK

COUNTER GIRLS
40-Hour Week. Apply 8-11 A. M.
Universal Match Corp.
FERGUSON, MO.

CAFETERIA GIRLS

Counter work, no Sundays, white; $17 week start; 11:30 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; meals, uniforms, laundry furnished, good working conditions. Box F-254, P.-D.

CALCULATOR—Splendid future, $120-$125. MILLS, 818 Olive. CE. 2150.

CANDY PACKERS—18-35. Mavrakos Candy Co., 4709 Delmar.

CASHIER

Must be experienced. Apply Union-May-Stern, 12th and Olive.

CASHIER-STENOGRAPHER — Age 21-30; high school education. Box F-253, Post-Dispatch.

CASHIER—Experienced. Furia's Restaurant, 18th and Chestnut.

CASHIER—Sales work; experienced. Barney's, Inc., 517 Olive.

CLERK—21 to 30; purchasing department; experienced in checking invoices; good chance for advancement; state qualifications and salary expected. Box F-246, Post-Dispatch.

CLERK—For laundry office and shirt packing; $20 week; answer by letter only. New Holland Laundry, 4074 Dunnica.

CLERKS—FOR LARGE INSURANCE COMPANY; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; STATE AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED. BOX W-61, POST-DIS.

CLERK-STENOGRAPHER—Assist in finance department; state age, qualifications and salary expected. Box F-176, Post-Dispatch.

CLERK—Truck or rail experience; must be able to type; give experience and reference in reply. Box W-361, P.-D.

CLERK—General office work; accurate at figures; state salary and experience. Box F-111, Post-Dispatch.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR—And general office work. Mound City Cab Co., 3320 Pine. JEfferson 2793.

COOK and wait on steam table in factory cafeteria, noon meals only. YO. 1378 Sunday before 1:30 p. m. or after 5 p. m. evenings.

COOK—38 to 40; experienced on steam table; days; southeast corner Newstead and Clayton.

COOK—Middle-aged preferred; experienced. 6715 Manchester.

COOK—Experienced, white, light housework; 2 adults. RO. 0935.

COOK-LAUNDRESS—White; small institution; stay on place. Box L-300, P.-D.

COUNTER GIRLS — 18-40; good wages; steady work; meals. White Mill Sandwich Shop, 508A Market, 4-6 p. m.

COUPLE or 2 women, cooking, general housework; Ladue; excellent wages; live on place, comfortable rooms and bath, bus service; experience and good references required. WYdown 0149.

COUPLE—Colored, stay on place, near Clayton; cooking, housework, yard work, help with children; good quarters; bus transportation; good wages; best references necessary. Box F-135, P.-D.

COUPLE—Cooking, housework, yard work, driving; county. WY. 0573.

Credit Clerk - Secretary

Large manufacturer; steady. State age, experience and phone number. Box W-156, Post-Dispatch.

DENTAL ASSISTANT—
Winfield 0190. Dr. F. G. Bickel.

DESK CLERK—Days; recent switchboard experience; prefer lady with some income; working conditions and hours ideal. Apply Fulton Hotel, Washington and Taylor.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR—Experienced; office vicinity Vandeventer and Chouteau. Box F-204, Post-Dispatch.

ELDERLY LADY—Cleaning, care small child. GR. 3183, after 5 p. m.

EMBROIDERER—Experienced, hand; no home work and also to whip lace on; bring samples. Apply 6215 Delmar.

EXAMINERS — Experienced on dresses and sportswear. Apply Karol Kell Garment Co., 615 N. 9th.

EXAMINERS AND DRAPERS—Experienced on better dresses. Classy Jean Dresses, Inc., 1136 Washington, 6th fl.

FILLING STATION ATTENDANT—Experienced. Box F-134, Post-Dis.

FINISHERS
On silk dresses; plenty of work, nice conditions. See Mr. Fixel, Dorna Day Dress Co., 615 N. 8th, fourth floor.

FINISHERS Wtd.—Experienced on dresses. Apply ready for work. Toby Lane Dresses, 1111 Washington.

FINISHER—On men's fine clothes. 608 Olive.

FOUNTAIN DISPENSER—Apply 414 Pine st., ask for Grover.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN, GIRLS

GIRLS—Carry telegrams, excellent experience. A stepping stone for career girls. $13.80 week. Western Union, 904 Chestnut.

GIRLS, WOMEN—Inexperienced and experienced, for laundry and dry cleaning plant, to train for markers, checkers, spotters, pressers, feeders, folders, bundle wrappers and store managers; good pay while in training; day and evening shifts; open. Apply 7:30 a. m. to 5. White Line Laundry, 4150 Chippewa.

GIRLS — 19-35, high school graduates, some business or sales ability, to train as sales clerks and cashiers in large retail food store; no nights or Sundays. Apply 9-12 a. m., Mr. Oliver, Thomas Market, 6th and Lucas.

GIRLS

Cafeteria work, assist on floor; ages 17-30 years; 11:30 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; $13.50 start; increase shortly; meals, uniforms, laundry. Experience unnecessary. Box F-248, Post-Dispatch.

GIRL—For wool-spotting plant at Scott Field, Ill.; transportation furnished; furnished; good salary. Mr. Taylor, Belleville 752.

GIRL—White; downstairs work; serving; other help; $60 month; stay; give experience; state references, age, in detail in letter. Box L-148, Post-Dispatch.

GIRL—19-21; typing, general office work; some dictation; good salary; prefer someone living in South St. Louis. Call 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., LO. 7661.

GIRL—CLERICAL WORK; PERMANENT. APPLY CREDIT DEPARTMENT, BIEDERMAN FURNITURE CO., 801 FRANKLIN.

GIRL—20-45; white, cooking, general housework; experience, stay, children, own room, no laundry; small home; county, bus. vy. 0885.

GIRL OR YOUNG WOMAN—White; plain cooking; light housework; no laundry; small family; good salary; home nights and Sunday. GR. 2040.

GIRL—To work in sandwich shop, 3-5, or 8 hours per day; experience unnecessary. Apply after 9:30 a. m. F. E. Food Shops, 912 Washington.

GIRL—General clerical work, to assist with costs. Answer in own handwriting, stating previous experience. Box F-133, Post-Dispatch.

GIRLS—For outside photography; no experience necessary; 6-hour day; salary $20 weekly; permanent. Keystone Movie Flash, 705 Olive, room 1210.

GIRL—Young, for mail room work; knowledge of typewriter. State age, schooling and salary expected. Box W-129, Post-Dispatch.

GIRL—White or colored, clean and assist in dog and cat hospital; stay or go; meals and uniform furnished, $8 week. Box F-306, Post-Dispatch.

GIRLS—To clip threads and examine dresses; factory experience preferred. Daryl Dress Co., 1307 Washington, room 308.

GIRLS — For cleaning and laundry branches. Justin T. Flint Laundry & Dry Cleaning, 6254 Delmar, between 2 and 5 p. m.

GIRL OR WOMAN—White, no laundry or cooking; no heavy cleaning; stay, own room; nice home; 2 children, school age. PA. 9431.

GIRL—Bright, interested in women's wear fabrics; mail order and sales departments; permanent, with advancement; opportunity. 315 N. 10th. 5th floor.

GIRLS—16-18, for inside office work; salary $14.88 per week. Apply Western Union Telegraph Co., 904 Chestnut.

GIRL—Experienced; stay; care year-old child; upstairs work; own room, bath, radio; $7 week. WY. 0120.

GIRL—General office work; will consider beginner, stenographer preferred; Clayton. Box W-364, Post-Dispatch.

GIRL—Woman; housework; no laundry; own room, bath, apartment; couple; daughter 13; must stay; $50. CA. 7893

GIRL—White; general housework, no laundry; $60 to start; experienced only; references stay. RE. 3541.

GIRL—For light clerical work; no experience necessary. Apply Buxton & Skinner, 306 N. 4th st.

GIRL—White or colored; experienced; general housework, cooking, no laundry; stay; references. WY. 0552.

GIRL—Or woman; good cook; no laundry or cleaning; stay; own room; $50. TE. 3-2532.

GIRL—General office work, typing, clerical work; steady; ss'ary $16 start; experience not essential. Box W-190, P.-D.

GIRL—Take grocery orders and bookkeeping; state age, experience, salary. Box W-131, Post-Dispatch.

GIRL—For route work, calling on drug stores; must be able to drive truck; give particulars. Box L-135, Post-Dis.

GIRL—Colored, 25 to 35, upstairs work and care of children, stay on place, $50 month. WY. 0502

GIRL OR WOMAN—Experienced general housework; care 4-year-old; stay; reference. LA. 4455. PR. 0102.

GIRLS—To learn embroidery; no experience necessary. Ideal Embroidery, 815 Washington.

GIRL—White; assist housework after school; room, board, small salary. FO. 9470.

GIRL-WOMAN—Cooking, housework; experienced; $50; own room, bath; references. CA. 6949.

GIRL OR WOMAN—General housework; plain cooking; children; no laundry or heavy work. CA. 7933.

GIRL—With some experience in sewing and able to meet the public. Box L-371, Post-Dispatch.

GIRL—Over 20, general housework; good wages; no laundry; references; stay. RO. 4115.

GIRL—General housework; no cooking or laundry; assist one child; stay; $7. PA. 4626.

GIRL—Experienced, photo finishing. ERKER'S, 610 Olive st.

GIRL—To learn radio repair and soldering. See Mr. Bielstein, 8400 Gravois.

GIRL—White; general housework; 2 children; $10 week; stay. PA. 6195.

GIRL—To answer phone. Apply 1018 N. 9th.

GIRL—To manage cleaning branch; experience necessary. 330 N. Vandeventer.

GIRL—White; general housework, cooking; 2 in family. PA. 4125.

GIRL—HOUSEWORK, SMALL APARTMENT; OWN ROOM; STAY. PA. 1775.

GIRL, WOMAN—WHITE, HOUSEWORK; NO LAUNDRY. PA. 5239.

GIRL—White; housework; stay; own room; salary. PA. 5239.

GIRL—OR WOMAN: NURSEMAID; EXCELLENT SALARY. PA. 1830.

GIRL—Cooking and general housework; experienced; stay; $65. FO. 3249.

GIRL—In office. Parrish Laundry, 3124 Olive.

GIRL—For listing and marking. Parrish Laundry, 3124 Olive.

GIRLS — COLORED; WORK IN LAUNDRY. 4115 OLIVE.

GIRLS 25-40; stock work and order filling. Box F-250, Post-Dispatch.

GIRL—White, to help in lunchroom; 5½ days week. 706 N. Main.

GIRL—To work on lace curtains. Excelsior-Leader Laundry, 2325 Texas.

GIRL—Or woman, care one child, light housework; own room, stay. CA. 1092.

GIRL—White; housework, plain cooking; stay; references. PA. 3424.

GIRL—General housework; white; no laundry; stay. PA. 0861.

GIRL—To learn to cut crystals. Room 320, 211 N. 7th.

GIRL—Light housework, cook; small family; stay; good pay. PA. 1803.

GIRL—White; general housework; home nights; reference. FL. 7097.

GIRL—Woman; white; stay; housework; 2 children; no laundry. RO. 7582.

HOSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman, for elderly gentleman. 4248 Schiller pl. Take Cherokee bus, get off Bevo Mill.

HOUSEKEEPER—Care 2 children; stay on place. RO. 7310.

HOUSEKEEPER—Christian home; settled woman, country girl. FL. 8910.

HOUSEKEEPER—White; housework, assist child; stay; good pay. PA. 9395.

HOUSEKEEPER—3 rooms and bath; 2 small children. PR. 4199.

HOUSEKEEPER—Full charge; no laundry; stay; good wages. ST. 6543.

HOUSEKEEPER—Housework, cook; small family; stay; good pay. PA. 1803.

HOUSEMAID—White; middle-aged; not over 40; stay. 4215 Lindell.

LAUNDRY WORKER—White; experienced on Hoffmann press; also hand steam iron; light, clean factory; good pay. Call Miss L. DE. 0870, or apply Lockwoven Hosiery Co., 900 Hodiamont.

LAUNDRY HELP—Assorter, experienced on finished work; also experienced press operators on ladies' clothes and coats. Grand Laundry, 3044 Lawton.

LAUNDRY HELP—Seamstress for darning and mending. Grand Laundry, 3044 Lawton.

LAUNDRY HELP—WHITE; BUNDLE BREAKERS, PEN MARKERS AND GENERAL HELP. 4576 MANCHESTER

LAUNDRY HELP—Press operators on wearing apparel; experience unnecessary. Recht Laundry, 7301 Bell.

LAUNDRY HELP—Experienced and women to learn. Midwest Laundries, 2702 Sidney.

LAUNDRY HELP—Shirt press operators and shirt folders; good pay. Spick and Span Cleaners, 1710 N. Garrison.

LAUNDRY HELP—Experienced lace curtain stretcher and presser. Excelsior-Leader Laundry, 2325 Texas.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN, GIRLS

LAUNDRY HELP—Experience not necessary. Broadway Laundry, 2348 S. 7th.

LAUNDRY HELP—Hand ironer on silks. Becht Laundry, 3301 Bell.

LAUNDRY HELP—Hand ironer; white. Bass Laundry, 5036 Easton.

LAUNDRESS—Experienced; 2 days weekly. FOrest 0127.

MAID—White; general house and cooking; no laundry; stay; must have references; good salary; if now employed don't call; wage shoppers not wanted. MU. 7800 or CA. 7452 after 7 p. m.

MAID—Colored; neat; general housework; $40 month; stay; references. 7224 Pershing, 1st fl.

MAID—Housework; experienced; answer phone; call DE. 4071.

MAID—White; or colored; half days; weekly. FO. 5241.

MANICURIST — Exceptional opportunity. Officer's Barber Shop, Jefferson Barracks. Call FL. 0400, Sta. 7118.

MAID—Experienced, for general housework and cooking; 2 in family; 5-room apartment. FR. 6565.

MAID — General housework, cooking; no laundry; experienced; references. WY. 0728.

MAID—Colored, for boarding house; experienced; reference. RO. 9047.

MULTILITH OPERATOR — Letter shop experience; also operate multigraph, mimeograph adn varitype; splendid opportunity; good wages. 623 Boatmen's Bank Bldg.

NURSES—Graduate for supervisor, days; also practical day and night shift; attractive wages; full maintenance. Box F-347, Post-Dispatch.

Nurses Wanted. ST. 5735

NURSE—Graduate or practical; attractive salary. Box F-20, Post-Dispatch.

NURSE—Sit.; practical; Jewish sanatorium; $65 month; maintenance. AV. 7620.

OFFICE GIRL—Age 18 to 35, assist North Side physician in routine office work; several hours for 4 evenings week. Box L-84, Post-Dispatch.

OFFICE GIRL—General office work; experienced; must be good at figures; references; $60 month. Box F-173, P.-D.

OFFICE HELP—Girl for cash and carry office and assist in billing. Carr Laundry, 3319 Market.

OPERATORS

On silk and better cotton dresses; steady work. Excellent prices paid. Apply all week.

IRENE KAROL
808 WASHINGTON

OPERATORS ON SKIRTS

—Fast, steady, extraordinary pay. Dale Sportswear, Inc., 5th fl., 1324 Washington.

OPERATORS

Experienced on power machines, single-needle zigzag and pinking machine; steady employment; good pay. Apply Heleu Sewing, Banner Maid Co., 808 Washington.

OPERATORS

Experienced cotton dresses, plenty of work and overtime; high prices paid. Yearly work. Ask our girls. Adler Mfrs., 1123 Washington.

OPERATORS — Experienced front pocket makers on men's pants; also all other sections. Apply Hyman-Barnholtz Pants Co., 1308 Washington, 6th floor.

OPERATORS

On U. S. felling machine; steady work. Rosebud Dress, 808 Washington.

OPERATOR—On cotton dresses; to work on samples with designer. Wildman 905 Washington.

OPERATORS—Experienced single or double needleZ steady work; war contracts. Missouri Curtain Co., 1708 Delmar.

OPERATORS—On cotton dresses; steady work; excellent salary. Susan Shane Dress Co., 1113 Washington, 5th floor.

OPERATORS—Must be experienced on silk dresses; can also use operators on felling, button and buttonhole machines; good pay. Gorgeous Dress Co., 615 N. 9th

OPERATORS—All parts men's pants; experienced; steady work. Red Diamond Clothing Co., 801 Lucas.

OPERATORS—Basting coats; experience preferred. Western Garment Co., 720 Washington, 5th floor.

OPERATORS—Experienced; single-needle. American Jacket Co., 617 N. 8th.

OPERATORS—Experienced, work steady. Charlotte Dress Co., 509 N. Broadway.

PAY ROLL clerk; must be experienced; top salary, future, permanent. L. M. Persons Corp., 6319 Manchester.

PORTRAIT PHOTO PHOTOGRAPHERS—Excellent opportunity for those who can handle volume work; permanent position assured with unlimited opportunities for advancement; excellent salary; nationally known concern; out-of-city employment. Box J-159, Post-Dispatch.

POWER MACHINE OPERATORS—1624 Delmar.

PRESSER—Experienced on silk dresses, white or colored. FO. 0765. 5581 Wells.

PRESSER—Silk; steady work, good pay. 666 E. Big Bend, Webster.

RECEPTIONIST—4 nights a week, 6 to 9; doctor's office. 7321 Manchester.

SAMPLE MAKER—Experienced on silk dresses; good pay. Gorgeous Dress Co., 615 N. 9th.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — Reliable and experienced; permanent position; state full details with references and salary required. Box F-93, Post-Dispatch.

SECRETARY-TYPIST — Medical, 19-27; no experience necessary; $75 start; Richmond Heights; include all pertinent details and photo. Box W-330, P.-D.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER— 20-32; midtown; 5-day week; $125-$135.

BULLETIN ABSTRACT, 1869 Ry. Exch.

OPEN UNTIL 8 P. M. MONDAY.

SECRETARY—Medical; give age, experience and references. Box F-406, Post-Dispatch.

SECRETARY—Downtown; $150. REFERENCE ASSN., 705 Olive, Room 310

SHIRTMAKER—Experienced on all parts; also girls experience on power machines, to learn shirt making; good pay while learning. Apply New Era Shirt Co., 901 Lucas.

SILK FINISHER—Naphtha plant; experienced; 40 to 54 hours a week; 60c hour. Box T-34, Post-Dis.

SILK PRESSER — Experienced, steady. Banner Cleaner, 500 S. Brentwood. DE. 4500.

SILK FINISHER—Experienced. Apply 515 Olive.

SILK SPOTTER—Steady, naptha plant; 65c hour. Box T-152, Post-Dispatch.

Stenographer—
General Office Work

Small office, light dictation, varied duties, work light, pleasant surroundings and best of working conditions. Permanent now and after the war. Not a war-boom industry yet fits into victory program. Age 22-35. Centrally located, good transportation. FR. 7860.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, also bookkeeper, start $27.50 per week, 5 days; Permanent, Large chemical concern. Small air-conditioned office. BR. 1068.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY—To sales manager of large industrial concern; excellent salary, heavy dictation; 24-35 years; only those capable with general knowledge of office routine need apply; fine opportunity for right person interested in permanent position; state qualifications, references and salary desired. Box F-128, Post-Dispatch.

STENOGRAPHER — Some bookkeeping knowledge necessary; steady employment; give past experience and references. Box Y-176, Post-Dispatch.

STENOGRAPHER—With telephone experience; also knowledge of billing; good salary; apply in own handwriting, giving full details. Box L-354, Post-Dis.

STENOGRAPHER—Starting salary $22; 40-hour week; time and one-half overtime; good working conditions. Box F-19, Post-Dispatch.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST—Give details, age, experience; reference; salary expected. Box F-370, Post-Dispatch.

STENOGRAPHER — Shorthand and cellphone; state qualifications and salary expected. Box F-140, Post-Dispatch.

STENOGRAPHER — Excellent opportunity; downtown; $150-$160. MILLS, 818 Olive.

STENOGRAPHER—18-30; 5-day week. Box F-233, Post-Dispatch.

STENOGRAPHER—Collection department. Goldman Bros., 1104 Olive.

STENOGRAPHER—Downtown; $100. MILLS, 818 Olive. CE. 2150.

STENOGRAPHER—For lawyer in Clayton; dictation. PA. 8706, after Sunday.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced; six-day week; $100 monthly. Box F-256, P.-D.

STENOGRAPHER Over 18, for small branch office. FR. 0171.

SWITCHBOARD TELEPHONE OPERATOR—Consolidated Forwarding Co., 1313 N. 7th.

TELEPHONE SOLICITOR—Experienced; steady; cleaning plant; can mark and take care of books; salary $18 and commission; can average about $35. Box T-32, Post-Dispatch.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN, GIRLS

TICKET WRITER—Experienced writing tickets in shoe factory making shoes for women. Box F-112, Post-Dis.

TYPIST—Small office; give education, previous employment, salary expected. Box T-381, Post-Dispatch.

TYPIST-CLERK

FOR LARGE INSURANCE OFFICE

Permanent business offering splendid opportunity for advancement needs good typist, with or without experience; work is detailed but interesting; we will train you. Give age, education, experience, religion, salary expected. Box F-154, P.-D.

TYPIST—Ediphone transcriber; salary $26 for 5½-day week; 2 blocks from Manchester car line. Sonnen Products Co., 7900 Manchester.

TYPIST—Reply in own handwriting, giving age, experience and salary expected. Box W-213, Post-Dispatch.

TYPIST-CLERK—Beginner or experienced, $80-$90. MILL

Save More Than One - Third the Cost — Order Your Want Ad for 7 Days — Cancel When You Get Results

ROOMS WANTED

ROOMS Wtd.—2 light housekeeping; couple; close to Barracks; reasonable rent. Box B-236, Post-Dispatch.

REAL ESTATE RENTALS

HOTELS

FAIRMONT HOTEL

One block east of Kingshighway, Maryland and Euclid. FO. 2400. Beautiful, spacious rooms with dressing room and bath. Courteous service day and night, free parking space. Reasonable rates. Here, too, we have the well known Flamingo room and bar.

Hotel Gibson, 5883 Enright

Residential hotel near Hamilton - Delmar; single room, also suite consisting of living room, bedroom, combination tub and shower; excellent home-cooked meals. Special weekly rates. PA. 3553.

ALCAZAR HOTEL, 3127 Locust. Special winter rates by day, week or month.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT
SOUTH

WAR PLANT WORKERS

EMPLOYES OF PRIME CONTRACTORS NEEDING FLATS AND APARTMENTS APPLY AT 1550 CHOUTEAU AV.

Only war workers making combat equipment with salary less than $50.00 per week accepted. Modern homes, good transportation. Children's playground, utilities furnished.

CONNECTICUT, 3544—2-room efficiency, modern, private bath.

WYOMING, 3522—2 rooms, heat, hot water; light, gas, $30. LA. 3769.

WEST

ACADEMY, 1328—5 large bright rooms; all redecorated; janitor. PA. 1687.

BELT, 1493 — Modern, efficiency; complete; $12 week.

BUCKINGHAM DR., 7527 — 4 rooms; stove, refrigerator; Gentiles. CA. 1523.

CATES, 5904—2d floor south, efficiency; private bath; $60.

HAMILTON, 716-22—5 apartments; 4-5 room efficiencies; $40-$55; adults.

LAUREL, 1302—4 rooms, bath; stoker, gas, electric furnished; good transportation; $55.

LAUREL, 1302—4 rooms, bath, stoker, gas, electric furnished; good transportation, $55. CO. 4083.

BEAUTIFUL, 3d west, $50; 4 large rooms, sun parlor, 6 closets; rollaway bed; suitable for adults; references. FO. 7812.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED
NORTH

SPRING, 3540 N. — 4-room efficiency, complete, also single room, for lady.

TAYLOR, 4468 N.—2 rooms, Venetian blinds; stoker; continuous hot water.

2-ROOM efficiency; completely furnished; Frigidaire; permanent; good transportation. CE. 3965.

SOUTH

HENRIETTA, 3518—3 rooms; completely furnished; first floor; newly decorated.

SOUTHWEST

3 ROOMS—Completely furnished, including heat, gas, electric; adults only. ST. 4003.

WEST

DELMAR, 3867A—Three-room furnished apartment.

HAMILTON, 750—2 rooms; nicely furnished; janitor, light, gas, heat, refrigeration; $31; adults. Manager.

HOBART, 6414—2 rooms; private; employed couple; share bath. After 5.

LACLEDE, 3801—2-room efficiency; G. E. refrigerator. Winfield 3111.

LINDELL, 4416—2-room apartment, semi-private bath; permanent.

TAYLOR, 19 N.—2d floor north; lovely 6 rooms, complete; $75.

WASHINGTON, 5277—2 rooms, newly furnished; clean; bus, car line.

FLATS FOR RENT
CENTRAL

OLIVE, 2609—5 rooms, bath, 3rd floor, available Jan. 15. $20. FR. 1132.

SOUTH

ALBERTA, 3867A — Four rooms, bath; adults. PR. 0501.

McREE, 3622A—5 rooms and sunroom; modern. PL. 9789.

POTOMAC, 3902 — 3 rooms; breakfast room; bath; heat furnished; adults.

TENTH, 114 S.—2 rooms, $11; 6 rooms, bath, $30. See at once.

TWO rooms; stove heat; bath; 3d floor; $12; adults. Apply 1330 S. 2d.

SOUTHWEST

EICHELBERGER, 6239-41 — Automatic heat; new 4 rooms; open. FL. 4877.

JAMIESON, 5011—NEW; 3 ROOMS; DINETTE; BLOCK TO DELOR BUS.

LOUGHBOROUGH, 5473—New 3 rooms, dinette, automatic heat, busline adults.

WEST

AMHERST PL., 1243A—Modern 5 rooms; sleeping porch; garage; adults. PA. 3293

MINERVA, 5885A—4 rooms, bath; newly decorated; adults; near small arms; Wellston district; on Page bus line.

OLIVE, 3687A—Near Grand; 3 rooms; steam heat. JE. 0916.

FLATS FOR RENT—FURNISHED

JAMIESON, 5011—NEW 3-ROOMS AND DINETTE; BLOCK DELOR BUS.

5 ROOMS and sunroom; 1 block Amertorp Plant. GA. 4967.

HOUSES FOR RENT
NORTH

EUCHANAN, 916—2-room efficiency completely furnished; Frigidaire; good transportation; permanent; adults.

NORTHWEST

ASHLAND, 4644—4-room modern bungalow; references.

FAIRFRIDGE AV., 8537-40—New 5-room brick; $50. MU. 0400.

THRUSH, 5027—5 rooms, bath, oil heat; $55. EV. 6660.

SOUTH

GANNETT, 4434—6-room modern brick bungalow; stoker; bath; sink; hot water; closets; garage; $50.

SCHILLER PL., 4009—Cottage, 3 rooms, bath, furnace. Owner, LA. 8636.

SOUTHWEST

RESIDENCE—For 2 families; children welcome; references. HI. 6731.

WEST

ROOMING HOUSE—Vacant; 11 rooms; 2 baths; steam heat; a money maker. GR. 4311.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT

CATES, 6024 — Beautifully furnished modern 7 rooms, Venetian blinds, stoker.

WESTMINSTER, 61xx—Beautifully furnished house; A1 transportation. DE. 5169.

WESTMINSTER, 61xx—Beautifully furnished house. A1 transportation. DE.5169.

WINNEBAGO, 6656—5 rooms, furnished, 2 bedrooms, slutable family; stoker.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT

FOR RENT

NEW BUNGALOWS NEAR MEADOWBROOK COUNTRY CLUB

5 rooms, modern, garage, hardwood floors, insulated. Gas, water, electric, streets and sewers in. Weldon Spring and County busses pass door.

Go west on Page to Ashby rd., then 2 block north.

SCHUERMANN
Bldg. & Realty Co.
10401 LACKLAND RD.

COLLINGWOOD, 1116—9000 west, Olive St. rd.; 5-room residence, stoker heat, storm sash, bus service.

LACEY, 8509 (8500 Gravois)—6-room brick bungalow; modern. Lubbes, 8700 Gravois. FL. 5420.

McKENZIE RD., 95xx — New 5-room bungalows. LO. 7262.

NEW HOME FOR RENT—2 bedrooms; all conveniences; transportation; rent $39.50. Laclede Bond & Mortgage Co. PA. 3300.

BRENTWOOD

BRENTWOOD BL., 2218—5-room modern bungalow; gas heat; basement garage; newly decorated; adults; $65.

Urban dr., 2011—5 rooms, basement garage; gas heat; nice location; $55. HOWE R. E. CO. RE. 5062.

KIRKWOOD

BERNICE, 1020—5-room residence; hot-water heat, stoker; beautiful kitchen and bath; large living room, fireplace; adults only; $65. HOWE R. E. CO. RE. 5062.

NORTH DR., 1041—7-room modern house, bus service. TE. 3-4628.

HOUSE—6 rooms, stoker, insulated, reasonable. TE. 3-2286.

WOODLAWN, 901 N.—Duplex, 5 rooms, modern; heat furnished; adults.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT
GLENDALE

NEW 5-room bungalow and garage, $60. FR. 1132 or PA. 4432.

LADUE

CLAYTON RD., 921—Furnished or unfurnished, large living room, fireplace, 2 bedrooms, large kitchen and yard; stoker. Delmar 0321.

LITZINGER RD., 9759—5-room house, one floor; bus stop at door; decorated; $60 month. RE. 6320.

WAVERTON DR., 24-28—5 rooms, gas heat, transportation. CA. 1831, WY. 0499

OVERLAND

MURIEL, 9525—5-room brick bungalow, fireplace, $45; also new bungalows, 5 rooms, under construction, $42.50. Del Lin Rental Agency, PA. 5800.

PINE LAWN

OAKWOOD, 3900—3 rooms, modern; block Natural Bridge bus; $35; vacant.

RICHMOND HEIGHTS

COMMODORE, 1025—5-room flat, stoker; good transportation; adults. HI. 6976.

UNIVERSITY CITY

NORTH DRIVE, 6307—Bungalow; 4 rooms; newly decorated; furnace; open.

SUTTER, 1054—4 rooms, no bath, $20. FR. 1132, PA. 4432.

WATERMAN, 7057—Fine home; lease to small adult family. DE. 2180.

BUNGALOW—Modern; oil heat. NEwstead 5379.

FIVE sunny rooms; good locality, transportation, schools, stoker, yard. RE.7195

VINITA PARK

MONROE, 8387—4 rooms, sunroom, bath; large lot; newly decorated; stoker heat; Venetian blinds; good transportation; airport bus, Wellston-Wheaton bus, Creve Couer car.

WEBSTER GROVES

FAIRVIEW, 526 — 6-room house, furnished; stoker heat; $60.

SUBURBAN—FURNISHED

GOOD TRANSPORTATION—4 rooms, bath, 1st floor of residence; heat; $60. GA. 2224. Evenings, WEb. 1354.

WEBSTER—Beautiful 5-room duplex; also breakfast room, sleeping porch; gas heat; adults; references. RE. 5391.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR RENT

CASS, 3221—Store, suitable light manufacturing, 3500 sq. ft., $35. LA. 9022.

WEST

OLIVE, 3723—Formerly Red Cross building; 8500 sq. ft.; offices or light manufacturing; heat optional. JE. 0962.

STORE—2 living rooms and bath. 2758 N. Hanley rd., after 6.

STORAGE SPACE — 108x27; concrete floor, tile walls; fireproof. 6341 Olive. CA. 8711.

SUBURBAN

OFFICE for rent reasonable. 34 S. Central, Clayton, Mo.

OFFICE SPACE

OFFICE SPACE—Desk or private room; furnished, plus phone service, etc.; excellent downtown building location. CH. 2870. Sta. 14.

OFFICE ROOMS—2d floor, 1047 Big Bend bl.; single, $15; double, $25. HI. 1550. DE. 1570.

WANTED TO RENT

COUPLE wants 3 or 4 room modern flat, south, southwest; $40. GR. 5936.

FLAT Wtd.—4-room, northwest; 3 adults; excellent references. CO. 3436.

FLAT (near Grand)—4 rooms; modern. GR. 2178. Mrs. M. Tinker, 1 to 3 p. m.

LOFT Wtd.—About 2500 ft., with heat, elevator; reasonable rent. Mirotex, 6241 Southwood av.

3 ROOMS, BATH Wtd.—Furnace; garage; not over $27; preferably south. FR. 7768.

WANTED—3-4 room apartment; utilities, heat furnished; 2 adults, 2 children; vicinity Grand-Forest Park. WEb. 7376-W.

REAL ESTATE SALES

DEEDS OF TRUST FOR SALE

INDIVIDUAL seeks negotiations with an investor who can handle a small first deed of trust on private residence, located in highly restricted neighborhood. ST. 1022.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE

5% MONEY TO LOAN 5%
On City or County Property.
B. A. THOMPSON R. CO. PA. 0141.

SUBURBAN PROP. FOR SALE
BRENTWOOD

MORITZ, 8820—5-room brick bungalow; 2-car garage; stoker; lot 50x150; convenient to schools, transportation; price $5950. HOWE R. E. CO., RE. 5062.

KIRKWOOD

Price Cut to the Bone!

Owner leaving city. Brand-new, 70-ft. ranch house; 6 rooms, 2 bedrooms, gas heat, $11,500 value for $8950, if you act quickly. 4 blocks east of Lindbergh, 2 blocks south of Manchester rd. 901 Wood av.; TE. 3-2225.

Attractive Ranch Houses

Priced from $5725-$5775; modern 5-room houses; 4xx Par lane, 5 blocks south of Manchester rd., off Woodlawn av. KIrkwood 1732.

ARGONNE, 714—6-room new bungalow; basement garage; $6500. LA. 9022.

VAN BUREN, 453 S.—6-room tile stucco residence, 4 and bath down; 2 up; lot 50x200; low price; excellent terms.

HENLEY CO., REALTORS, TE. 3-0800.

FOR ANY TYPE OF PROPERTY SEE THE TRUST CO. OF KIRKWOOD.

LADUE

GRANADA WAY, 16—La Hacienda; owner must sell; price reduced; 4 bedrooms, 3 baths; transportation one block. RO. 3123.

NORMANDY

BERDELL HILLS—4-room modern new home; $4250. GO. 8047.

PINE LAWN

HAMILTON, 5318—3-room frame; double garage; lot 75x128. GO. 4495.

ST. JOHN'S STATION

WHEATON, 2851—4 rooms, modern; furnace; storm sash; $2750; owner. EV. 3715. Vacant.

UNIVERSITY CITY

DELMAR, 7170—Must sell fine residence, 8 rooms, 2 baths; make offer. WY. 0225 or GA. 3101.

OWNER LEAVING TOWN
7006 Tulane 6-6 single; tile baths; breakfast room; 3 car heated garage; price reduced. DE. 3046.

WEBSTER GROVES

LACLEDE STATION RD., 415—NEW 5-ROOM BRICK BUNGALOW; DIRECT FROM BUILDER; $5650. FL. 1440, LA. 7451.

WEBSTER PROPERTY SPECIALISTS
Theo. R. Appel. 46 W Lockwood. RE.0160

FOR WEBSTER sales and rentals, see FIRST NATIONAL REALTY. RE. 3881.

CALL WEBSTER GROVES TRUST CO to buy or rent suburban property.

TREMBLEY-WILSON R. E. & LOAN CO Phone RE. 0308 for Webster man and list.

BUNGALOWS FOR SALE
NORTHWEST

DAVISON, 4907—Modern 5 rooms, hot-water heat; garage; small down payment ST. LOUIS R. DEV. CORP., CH. 1969.

WEST FLORISSANT, 7540—Transferred; must sell beautiful new bungalow, 5 rooms, close to Emerson, Curtiss, small arms. Sell furniture. MU. 9067.

SOUTHWEST

DELMONT, 7839—A real bargain in modern 4-room. See today. GR. 1406.

GREGG, 1435 — Modern 5-room brick bungalow; vacant; will finance. ST. LOUIS RLTY. DEV. CORP., CH. 1969

MAGNOLIA, 6250 — Vacant; 4 rooms, modern; $3650; terms; Tower Grove bus

WEST

NASHVILLE, 6734—5-room stone bungalow, also stone duplex on 6465 Plateau. HI. 2139.

FLATS, APARTMENTS FOR SALE
NORTH

ST. FERDINAND, 3846 — $200 cash. $2950; 3-4; modern; baths. HU. 9090.

NORTHWEST

GREER, 5127-29—Modern 4-room double; 4-car brick garage; $1250; inquire upstairs. 2033 East Fair.

WEST

GOODFELLOW 1261-63 — 5-6 rooms, hardwood floors, tile bath floors; bargain, $4750. Owner, PA. 5800.

FLAT—4-family; 22 rooms; good location to rent; rooms to rent; rooms; steam heat, stoker; sacrifice for cash, $6750. FR. 1571.

RESIDENCES FOR SALE
SOUTH

LARGE RESIDENCE—Perfect condition; modern; immediate possession; small down payment. Call owner, FR. 5415.

WHY PAY RENT? — Lovely residence, South Side. ST. 0073.

WEST

5865 ENRIGHT

9-room home; 2½ baths; new furnace; stoker; perfect condition; 2-car garage; good transportation. Owner, PA. 2552.

MARYLAND, 4257—$400 cash, $4750; 9 rooms, modern; baths. HU. 9090.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE

4 LOTS—20x125 each; 1202-08 S. 7th st.; will consider any offer. Bailey, owner. CH. 1936.

REAL ESTATE—WTD. TO BUY

QUICK CASH ACTION

FOR PROPERTY, ANY CONDITION
Weiss, 4527 Gravois. HU. 2331

BUNGALOW Wtd.—5-room brick; 1 floor; modern; not over 5 years old; near transportation; southwest. Box L-60, Post-Dispatch.

CASH for property, large or small; immediate answer. FO. 6166 or RO. 0069.

DOUBLE FLAT Wtd.—North or northwest, for investment. PA. 0632.

FLAT WTD.—SOUTH; PAY CASH. PROSPECT 4569.

YOU can have cash for your real estate in 5 days; buyers waiting. Want action? DICKMANN, 804 Chestnut. MAin 4111.

FARMS FOR RENT

48 ACRES—5-room house, barn, 2 chicken houses; vacant. 8417 Tennessee.

FARMS FOR SALE
MISSOURI

126 ACRES—Good improvements; good soil; widow says sacrifice, $2600; at Gerald. OGLE, LO. 8478.

TRUCK FARM—21 acres; 5-room house, barn; Creve Coeur bottom. WAb. 2016R.

AUTOMOBILES
AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

CHEVROLET—'42 Master de luxe 5-passenger coupe; radio, heater, seat covers; perfect; priority required. TE. 3-0121.

CHEVROLET—'42 Special de luxe 5-passenger coupe; heater, radio, seat covers, white side wall tires; perfect; priority required. TE. 3-0121.

CHEVROLET—'36 coupe; radio, heater; extras. Army, 4424 Weber rd.

CHEVROLET—'32 coach; good tires, good motor. 1600 N. 18th.

CHEVROLET—'35 coupe. 2639 Sutton. HI. 1229.

DE SOTO—'37, 4-door sedan; motor in good condition; also new brake linings; radio, heater; cheap. PA. 1659.

DODGE—½-ton panel; like new; 90% tires; $795. BOYD-GIOMI, 530 DE BALIVIERE.

DODGE—1940 sedan; 7-passenger; 50 pct. tires, radio, heater. See at 6624 San Bonita, PA. 7324.

FORD—1932, L-4 coach, $125. 4625 Greer.

FORD—'39 de luxe four-door, A1 condition. L. Smith, 1236 Kraft.

HUDSON BROUGHAM—1940; HEATER. FL. 1927.

LA SALLE—'36 coach; good condition; tires 85% Goodyaer double Eagles with Lifeguard tubes; sacrifec. NE. 2528.

NASH '42 — Ambassador 600 sedan; de luxe; white walls; radio; weather eye; over drive; $1250 cash; priority needed. GR. 7676.

NASH—'39 sedan; radio, heater, new motor. 6497 Chippewa. LO. 9744.

PACKARD—'40 convertible club coupe; excellent motor and tires; yours for very low balance due. See Vic, 3918 Olive.

PLYMOUTH—1941 de luxe coupe; 12,000 miles; $775; terms. BOYD-GIOMI, 530 DE BALIVIERE.

PLYMOUTH—'41, de luxe coupe; heater; 1 owner; 18,000 miles; $675. JE. 7700, Room 738.

PLYMOUTH—'32 coupe; mechanically A1; 18 miles per gal.; tires fair; cheap. ST. 1495.

PLYMOUTH—'36 coach; good condition; good tires. 6660 Delmar.

PLYMOUTH—'36 coupe; 90% tires; $200. BOYD-GIOMI, 530 DE BALIVIERE.

PLYMOUTH—'41 4-door; maroon-gray. 7129 Dawson pl., Jennings.

PLYMOUTH—Coach, '40; 80 pct. rubber, new battery; $440. HU. 4327.

PLYMOUTH—'40 sedan; radio, heater; $435. 6497 Chippewa.

PONTIAC—'33 coach; after 5 p. m. daily. Garrison. 3518 Sidney.

STUDEBAKER—1941 Commander 6 sedan, exceptionally fine condition; radio, heater, defroster, seat covers; 5 excellent General safety tires; can arrange financin if necessary. LA. 7278.

STUDEBAKER—1937 sedan; A1 shape; $125. CE. 5937. 1029 N. Tijou.

WILLYS—4-cylinder coach; '39; radio, heater; drafted Army; $300. HU. 1764.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED

WE BUY

ALL TYPES OF CARS
THESE PRICES FOR CLEAN CARS, MORE FOR HIGHER PRICED CARS

'41	Chev.,	$750;	Ford,	$650;	Ply., $750
'40	Chev.,	$560;	Ford,	$460;	Ply., $560
'39	Chev.,	$390;	Ford,	$350;	Ply., $390
'38	Chev.,	$315;	Ford,	$285;	Ply., $315
'37	Chev.,	$280;	Ford,	$210;	Ply., $280
'36	Chev.,	$225;	Ford,	$185;	Ply., $225
'35	Chev.,	$125;	Ford,	$110;	Ply., $110
'34	Chev.,	$ 90;	Ford,	$ 85;	Ply., $ 85
'41	Pont.,	$750;	Buick,	$750;	Stud., $660
'40	Pont.,	$510;	Buick,	$535;	Stud., $460

METRO MOTOR CO.
2251 S. KINGSHIGHWAY

WE PAY MORE

The following cash prices for clean cars:

'41	Chev.,	$755;	Ford,	$660;	Olds, $760
'40	Chev.,	$565;	Ford,	$465;	Olds, $570
'39	Chev.,	$400;	Ford,	$360;	Olds, $400
'38	Chev.,	$325;	Ford,	$295;	Olds, $325
'37	Chev.,	$290;	Ford,	$220;	Olds, $290
'36	Chev.,	$235;	Ford,	$195;	Olds, $235
'41	Pont.,	$760;	Buick,	$800;	Stude, $670
'40	Pont.,	$525;	Buick,	$550;	Stude, $465

KLINE, INC.
3157 GRAVOIS

CITY MOTOR SALES

Are Still Buying Cars
1938 to 1942

We can use 100 more cars, truck and convertibles. We must be paying high prices because we are buying lots of cars. If you owe a balance we will pay it off and give you the difference in cash. Come prepared with certificate of title and get your cash immediately.

City Motor Sales
4761 Easton

Autos Wanted—Any Model

Special premium paid for clean cars, also trucks and pick-ups, by a concern that's been in business since 1918.

STANDARD MOTOR CO.
3972 CHOUTEAU 4540 DELMAR
NE. 2280 Forest 0328

50
LATE MODEL
USED CARS WANTED
WILL PAY PLENTY
MANCHESTER BIG BEND MOTOR CO., INC., ST. 3510

SAVE MORE THAN ONE THIRD THE COST
ORDER YOUR WANT AD FOR 7 DAYS — — —

LOANS, ON AUTOMOBILES

W. F. (Bill) McNARY

I'LL GIVE MORE CASH ON YOUR CAR Because:

Your car is worth more this month than last month. Regardless of who or what you owe—you can get from $25 to $300 more on 1st, 2nd or 3rd mortgage

Because:

I make single signature loans. I consider your credit worth when I value your car. Phone first for one-stop service.

Loans Made of $100 or Less 3%; Above—to $300—2½%

Emergency loans if you need $50 to $100 in a hurry —your signature is sufficient.

Open 9 to 6 Week Days Except Saturday
Open Mondays Until 8 P. M.

ROYAL LOAN CO.
1400 OLIVE FREE PARKING CHestnut 2616

AUTOMOBILES WANTED

HIGH PRICES PAID
For All Model Used Cars
BRING TITLE—GET CASH
GREBE MOTOR CO.
3600 S. KINGSHIGHWAY FL. 0800

ATTENTION

We can give you more for your car. See us before you sell. Bring your title and get cash.

Kottemann, 4718 Delmar

DON'T SELL YOUR CAR
UNTIL YOU GET OUR PRICE
IT WILL PAY YOU
STOP IN OR PHONE US
DESCRIPTION OF YOUR CAR.
WE WILL GIVE YOU AN APPRAISAL.
CYRUS MOTOR
3518 LINDELL JE. 5060

Will Pay Plenty!!!
For Clean Cars; All Makes and Models. See Us First.
Brockman Auto Sales
3435 S. Kingshighway

CASH ONLY

PAID FOR GOOD, CLEAN USED CARS
Premium paid for clean 1941 Fords, Chevrolets, Mercurys. See Bill Duggan.
MENDENHALL
CE. 8204 2315 Locust

WANTED
Fords, Chevrolets, Plymouths.
Bring Title. Get Cash
MacCARTHY, 6153 Delmar

CARS WANTED
Good prices; any makes or models.
Barford Chevrolet Co.
Across from Clayton P. O. 7 N. Bemiston.

Tom Kenny Wants Cars
38 to '41 Fords, Chevrolets, Plymouths.
DIAL TE. 4-6581

100 CARS WANTED

Any make or model. Sullivan's Garage, 25th and Natural Bridge. GA. 2293.

JUST STARTING TO BUY

Pay cash. RO. 8579. 4593 Easton.

ALL AUTOS BOUGHT; CASH; WE NEED them. KLINK, 2213 S. GRAND.

CARS and trucks wanted for salvage; any condition; open nightly and Sunday. U. S. AUTO SALVAGE, LO. 9600.

CARS WANTED, LATE MODELS
McANIEL MOTORS
7835 Ivory. LO. 2600.

AUTOS and trucks for scrap; any condition. Call RO. 7834 any time.

CARS Wtd.—Cash. Ford dealer, 718 N. Kingshighway, just north of Delmar.

CHEVROLET Wtd.—'41 special de luxe coupe, coach; must be perfect; low mileage; $700 cash. LA. 5155.

CHEVROLETS, BUICKS; best prices paid. WEST SIDE BUICK, RO. 6904. 4621 Delmar. 490 N. Kingshighway.

CHEVROLET-FORD; '41 coach, sedan, club coupe; $650 cash. LO. 1808.

CHEVROLET OR FORD—'39 coach or sedan; $350 cash; no dealers. LO. 4138.

CHEVROLET—Coach; low mileage; good tires essential. FO. 1090.

FORD OR CHEVROLET COUPE Wtd.—Prefer '38 or later. In good condition. After Sunday, Garage St. Louis County Bus Co., 8855 St. Charles rd.

FORDS, CHEVROLETS Wtd.—'42 to '29 models, other makes. RELIABLE AUTO MARKET, 3734 Easton. Cash. NE.5445

FORD-CHEVROLET — '40 coach; club coupe, sedan; $450 cash. LA. 1611.

GOOD USED CARS Wtd. — High prices paid. RIESEMEYER MOTOR CO., 45 East Lockwood. Hiland 1725.

LATE MODEL used car wanted; must be clean. KIrk 835.

PRICE no object; must have cars; just call and we will bring cash. LA. 3807.

PAY CASH—Want late model, 1941 preferred; private only. GR. 3021.

WE are still buying any model, any make. 4719 Easton. RO. 9299.

AUTOS AND TRUCKS FOR RENT

TRUCKS to haul coal from yard, $1; also storage at 75c and $1 per ton. Apply at 819 S. 22d st.

TRUCKS—For rent, without drivers; stake and panel bodies; low rates. GA. 3131.

FOR HIRE—Driver and 1-ton stake truck. WI. 1571.

AUTO BODIES, PARTS, TIRES FOR SALE

YOUR TIRES vulcanized; estimate free; pick-up delivery service; 35 cents. 4467 W. Florissant. GO. 6675.

TIRES—Inspected and repaired. Jake's Tire Store, 3710 Easton.

TRAILERS FOR SALE

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
NEW AND USED HOUSE TRAILERS
Metzger St. Louis Trailer Sales, s. e. cor. Highway 66 and Lindbergh. KI. 4610.

TRAILER HOMES—International oil burners almost new, reduced while they last. One special built de luxe studio couch. 5885 Delmar, CA. 2630, CA. 8092.

TRAILER—21' Liberty, $850, or trade for equity in larger one. Selig Park at U. S. 50 and Junction 157, French Village, Ill.

DUMP TRAILER and tank trailer; good rubber; good condition. HU. 2676.

AUTOMOBILES FOR EXCHANGE

WILL trade 1-ton panel Dodge truck, 1936; excellent condition; good tires, for lighter truck same condition. Robbs Co., 645 Delmonte Way.

BUSSES, TRUCKS FOR SALE

ALDRICH FOR TRUCKS
26 Years of Honest Truck Selling
2810 N. FLORISSANT GA. 9516

BUSSES FOR SALE, 5
GOOD CONDITION. PHONE 563R.
ROCK BUS CO., CRYSTAL CITY, MO.

SEMI TRAILER COAL BODY
Good condition. George, LA. 2000.

CHEVROLET—1941 ½-ton panel; tires xcellent; $775. CA. 7522.

CHEVROLET—'40 tractor, 25-ft. Carter-La Peer trailer. BR. 6024.

DODGE—'36-'39 panel and stake; perfect; reasonable. GO. 6675.

DODGE—'40 1½-ton; stake body; perfect condition; no dealers. ST. 0932.

FORD—1938 pickup; rebuilt H. & H. motor; low mileage; cheap. Apply Delmar-Lake Service Station. 5162 Delmar. RO. 9379.

FORD—1942 1½-ton tractor; 3 18-ft. Kentucky trailers; open top. 1937 Dodge sedan. GR. 8112.

FORD—Truck; panel, good condition; '39 model; 4 new tires; $600. Write Sophe Zagorac, Besser, Ill.

FORD—1940, 1½-ton dump; very good tires; has Eaton axle. Call MU. 9030.

FORD—'35 panel ½ ton; good condition. 4728 Gravois. HU. 1611.

MACK TRACTOR—1939-40 Sermy, refer trailer 26 ft. long, 4 like new 10.20 tires; $3000 for the complete unit. PA. 6539.

BUSSES, TRUCKS WANTED

WILL PAY PLENTY FOR YOUR
'39, '40, '41, '42 TRUCK
ANY MAKE, SIZE OR MODEL
SHEARER CHEVROLET
7244-56 MANCHESTER HI. 3400
SEE MR. SWINEY OPEN EVENINGS

Trucks, Pickups, Trailers
WANTED—½ TO 10 TON
FISHEL, 4169 Manchester FR. 8749

I WILL pay good price for good 1½ to 5 ton truck, tractor or trailer. Can use wrecked trailer. DE. 1800, WIn. 0314.

TRUCKS AND PICKUPS
All makes; late models.
GMC Dealer, 717 S. Vandeventer. FR. 1750

THINGS FOR SALE
DOGS—CATS FOR SALE

CHOW DOG—Vicious; female; $20. 3617A Evans.

COCKER PUPS—Persian kittens. 9209 Pavia (9200 Gravois). FL. 8105.

FOX TERRIERS—Tiny; other puppies; $3; real beauties. 1337 N. Euclid.

BICYCLES FOR SALE

ENGLISH SETTER—Found; male. Call PRospect 1755.

MOTORIZED bicycle; like new; 60-70 miles per gallon gasoline; wonderful opportunity to solve your transportation problem. 4930 Manchester.

BICYCLES WANTED

BICYCLES WTD. — ALL SIZES AND PARTS; CASH. 3621 N. GRAND.

BUILDING MATERIAL FOR SALE

AALCO
WRECKING AND SUPPLY CO.
BRICKS—LUMBER—ETC.
GET OUR PRICES FIRST
3140-44 LACLEDE NE. 3100
1301 CHOUTEAU GA. 6655

ASBESTOS SHINGLE SIDING — New fresh white, colors, $6 sq. MU. 5350. Mittong & Spruell, 6300 N. Broadway.

DOORS—DOORS—DOORS.
New, all kinds, all sizes, $1 to $5. 6300 N. Broadway. MU. 5350.

LUMBER—ANY DIMENSION. 3601 S. BROADWAY. PR. 1129.

LUMBER, furnaces, plumbing fixtures, etc. LA. 0190. 3304 Chouteau. General.

PLASTER BOARD—¼-inch, $3.25; ⅜, $3.85 per 100 square feet. JE. 2020.

CLOTHING FOR SALE

FUR COATS—Brand-new factory samples, sealines, muskrats, marminks, Hudson seals, opossum, silvered foxes, red foxes, etc.; savings up to 50%; easy terms. SPECIALTY, 820 Franklin. Open Nites.

OVERCOAT—Good; black; size 42; $14. DE. 0275.

CLOTHING WANTED

Men's and Ladies' Clothing
We pay high prices for men's suits, overcoats, fur coats Auto calls.
GArfield 7021

High Cash—Call CA. 5206
High cash—men's suits, overcoats, pants, shoes; ladies' clothing. Auto calls.

JE. 3529—Good prices, suits, overcoats, ladies' clothes, etc. 3154 Easton.

MEN'S BOYS' SUITS Wtd. — Ladies' fur coats: high cash. PR. 5676.

HORSES AND VEHICLES FOR SALE

OTIS BROWN DRAFTED

Forced to sell Westwood Stables, all horses, tack, vehicles, stable equipment, etc. No reasonable offer refused any article. West. 381.

AM MOVING to Florida; must sell my children's 2 fine saddle horses; registered 5-gaited mare, $350; 5-gaited gelding, $275. See at Westwood Stables. Call WEstmore 381.

HORSES AND PONIES, ALL KINDS
Valley Mount Ranch, Highway 66.

SADDLE HORSE—5-gaited, $75. 3 western saddles, new set buggy harness. Maryland Riding Stables, ½ Mile East Lindbergh on Highway 66.

SADDLE HORSE—6 years old, 5 gaited; English saddle, bridle, buggy, harness; $200. 6915 W. Pinesmain.

SADDLES for farm and ranch, $39.50 up. Newell's, 1627 S. Broadway.

SADDLE HORSE—5-gaited; $200. Phone PR. 9043 or RO. 2968.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

STORAGE TANKS
9—15,000 GALLON
7—10,000 TO 12,000 GALLON
3—20,000 GALLON
¼" and 5-16" steel welded and riveted; all in excellent condition; immediate delivery.
Calumet Iron & Supply Co.
EAST CHICAGO, INDIANA

AIR COMPRESSOR Wtd.—Prefer 7 to 9 cu. ft.; 2-stage automatic; also ¼-in. heavy-duty electric drill; 3, 4 or 5 inch bench vises and one 6-ton or over hydraulic jack. After Sunday, Garage St. Louis County Bus Co., 8855 St. Charles rd.

AIR COMPRESSORS — Curtiss; with tanks. 7320 N. Broadway.

BOILER—Kisko flueless; 2-h. p.; good condition. 6255 Natural Bridge. GO. 8955.

CATERPILLAR CRANE with ½-yard drag line or clam; will rent. DE. 5764.

CUTOFF MACHINE—Abrasive, Catskill; will cut solid bars up to 2 inches, tubing to 3 inches; equipped with 7½ h. p. 3-phase, 220-volt ballbearing G. E. motor; circulating Coolant system; wheel speed 9000 feet per minute. Metco Products Inc., 918 S. Boyle.

DRILL—Black & Decker; heavy duty; No. 8. 7320 N. Broadway.

HORIZONTAL mortiser; wood; No. 6; $200. FR. 1827.

HYDRAULIC dump hoist and platform body; reasonable. 1815 N. 9th. CE.6431

ICE MACHINES—2; one York air-conditioner; 16 ¼-inch welded steel brewery tanks; one 125 h. p. boiler; two 8000-gallon railroad tank car tanks with steam units. Write A. M. Arnold, 707 N. Drennan, Houston, Tex.

McKNIGHT 4-B BORING MACHINE—With motor and V type pulley. Federated Chair & Mfg. Co., 1943 N. 2d.

SPRAY BOOTH — DeVilbiss; 8 ft. by 8 ft.; exhaust fan, blower, motor, air compressor, motor complete with hose, gauges, guns. James & Co., 1110 Delmar.

TOOL AND DIE SHOP—Complete; includes cylindrical grinder, miller, shaper, lathe, turret lathe, screw machine and other equipment, business. ST. 3043.

MACHINERY WANTED

TOOLS, machinery, motors, washers, sewing machines, furniture. What have you for sale? We buy anything of value. RO. 3631 any time.

WALKER LIFT Wtd.—1, good, used; No. 1005-1008 or 1010. LO. 0818.

MACHINERY FOR RENT

EQUIPMENT and trucks of all kinds. Skrainka Const. Co. In St. Louis since 1853. CA. 0963.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

ANYTHING in used pipe, iron. 3727 Chouteau. Wolff Pipe & Iron. GR. 3660.

BABY CARRIAGE—2 tone brown; large rubber tires; collapsible; can be made rain-proof; like new; $20. EV. 6498.

BATTERY CHARGER—Good condition. Chouteau Sta., Box 3263.

BOWLING ALLEYS—3 duck pin. Box Y-381, Post-Dispatch.

CHAIRS—Tables, large stock, wholesale. NATIONAL CHAIR, 412 N. 4th. CE. 0166

CINDERS—Sell all or part. Lowell Bleachery, 7710 Polk.

CLOCK—Electric time recording; International; like new. BR. 2795R.

CORDWOOD TIMBER—Reasonable. GA. 2254.

FACTORY TRUCKS — 3½x8 ft.; other sizes; bargain. TRI-City 374.

FLOOR SANDER — Edger, Dreadnaught, used. Sloan, 2239 S. Vandeventer.

INFRA-RED LAMP—For sale. CA. 5322.

JUKE BOX—16; beautiful; cost $500; will sacrifice. 5723 Bartmer.

MINERAL WOOL—Suitable insulation. TRI City 374.

OIL STOVE—$10. 6497 Chippewa

THE EVERYDAY MAGAZINE
Published Every Day — Week-days and Sundays in the ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

PART THREE | ST. LOUIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1943 | PAGES 1—6-C

Army Takes Papua in Stride

Pilots of the United States Army air force in New Guinea, who are making an impressive record of Japanese planes shot down, playing cards, kibitzing and listening to recorded music atop a bomb shelter while waiting for their next flying assignment. The soldier at right provides a contrast in dress with his shorts and boots. —Associated Press Wirephoto.

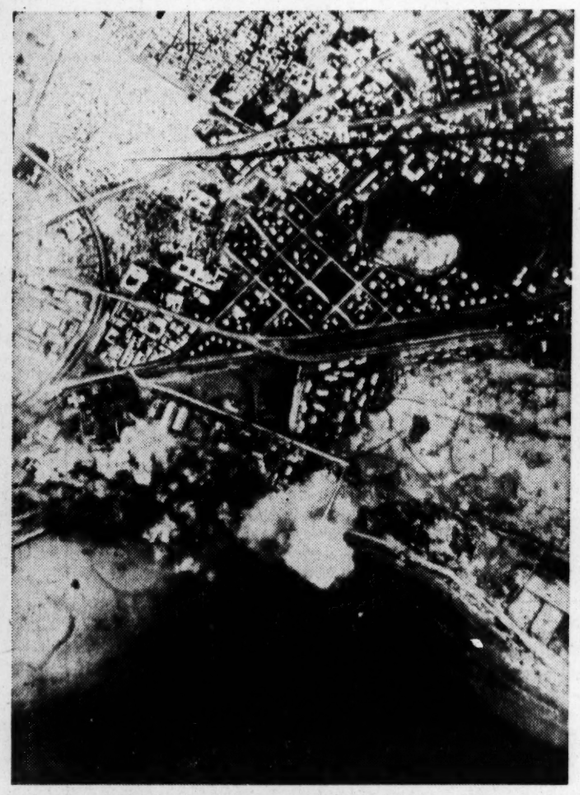
Another view of pilots standing by for a call to action. Their parachutes hang in rear ready for use. —Associated Press Wirephoto.

Army engineers making good use of available material to span a New Guinea jungle river bed with a rough bridge for use in the advance of Allied forces against the Japanese. —Associated Press Wirephoto.

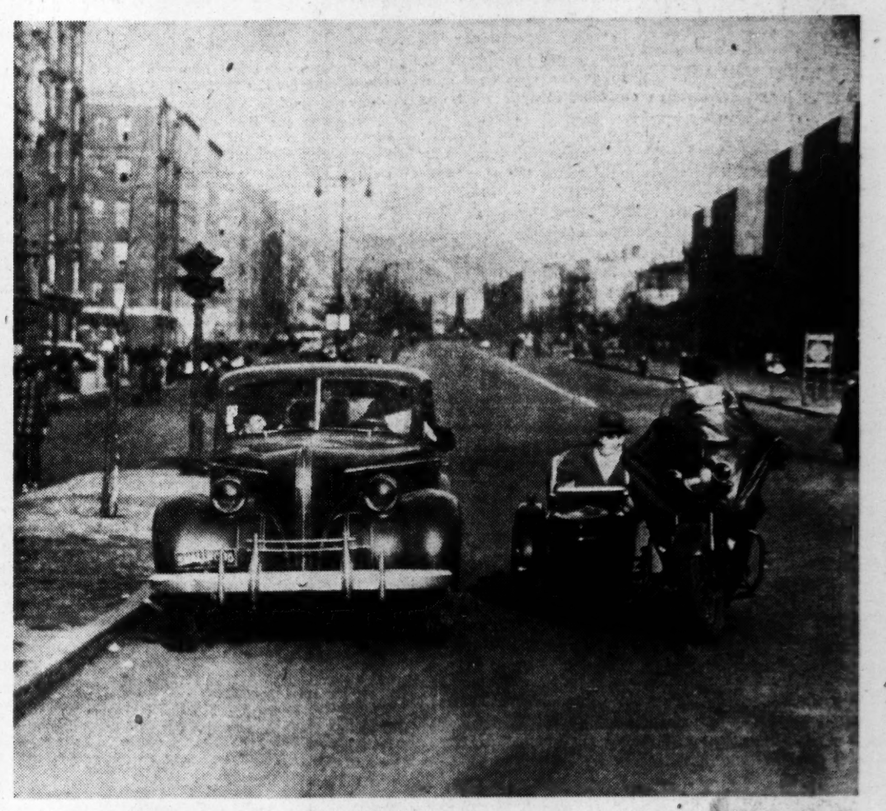
The Army says this is an unrehearsed picture of an American pilot running from a truck for his plane. Note the guns protruding from the nose. The plane is one of a number of new Lockheed Lightning P-38s now in service in that theater of war. —Associated Press Wirephoto.

Some of the American engineers working on this road had to hold on to ropes to keep from falling backward. The grade drops about 65 degrees behind them. —International News Photo.

CAUSE OF REQUEST FOR OIL Mrs. Emil H. Draege, Middleport, N. Y., holding a bucket of warm water for Maud, a cow she says won't give milk unless she has the heated drink. Four neighbor children are watching. Mrs. Draege has rationing officials in a quandary with her request for more fuel oil to use in heating the water. —Associated Press Wirephoto.



U. S. ATTACK ON SFAX Bombs bursting and smoke rising at Sfax in Tunisia during an attack primarily on railroad shops in the North African city. The picture, released today, was made by an Army air force combat photographer. —Associated Press Wirephoto.



GASOLINE USE CHECK-UP An inspector of the Office of Price Administration (in motorcycle sidecar) about to question a motorist on the purpose of his trip as part of enforcement of a ban in the East on pleasure driving. The picture was made yesterday at a normally busy intersection in the Bronx, New York. —Associated Press Wirephoto.

Case Records

By DR. GEORGE W. CRANE

CASE Y-108: Several months ago I suggested the psychological advisability of five-acre or 10-acre farm homes for elderly people on small pensions. I mentioned the improved morale and health of such individuals when they can raise their own foodstuffs and keep chickens, plus a hog and cow, for eggs, meat and milk. The resulting independence, coupled with the extroversion of their interests, cause such folks to remain young and more active. They also make better citizens, being self-respecting taxpayers, instead of demoralized recipients of a governmental dole. I have since received a letter from the M. B. McMahan Lumber Co., of Sevierville, Tenn., which I shall quote in part: "Scattered over the several thousand acres of our timberland here in Eastern Tennessee," the letter said, "are cleared patches on which pioneer settlers lived. The thought struck us, Dr. Crane, that we might fit into your suggested plan for establishing homes for pensioned elderly folks. We figure that for a modest sum, such as $5 per month, we could furnish enough cleared land for a couple to raise all their vegetables, and even a small amount of burley tobacco, for which there is a good market close at hand.

★ ★ ★

"WE WOULD ALSO allow them to have a cow or two, which they could pasture on our timberland. They could have hogs for meat and a few sheep, if they so desired. You of course know that the climate in Eastern Tennessee is salubrious and the cost of living is very low. Berries of various kinds grow throughout this area. Bees do well here and produce an unexcelled type of mountain honey. We would also permit these people to remove dead wood from our timberland for fuel. In short, for those who wish to get 'far from the maddening crowd's ignoble strife,' there can be no better retreat. For those of limited means, we could furnish materials for a small but comfortable three-room house for $250, and, if necessary, let them pay on the monthly installment plan. There is also plenty of good building stone on our land that they could use. We cannot recommend this proposition to people who want all the city conveniences, for there is no electricity or telephone system here. But life would be very pleasant for people who at least had a pension or annuity of a small sum to supplement their vegetables and meats grown on these small farms.

★ ★ ★

"MOREOVER, WE could probably offer some employment to men of the following qualifications if they were still young enough to work, even at reduced speeds: We need men skilled in lumber or timber operation. Also, millwork estimators. And botanists or foresters to aid us in reforestation problems. A machinist and a steamfitter. A tool draftsman and toolmaker. A horticulturist, as well as a motor mechanic for our trucks. A stockman for our grazing animals, etc. If any one writes to you to whom you think our proposition would be appealing, we should be glad to have you refer them to us."

This gracious offer may help start the ball rolling. People with $25 pension or social security incomes, can live far more happily and luxuriously on such small farms than would be possible in cities. I commend this plan to you elderly folks who wish to be free and independent citizens. It will keep you younger, buoy up your morale, and let you live out in God's country.

Educational War

By Henry McLemore

THIS is far and away the most educational of all wars. Getting in the service now is like enrolling in a college, with the chief difference being that you wear khaki and ride in a jeep instead of tearing around in flannel slacks and a second-hand repaint job with Greek hireoglyphics painted on its sides. There was a time when all a soldier had to do was to read, write, walk, talk and shoot. Not any more. To be any good as a soldier now, a man must have the allround knowledge of an encyclopedia editor, and the ability to shoot well is only incidental. Just consider what the members of our expeditionary forces must know in order to get along in foreign countries. In earlier wars expeditionary forces were just turned loose on a foreign land to do the best they could with a strange language, strange customs, strange food and strange money.

HENRY McLEMORE

★ ★ ★

NOW, AS OUR soldiers move across the seas to distant soil, they are issued books of instructions on how to win friends and influence people when they get there. They are provided with a smattering of the language, a complete dossier on the customs and behavior of the folk they are going to meet, and a list of do's and dont's a mile long. Don't kick an Arab in the shins. He won't like it. Don't bum a cigarette off a Moslem. Always bow from the waist when you meet a head-hunter. Don't go around kicking elephants in the pants in Siam.

★ ★ ★

IN ADDITION to this sort of thing, the soldiers are given the facts on the countries they visit. They are told of the principal cities, the big rivers, the average mean rainfall, the average mean snowfall, the chief historical sites, and the height of the mountain ranges. When they come back the soldiers will know more about the world than they ever could have learned in school from a tired professor in a smock coat waving a piece of chalk and using the blackboard as the world.

★ ★ ★

WHAT I WOULD like to see is the pamphlet that the Axis powers undoubtedly gave their soldiers. What would the Japanese tell their men to do and not to do upon landing in the United States? Well, not having seen one of the pamphlets, let's imagine one: Don't, under any circumstances, call San Francisco "Frisco." This will antagonize the natives and bring them to revolt. Praise the Brooklyn Dodgers whenever possible. Also the Notre Dame football team. These two teams have been adopted by the American public and they will not countenance criticism of them. When getting on a crowded bus or street car, always maintain a position near the front, so that those behind you can't get on without knocking you down. Master a jitterburg dance step that will make you a nuisance to everyone else on the floor. Do these, and a hundred other things, and you will ingratiate yourself to the American public. You will be taken for an American.

Look to the Mountain -o- Based on the Book-of-the-Month -o-

By LeGRAND CANNON, Jr.
ILLUSTRATIONS BY JOHN FULTON

A HAND GRIPPED THE CHURN.

"YOU NEED A MAN T' WORK FOR YOU."

"JOSIAH POTTER, MISSIONARY," HE SAID.

CAPTAIN TOOK THE LETTER.

CHAPTER SEVEN.

AT first slowly, then with a chill, indifferent swiftness, October seemed to spread out its days before Melissa—each was empty. She no longer cried out for Whit, but she'd found this to say to herself and she said it often: "All, right, he ain't come today. But he can come tomorrow. And even if he don't, it can't be no worse than today was. One day at a time like this I'd ought to be able to handle—for a while, I can, anyhow."

Melissa was repeating the words now, while she was churning. Suddenly she saw a great hand fix itself round the dasher. She looked up . . . It was Joe Felipe.

Melissa was frightened. She got outside somehow, and she had to sit down then because her knees wouldn't hold her. Joe finished churning the butter, and came out. "All done," he said soberly.

Melissa said, "Thank you, Joe"—although she shrank from his nearness.

"T'at ain't nothin'. You need a man t' work for you. I am a strong man—Jose Felipe."

Melissa said nothing. Captain Butler broke the silence finally, bawling from the casement where he'd been listening: "Joe! Look here a minute—"

Joe went reluctantly, muttering, and Melissa hid in the barn until he had gone home again.

It was late in the afternoon before she ventured into the taproom. She was standing behind the counter when the door opened and a stranger came in. He was a big and ponderous creature—dressed all in black but for the dirty linen under his chin. Advancing toward Melissa like a one-man procession, he halted just short of the counter. "Josiah Potter, missionary," he proclaimed. He laid his huge hat on the counter, and leaned purposefully toward Melissa. Not greatly troubled that he wanted to kiss her, she drew back to the wall.

"Ah, but stay!" he advised her, reaching into his traveling cloak. "I have something here, child, which I brought for you."

Melissa could feel no curiosity concerning any trinket that might come out of that cloak. She laughed and walked out.

It was to Captain Butler that Potter yielded up what he had in his pocket. "I have carried faithfully with me from Sandwich a letter," he said, "intended for your daughter, I think,"—and he handed it over.

Continued tomorrow.

(Copyright, 1943.)

Child's Good Deeds Should Be Applauded

By Angelo Patri

CHILDREN cannot go on working without attention from some respected older person. "Come and see what I have done," is a plea for recognition which must never be denied. For every step taken by a child there must be somebody ready to applaud. Childish? Yes, but we are dealing with children, and without intention to hurt anyone's pride, grown-up people carry this trait down to old age. Else why the scrolls and loving cups and the medals.

Every school must have its admiration society. Whenever a group has accomplished a task there must be a celebration. The greater the accomplishment, the louder the praise. Give a party, put on a program, feature the well-doers.

In every school, club, organization of any sort that deals with children in wartime there should be a book of records. Call it by some fine name such as "The Book of Golden Deeds." In that book, inscribed in the most beautiful hand possible, is to be written the name and the deed of each honored boy and girl. That is little to ask but it weighs a great deal today and will weigh more tomorrow in the lives of the people whose names are set there.

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AT THE SAME time keep a picture record of events and those who share in them. Every school, every town, has a good photographer who will be delighted to take the pictures. There is always some teacher or interested citizen to keep the record. The materials, used in these books must be the best that can be found for this is a record of history and is going to be valuable beyond measure in time to come. What would we give for such a history of the American Revolution?

Once or twice a year have a big assembly and invite the parents and the leaders of the community to attend. Plan a good program in which there will be much singing, much dramatic activity for the children, a chance for the workers to shine. Keep the grown people as background, as a cheering squad and don't let them make speeches more than three minutes long.

Bestow ribbons and medals. I am for the buttons and ribbons. They cost little and many of them can be handed out so that every child has a chance to feel honored if he wants to make the effort. The most coveted honors in the world are represented by a tiny scrap of colored ribbon. Tell the children about that and make them feel the importance of the ribbon they win.

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CALL EACH HONORED child by name. Have him come to the platform and make his bow and receive the cheers and applause and the ribbon. Let the honored guest on the platform rise and shake his hand and wish him well.

If all this seems a weariness to your old bones, you should not be dealing with children because all this fuss and to do is the breath of a child's nostrils. It feeds his spirit. It inspires him with an ambition to do and to become. It challenges the slow to move one to get up and do likewise and so spread the gospel of service.

It does more. No man or woman, however weary of the world, however beset, can attend a gathering of jubilance such as this is meant to be without catching the spirit of the children and taking a new lease on life. An hour spent with children who have deserved well of the community is a tonic for the most jaded spirit. It is recommended for all war-weary workers.

If your child is shy, you can do a lot to help him overcome his shyness. Write for Angelo Patri's leaflet No. 3, which he will send you for 5 cents, coin preferred, to cover cost of handling and postage. Address him in care of this newspaper, P. O. Box 75, Station O, New York, N. Y.

THE HUMANE BOSS

THE humane boss is one who looks out for the welfare of his employes. He is grateful to Jones for the long hours he has been putting in. He has been quick to note that Jones is pretty well fagged out.

Why not let Jones have Saturday off? He wouldn't get much done on Saturday anyway. Jones could catch up on a lot of lost sleep on Friday night and Saturday night.

He could get out and walk around and breathe in the fresh air and flex his muscles. He could enjoy his meals in peace and quiet at home, instead of having to battle with the mob in the cafeteria.

A good relaxation is what Jones needs. Think of what it will mean to him to be away from the office and all its worries and tribulations for a solid 84 hours. Why, it would be almost as good as a summer vacation.

Jones deserves it. But aside from the mere humane considerations the company would profit. For think of Jones on Monday morning. He will return refreshed and reinvigorated. His mind will be clear and he can be counted on to bring in a lot of new ideas.

Imagine the advantage to be obtained at the expense of only a few hours of work lost on Saturday morning. Think of the beneficial effect to Jones' morale and upon the other employes through this reward for virtue. So the boss summons Jones in and, with a kindly smile, says: "Jones, take Saturday off."

But what is the humane boss' distress when, on Monday morning, Jones drags himself in with a wretched cold caught over the week end, or his wife calls up to say Jones can't make it because he fell off a ladder and sprained an ankle while doing a household chore!

CHRISTOPHER BILLOPP.

TOMORROW'S HOROSCOPE

by WYNN

TUESDAY, JAN. 12.

ROUTINE a. m. today. Avoid extravagance, but go after results, all afternoon and evening. Deal with forceful people before 5 p. m. Thereafter, slow down a bit, especially if career or relations with business or social superiors come up.

Law, Not Luck.

What are you doing now? Sitting in a chair? Standing? Whatever you are doing, you are depending on gravity to hold you against something solid. It would rearrange your entire life if you had to use hooks to keep from rising and floating away into space. But if someone falls out of a window, someone else is sure to say "Hard luck!" It isn't luck, however; it's law. Gravity is on the job.

Your Year Ahead.

Your year ahead, from this your natal date, materializes reward from past relations with others. Settle legal matters. New, unexpected turns in work, with inferiors. Danger: Feb. 13-25; June 19-26.

Wednesday.

Dig in on present position—improving in later afternoon.

Everybody Has Germs in Nose, Says Doctor

By Logan Clendening, M. D.

WITH the season running into the time of year when colds are very prevalent, we would all like to do something sensible to keep ourselves as healthy as possible.

One thing that we should realize concerning the mechanism of colds is that everyone carries some germs in the nose. These do no harm most of the time and in most people they do no harm any of the time to the individual who carries them because he has formed an immunity to them.

When he gets a cold, however, the resistance of the mucous membrane of the nose is lowered and these germs get a foothold which they do not ordinarily have in health. Besides that, a person carrying a certain set of germs around may be immune to them himself, but when he coughs or sneezes he scatters them in the air where they can be picked up by others who have not acquired immunity to them; in that way they do harm.

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JUST HOW FREQUENTLY are germs found in a normal person's nose? How many are found, and what kinds? These questions were put to an experimental answer by two Chicago physicians who took 500 consecutive patients who had been admitted to a medical service for reasons other than nose and throat diseases. In other words, none of these people had a cold either in the nose, throat or chest. They varied in age from four weeks to 78 years and were, therefore, a fairly representative cross-section of the entire population.

All 500 of these patients had two kinds of germs without exception: the staphylococcus albus and the diphtheroid bacillus. The staphylococcus albus is the germ which causes the formation of pus and this probably operates in the later stages of a cold when there is a pussy secretion from the nose. The diphtheroid bacillus is probably not the kind that causes diphtheria, but is simply something like the diphtheria bacillus in form.

It is often said that pneumonia is carried in the nose and throat, but the germs of pneumonia were found in very few of these patients—only about 7 per cent and in these there was some history of sinus disease of the nose and the nose was not perfectly normal.

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IT WAS ALSO found that a small percentage had X-ray evidences of some sinus disease. This latter group amounted to about 4 per cent. In them a larger variety of organisms was found, including true diphtheria bacillus, streptococcus and pneumonia germs. The study would seem to indicate that people with sinus disease naturally catch cold more easily because they have more germs which are likely to bring on trouble than a normal individual.

As soon as a cold is implanted on the mucous membrane of the nose, the germs which are present begin to grow and embed themselves and probably cause the symptoms which last for the two or three weeks of convalescence.

The study certainly proves what has been a general belief: that those who have colds should have the social responsibility of coughing and sneezing in a handkerchief and that everyone should avoid close contact with a person who has a cold, and particularly should keep out of the way of the spray which he throws out in coughing and sneezing.

ADVERTISEMENT

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Beauty and Health

By Patricia Lindsay

FACIAL beauty and figure beauty needs good health as a foundation — without good health no physical beauty is dynamic or compelling. It is true, however, that some invalids have a beauty, but it is ethereal, rather than dynamic.

Today, dynamic, alert beauty is the fashion. There is no place for ailing woman, the lazy woman, the dependent. Women are called upon to show what they can do to help the emergency.

With the exception of women who have a physical handicap, most American women can be at least 40 per cent healthier than they were when war was declared. Too many of us run along on four or six cylinders, when we should be running on all eight, so to speak.

There should be a great joy in achieving excellent health. Even if it means giving up cigarettes, late parties, cocktails, and other energy sapping habits. The recompense is great—for your hair and eyes, and skin and figure improve so much that you are indeed, a reborn woman.

It is a known fact that regular routine of getting up, eating and going to bed (such as the WAACS and the WAVES embrace), helps enormously in revitalizing the body. Any war worker or housewife can adopt such a routine at home and stick to it. She can imagine she is under Army or Navy order, and must be loyal to the routine.

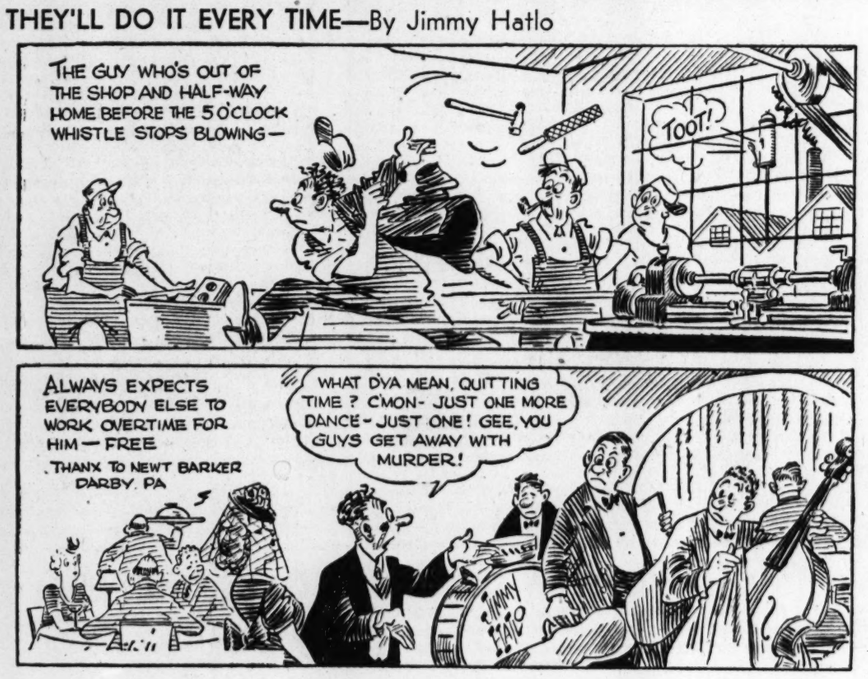
Her eating habits also can be improved. With the press filled with nutrition facts, few are the women who do not know what they should eat to create a healthy blood stream. But many are they who will not take the trouble to plan balanced meals and to eat them.

And exercise seems a chore to many women too. They groan when their doctors say, "You must get more exercise, either out in the fresh air or at home in a well ventilated room." They continue to suffer their pains and aches, and to complain about them, rather than devote 15 or 20 minutes a day to a corrective program which eventually would make them feel one hundred per cent better.

Even though we are privileged to have and use beauty aids, it is a sad truth that beauty aids cannot create beauty unless the body is healthy. Undernourished hair, blemished skin, broken fingernails, dull eyes, a wrinkled throat, deep-circled eyes — are all signs of health beneath par. No cosmetic in the world can correct one of these beauty problems. One's health must be improved first — then the cosmetic will enhance the natural beauty—or accent it.

MA'S CAKES
MAMMA'S PANCAKE FLOUR
DOUBLE EAGLE STAMPS

THEY'LL DO IT EVERY TIME—By Jimmy Hatlo



TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

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POWDERED Bon-Ami 3 Cans 33c — For Scouring and Cleaning!

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10 PKGS. CEREALS Post-Tens 25c — Grape Nut Flakes, 2 Large Pkgs. 29c

Straub's Select Foods

My OPINION

By MARTHA CARR

Dear Martha Carr:

I AM 22 and work in an office. I teach Sunday school and belong to several well-known girls' clubs. I do not drink or smoke and the fellows I go with are real gentlemen and have respect for me. I love to dance and see nothing wrong in ballroom dancing, as I think you can do more harm elsewhere where it is more secluded, than in a ballroom. There's always a crowd there and the place is pretty well lighted and no rough stuff is allowed.

Letters intended for this column must be addressed to Martha Carr at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mrs. Carr will answer all questions of general interest but, of course, cannot give advice on matters of a purely legal or medical nature. Those who do not care to have their letters published may enclose an addressed and stamped envelope for personal reply.

The other night I went there on a date and when mother found out there was quite a disagreement about the whole affair. She said no decent girl would go to such a place with or without an escort.

She said dances haven't changed, she went to some of them when she was a girl and so did Dad, and they seem to think they are all cheap dance halls. They said if I go there again I can find a home elsewhere. I think this is quite unfair as I have never done anything against their wishes or anything that would cause them to distrust me, and they say that they trust me completely. Please tell me what to do and give me your opinion on the whole situation. LORENE.

Perhaps my opinion will carry no weight if your parents are really shocked to the point of their hair standing on end, so why don't you enlist the aid of some older member of the family? Although I don't recommend public dance halls to teen-agers, I think they're infinitely preferable, for older girls, to sitting around in smoky night clubs and struggling about on dance floors no bigger than a Kansas bandana. Those who consider them gilded palaces of sin simply haven't dropped around recently. Grandma and bewhiskered Uncle Joe would probably drop their teeth at the hair-flying, feet-flying antics of the jitterbugs, but they can't begrudge young people unintoxicated fun. Either talk mother and dad into seeing for themselves, or gather a few testimonials. If you can't be trusted in a swing emporium at 22, then you ought to have your mittens on a string.

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IN ANSWER TO "J. W. F.": I've been accused of showing partiality to bread-winners over biscuit-bakers by a couple of readers who forget that many more of my letters come from women than from men. But frankly, this has been my experience, over several years of working at the business of personal problems: Men are often more willing to admit a share in the blame when harmony has flown out the cottage window and a crash-bang brand of matrimonial discord has taken its place. You, for instance, recite your wife's offenses and end with, "Neither has tried hard to be a model husband or model wife." In that admission you stamp yourself with a maturity she hasn't yet acquired. Until she does, I think you're probably better off apart, provided she can manage adequate care for the children. Certainly you don't want her back on the old tavern-haunting, uniform-chasing, now-you-see-her-now-you-don't basis.

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IN ANSWER TO "W. B. T.": If it is the United States flag your mother suggests embroidering names on, the soldier is right. According to the law regarding treatment of our flag, "The flag should never have placed upon it, nor on part of it, nor attached to it, any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture or drawing of any nature." If a service flag is meant, the same rule does not apply, of course, but simply a star for each member of the family in service is a much more dignified way of displaying the fact than embroidering names all over the place. Blue stars denote home service, silver stars denote overseas service.

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IN ANSWER TO "Mistreated:" I definitely agree that you'd be much better off in a gang of youngsters your own age, especially if it keeps you from picking up strange girls—however angelic they may seem—at the neighborhood flicker house. I think a thoughtful, very manly discussion of the problem with your parents will wheedle more leniency from them. They're probably right about school-night scampers, because you'd never have brought home those rosy report cards if you'd been owling instead of boning. But I do think that 10:30 is a wide-awake week-end hour for a lad of 17 to be excusing himself and scurrying home, chains clanking, and that midnight is not at all bewitched for a practically Army-age cookie-pusher.

Social Problems

By Emily Post

I WANT to head today's questions with the correction of a mistake that was made in one of my recent answers. The question was: "How do you address a Catholic priest?"—(meaning address a letter). To this my answer read "Father Kelly." The answer should have been: "The Rev. John Kelly." Or, if his first name is not known to you, you write "The Rev. Father Kelly." When a priest is a member of a religious order, the envelope is addressed: "The Rev. John Kelly, S. J.," or "O. P.," according to the initials of the order of which he is a member.

EMILY POST

But if my reader who asked "How do you address a Catholic priest" had meant what name do you say when you speak to him, the correct answer would be "Father Kelly" or "Father" or "Your Reverence."

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"DEAR MRS. POST: You have said that a junior officer is addressed Mr. The envelope my brother gave me with his address on it reads: Second Lieutenant, etc.

Answer: An envelope is addressed to his full name and precise rating or rank. When a junior officer is addressed (meaning spoken to) he is called "Mister."

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DEAR MRS. POST: Just how much of a breach of etiquette would it be to let my fiance's mother invite their own relatives and friends to our wedding? These invitations will have to be given at the last minute, since the wedding day depends entirely upon John's furlough.

Answer: Under wartime circumstances which often prevent following ordinary conventions, the most practical plan is the only sensible one to choose.

FASHION FORECAST for SPRING

Tailored Dresses That Look Like Suits or Coats Lead Style Parade—Hats Will Be Dashing and Very Feminine

By Sylvia Stiles

A COAT DRESS OF NAVY BLUE CREPE, WHICH FEATURES AN ABUNDANCE OF BUTTONS AS DECORATIONS. THE BLACK PANCAKE HAT IS FASTENED ON WITH HUGE HAIRPINS TUCKED IN THE MESH CROWN.

A TWO-PIECE COSTUME OF NAVY BLUE RAYON CREPE. THE SIMPLE JACKET DEPENDS ON BUTTON TRIMMING FOR ITS EMPHASIS. THE HAT IS BLUE FELT, DRAPED WITH A RED AND NAVY STRIPED JERSEY SCARF.

SUIT OF SOFT BLACK WOOLEN. THE GRACEFUL SKIRT ALLOWS FULLNESS FOR WALKING. THE BLACK FELT HAT HAS A ROBIN DASH AND IS TRIMMED WITH PHEASANT FEATHERS.

ANOTHER WOOLEN SUIT OF NAVY BLUE IN A MESH WEAVE. THE OFF-THE-FACE HAT HAS A FRONT FROU OF FEATHERS.

THE fashion forecast for spring as reflected by the first arrivals in the St. Louis stores indicates that the designers have learned how to meet the Government priority regulations with a practical cleverness which makes the new clothes look original and at the same time serviceable.

An emphasis upon tailored themes brings the dress which looks like a suit and the dress which resembles a coat into the lead in the fashion parade. They march side by side at the beginning of the new year, designed to be worn under coats as long as the weather is cold and to be thrust into duty without coats when springtime arrives. Made either of lightweight woolens or of rayons that resemble woolens, they cut corners on the use of materials, inject bits of color in their trimming and introduce feminine flattery through frills and other lingerie details.

There is an abundance of black and navy blue in these 1943 models which the St. Louis stores are showing, but other background shades, such as gray, brown and beige, appear with sufficient repetition to indicate their popularity. With such stress being placed upon the service features of clothes purchased now and with dyes being saved, it is understandable that the basic tones should be the neutrals, and that novelties and high shades be reserved for accessories and costume accents.

The silhouette, as predicted, is sufficiently straight to call for a minimum of yardage in skirts but allows for ease in walking. Since today's smartly clad woman is a busy person and must hurry from one assignment to another, Uncle Sam, as well as the designers, recognized the importance of her having a skirt sufficiently wide for her to walk with assurance and with ease. Jackets are abbreviated so that the majority extend only a few inches below the waistline, especially on the dressmaker suit coats. Sleeves hang straight, and collars often are omitted.

There is a certain trouser accent to the silhouette, as is evidenced by the four costumes sketched. The skirts are fitted with darts and ingenious pleats below the waistline, fullness is smoothed out so that the hipline is fitted, and the tapering to the hemline is a gradual slope. Some of the skirts have buttons at the hemline so that a narrow skirt may be released for walking. Others have hemline "cuffs"—the hems being turned up on the outside rather than the inside to suggest a trouser cuff of pro-rationing days.

Many of the two-piece dresses have lingerie vestees or gilets, and suits also are equipped with these feminine accents which supply a crisp note and at the same time eliminate the need of an extra blouse.

Buttons are used so extensively that many of the suits and dresses look as if all of the buttons since Revolutionary days must have been saved for this particular emergency. There are many types of buttons—but few metal ones—some old-fashioned in their theme; others as novel as modern science can make them. Often they are put to practical service, but they are as likely to be strictly ornamental.

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To top off the first 1943 modes, women will be wearing dashing and feminine headgear. Feathers, flowers, gaily striped scarfs and intricately braided felts contribute to the trimmed aspect of the early spring hats—as evidenced by those selected to be worn with the costumes sketched.

Shown at extreme left is an example of the coat dress which has an abundance of button decoration. Navy crepe which has an inset of lemon crepe, or amber crepe allied with a navy inset offers attractive color contrast. The large buttons at each side of the front are gold-colored. The neckline, which fits high and plain, is typical. Slashed pockets on the skirt suggest the trouser mode that has been mentioned. A big black pancake hat fastened on with huge black hairpins tucked into the mesh crown may be worn straight on the head, with a forward tilt or pushed back to show a pompadour.

The second suit or two-piece dress (if you prefer to designate it as a dress) is made of a navy blue rayon crepe that looks like light-weight wool. The simple little jacket depends upon button trimming for its emphasis while a white crepe vestee provides the fresh, springlike touch. The skirt has buttons at the hemline, matching the button theme of the jacket and giving a trouser slant to the silhouette. Worn with this is a big blue felt hat draped with a red and navy striped jersey scarf. The brim, dipping low over the eyes, the high crown and the general impression of generosity in the styling of the hat point to spring trends.

The next model, a suit designed by Maurice Rentner, is of soft black woolen. A plaid woolen, in beige tones with black, edges the brief peplum and otherwise trims this well tailored costume. There are fabric ties at the front of the jacket. The skirt has a graceful line with little tucks at the waistline and goring to provide sufficient fullness for walking without detracting from the straightness of line. Tiny pearl bullet-shaped buttons and clever stitching adorn the white crepe dickey which has a standing collar. A black felt hat, shaped with a Robin Hood dash, is trimmed with swirling pheasant feathers.

Shown at extreme right is another woolen suit, this one of navy blue in the mesh weave which the designer, Louis Barnes Gallagher, has made famous. Navy stitched taffeta is used to edge a front panel on the jacket. This panel has a scalloped theme which is repeated in the design of the many buttons. Tiny lapels relieve severity at the neckline which has no collar.

The skirt is darted to provide smooth-fitting at the hemline. A large pleat is introduced at the front while the back of the skirt has a gored panel. A flower and leaf applique design trims the stunning blouse of soft blue crepe which accompanies this suit. The off-the-face hat worn with it has a front frou of feathers.

Fine Bidding, Poor Playing By Declarer

By Ely Culbertson

IT has always struck me as sad when players spoil a brilliant bidding performance with inadequate play. That is precisely what South did in the following deal:

South, dealer.
Neither side vulnerable.
Match-point duplicate.

	♠ 7 ♥ Q 10 6 5 3 ♦ Q 10 7 ♣ A Q 6 4	
♠ 6 4 ♥ None ♦ J 6 5 4 3 2 ♣ J 9 8 7 2	NORTH WEST EAST SOUTH	♠ A Q J 10 9 5 3 2 ♥ 8 4 ♦ K 9 ♣ 10
	♠ K 8 ♥ A K J 9 7 2 ♦ A 8 ♣ K 5 3	

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 heart	Pass	3 hearts	3 spades
4 no trumps	Pass	5 diamonds	5 spades
6 hearts	Pass	Pass	6 spades
6 no trump (1)	Pass	Pass	Pass

South's bidding was excellent. South recognized that East was trying to make a paying sacrifice against a slam, and what is more to the point, he strongly suspected that, if he were to sell out to the six spade bid, North-South would not do at all well on a match-point basis. Even a non-vulnerable slam in hearts would give North-South 980 points, whereas it would be necessary to defeat the six spade contract six tricks as compensation. Actually, it will be observed, East could have made eight tricks and gone down only four against the best defense.

Thus, South's decision to bid six no trump was well taken. Unfortunately, however, his play left something to be desired. West opened a spade. East won with the ace and returned the queen. Declarer won and cashed all his hearts. He discarded two diamonds from dummy, one on the second spade and one on the sixth heart. Now he had to depend upon a break in the club suit, and when it failed to materialize, he was down one.

Declarer should not have counted on the unlikely 3-3 break of clubs, especially in view of East's strong spade bidding. The proper play is as follows: South wins the second trick with the spade king, discarding a diamond from dummy, and leads only five rounds of hearts. He then leads a low club to the ace and a low club back to the king. When East shows out, the situation is clear, and there now is only one hope for the contract, a squeeze. On the bidding, it is likely that the diamond king lies with East, but the position of the jack is in doubt. Declarer must hope that that latter card lies with West. He now lays down his last heart. West, in order to keep his club stopper, must discard his next-to-last diamond, and the low club is thereupon discarded from dummy. Declarer leads to dummy's club queen and then plays the diamond queen through East. The latter is helpless. If he covers, South wins with the ace, and the fall of West's jack makes dummy's diamond 10 good. If East fails to cover, of course, declarer must let the queen ride. Obviously, if East has both the king and jack of diamonds, declarer is helpless.

Write your bridge troubles and problems to Ely Culbertson, care of this paper, inclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

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505 N. 7th-CE. 5639

Economical Menus -o- —By Meta Given

HERE'S a wake-you-up salad that is chilly, refreshing and equally suitable for luncheon or for the appetizer course at dinner. The naturally zestful flavor of juicy fresh grapefruit is ably aided and abetted by a delicate gelatine mixture which contains crisp, crunchy celery. If a really sweet salad is desired, to be served as a combination salad and dessert, more sugar might be added; but the tangy acid flavor of the grapefruit is half the charm of this recipe, so don't cover it up with too much sweetness.

Grapefruit and Celery Molds.

Two medium grapefruit, one to two tablespoons sugar, one-eighth teaspoon salt, one tablespoon gelatine, one-fourth cup cold water, one-half cup finely cut celery.

Squeeze juice from one grapefruit; there should be about one cup juice. Add sugar, the amount depending on sweetness of grapefruit, and salt. Soften gelatine in the one-fourth cup cold water, melt over hot water and stir into grapefruit juice. Let gelatine mixture stand until it just begins to congeal. Meanwhile peel and section the other grapefruit placing sections in four large or five medium-sized individual molds which have been rinsed in cold water. When gelatine starts to congeal stir in celery and pour over grapefruit in molds. Place in refrigerator to congeal. To serve, unmold on crisp lettuce and top with a sweet salad dressing or mayonnaise mixed with jelly. Four to five servings.

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MENUS FOR TUESDAY.

Breakfast.

Stewed prunes, one-third pound dried prunes, water, lemon; poached eggs, four eggs, salt, pepper; buttered toast, eight slices enriched bread, butter; cocoa (for all), three tablespoons cocoa, sugar, two cups evaporated milk, two cups water, vanilla.

Luncheon.

Split pea soup, one cup green split peas soaked two hours, in one and one-half cups water, one bay leaf, one-eighth teaspoon celery seed, one cup canned tomatoes, one and two-thirds cups evaporated milk, one teaspoon salt, one-half to one teaspoon onion juice, one-sixteenth teaspoon red pepper, one-fourth pound bacon, three tablespoons bacon drippings; croutons, four slices whole wheat bread, butter; grapefruit and celery molds, (see recipe above); bread and butter, four slices whole wheat bread, butter; tea (for adults only), two teaspoons tea; milk (for children), two cups milk.

Dinner.

Broiled frankfurters, six frankfurters, mustard, cheese; escalloped potatoes, one and one-half pounds potatoes, flour, salt, pepper, butter, milk; buttered rutabaga, one pound rutabaga, butter, salt; bread and butter, eight slices rye bread, butter; banana turnovers with cranberry sauce, one cup flour, three-fourths teaspoon salt, one-third cup shortening, about three tablespoons cold water, one-fourth pound cranberries, one and one-half cups water, one-third cup sugar, two large bananas, two tablespoons light brown sugar; coffee (for adults only), four tablespoons coffee; milk (for children), two cups milk.

My Neighbor Says:

When baking apples fill the centers with orange marmalade and add a little butter and sugar.

—o-o—

Butter will spread more smoothly on sandwiches if a little hot milk is creamed with it.

—o-o—

If too much baking powder is used in cake it is likely to be coarse grained.

—o-o—

When choosing pot holders have them large enough to protect the hands and flexible enough to fit around a utensil easily.

—o-o—

Garnishes to dress up salads include red or green peppers cut in strips, celery stuffed with cheese, celery hearts or curls and paper thin slices of onions, marinated and sprinkled with paprika.

TAKE MY WORD FOR IT

By Frank Colby

Names in the News.

FULGENCIO BATISTA, president of Cuba. Note that the second syllable of Fulgencio is pronounced exactly like the English word "hen." Say:

full-HEN-see-oh
bah-TEESS-tah

PIERRE BOISSON, Governor General of French West Africa. The name Boisson means "a beverage; that which one drinks." The "n" is nasalized. Say:

pyair
bwa-SAW(N)

GABES, seaport of Tunisia. Say: **GAH-bess.**

MATEUR, town in Tunisia. The name is French, and means "maker of masts." Say: **mah-TER.**

TUAPSE, Russian seaport on Black Sea. The "u" has the "oo" sound as in "took." The "e" is short as in "set." Accent the third syllable. Say: **too-ap-SEH.**

(Capitals indicate syllables to be accented.)

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"Winter war in Russia likely to be INTERNECINE."—Headline.

The word internecine is from the Latin internecare, "to slaughter," and has the extended meaning "to destroy mutually." Hence, an internecine war is one in which both sides suffer disastrous losses in men and materiel. Pronounce it: **IN-ter-NEE'sin.**

Be well read. Enjoy the world's greatest literature. Send for my free READING COURSE, which outlines the books you should read. Send a stamped (3c), self-addressed envelope to Frank Colby, in care of this paper. Ask for Reading Course Pamphlet.

New *under-arm* Cream Deodorant *safely* Stops Perspiration

1. Does not rot dresses or men's shirts. Does not irritate skin.
2. No waiting to dry. Can be used right after shaving.
3. Instantly stops perspiration for 1 to 3 days. Prevents odor.
4. A pure, white, greaseless, stainless vanishing cream.
5. Awarded Approval Seal of American Institute of Laundering for being harmless to fabric.

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Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping

39¢ a jar
Also in 10¢ and 59¢ jars

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COFFEE without adulteration

The absolute purity of Barrington Hall Coffee is another reason for its popularity. The U. S. Army is buying such huge quantities of this good coffee that your grocer's supply is new irregular. But if he's out of stock today be sure to check with him again soon.

BARRINGTON HALL QUALITY Coffee IN 10 SECONDS

100% PURE • NO ADULTERATION INSTANTLY PREPARED

THEY WERE EXPENDABLE

By William L. White

CHAPTER EIGHT.

"WE didn't tell the men what we were up to or when we were leaving Corregidor," continued Lieut. Kelly, "but they got their orders to dump that landing-force equipment, to load all spare parts on the boats, move the crew's mess gear back into the ship's galley and pile the decks with drums of gas. And while we were doing it, who should walk in but Nat Floyd of the New York Times, exactly the last guy in the world we wanted to see. Sure, we liked him. He said he'd been up to the lines with the Army, and then, on a hunch, no particular reason, thought he'd drop in on us to see if we had any news. Then he kind of glanced around. What were those planks on the deck for? And all that gasoline on the wharf? Somehow the place looked a little torn up. When did we think we'd get off for China? Not for quite a while? Oh, he just asked for no particular reason, maybe because it almost looked like we were packing up—and so on. I tried every way in the world to get rid of him before Bulkeley got back, bu tit was no use; he stuck like glue.

"Then Bulkeley and I went into a huddle. Here Nat was. And bound to get suspicious of the activity. After we'd gone, the story would be almost sure to get out. 'He's a pretty nice guy,' I said. 'Don't suppose we could take him with us, do you?'

"'Well,' said Bulkeley. 'I've got to go along now. But if Nat should happen to stow away in the lazaret, and we didn't find him until we were out to sea, why then the story certainly wouldn't get out, would it?' And do you know, that's just what happened. But in the meantime there were other things on my mind. Mostly it was how I was going to get hold of Peggy. There was no telephone at the hospital. She'd said she would phone me sometime between six and seven o'clock today about that date of ours on the fifteenth. But there was a lot of traffic over the signal corps field telephone, and she might not get to use it until almost seven. And I was due to pick up my passengers and be gone forever by 6:30 tonight. And I'd never get to say how much I liked her and what a swell, brave kid she was, and goodby. But about seven the phone at this end would ring, and some wise guy sergeant would answer, and tell her, no, Kelly doesn't live here any more—they've pulled out, I guess, but would anybody else do, toots?

"So I sat down and tried to write it in a letter, which I could leave at Corregidor on my way out, and which she would get when she got back from duty in the lines. I had just finished it about 2:30 and put it in my pocket when they came paging me for a telephone call on that signal corps phone. It was Peggy—her duty hours had been changed, and she was afraid if she waited until seven to call I might be out on patrol, and she might miss me. She just wanted to tell me she'd been able to fix everything for our date on the fifteenth, and was that date all right with me, could I make it?

"'No,' I said. The phone was on the wall in the Philippine army shack, and the shack was crowded with soldiers—in addition to all the guys probably listening in on the line. Well, she said, maybe she could change it for the sixteenth, if that would be better for me. "It wouldn't be any better,' I said. 'Nothing would be any better.'

"'Well,' she said, and she sounded a little mad, 'what is this, anyway?'

"'I guess it's goodby, Peggy,' I said.

"Then there was a long silence, and when she spoke again I almost thought it was someone else, her voice was so changed. 'Where are you going?' she asked, very low. 'Can you tell me?'

"'No,' I said.

"'Can you tell me if you're coming back?'

"'No,' I said. 'I can't tell you that.'

"'Then I guess it's really goodby,' she said, and her voice sounded flat and a long way off. 'But it's been awfully nice, hasn't it?'

★ ★ ★

"'Listen, Peggy, I've written you a letter'—— only just then I heard the connection break. It seemed a couple of Generals wanted to talk to each other. It was quite a while before I got it back again and they told me she had waited 15 minutes and had then gone. I've always hoped what the Generals had to say to each other was important. Of course we weren't engaged. I didn't have a picture of her. In fact, the only thing I had was a few lines she'd scribbled on a piece of paper a few weeks before. We'd been idly talking about how we hoped to get out of the islands and agreed, half in joke, that whichever of us got out first would write the family of the other one of those reassuring letters about how wonderful life was on Bataan and how well and happy the other one had looked.

"So, half in joke, she'd scratched the address of her married sister in San Francisco on the back of an old envelope. This I still had, and I intended to write her, and send it out by the plane which took MacArthur, telling her what a swell girl her kid sister was—with more spunk in her little finger than half the men on the island."

"Kelly's 34 boat was right on time," said Bulkeley. "We in the 41 boat picked up our passengers at Corregidor and met him and the other two boys at the turning light just outside the mine field at 7 o'clock to the minute. We had 20 passengers in all in our four boats. With me in the 41 boat were Gen. and Mrs. MacArthur, their little boy and his nurse and a few Generals. Kelly in the 34 boat had, to start with, Admiral Rockwell, two Colonals and an Army aviation Captain. When one of the other boats later broke down Kelly picked up a few more Generals. But rank made no difference. Washington had ordered MacArthur to bring out the most valuable of his men, and so they were all specialists—there was even a Staff Sergeant, who was a technician, along with us, while 30-odd Generals were left behind on Bataan.

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"We started out single file, my boat as flagship setting the pace for the other three. First we went 50 miles straight out to sea in the deepening twilight. We'd hoped to get out unnoticed, but suddenly we saw a light glimmer and glow on one of the Japanese-held islands. It was a signal fire-warning to the mainland that they'd seen us pass. If they had seen it on Luzon, that meant trouble for us—maybe bombers at dawn, maybe destroyers later on in the day. By 11 o'clock we made out the outline of Apo Island against the stars (there was no moon) and checked our navigation, which we were doing entirely by compass and chart. MacArthur and Gen. Sutherland were pleased with the way it was going."

"I can't say that Admiral Rockwell was," said Kelly. "Maybe because he knew more about the sea than the Generals did. I hadn't wanted to worry him, so I hadn't mentioned the fact that ours was the only one of the four boats which hadn't been overhauled, and was so full of carbon that we couldn't make much speed until the carbon was burned out. As you know, we'd intended to make a good speed, but I found my boat wouldn't quite do it. Pretty soon we were lagging 50 yards behind, then, after a while, 200. The Admiral didn't mention this for some time, but finally he said: "Don't you think we're getting a little far apart?'

"'We'll close in gradually,' I said. And I tried to, but finally we were so far behind Bulkeley's flagship we couldn't see it with the naked eye.

"'Damn it, said the Admiral. 'Let's close up!' And he wasn't giving it just as advice any more. But I was floored as to how to achieve it. I'd been giving her all the throttle I had for the past hour. Then I had an idea. I sent a whispered message to the engine room, ordering them to disconnect the throttle, and to push the carburetors up with their hands as far up as they would go. We now had on every possible ounce of power, but the Admiral still wasn't satisfied. 'We're closing pretty slowly,' he complained. Privately, I doubted that we were closing at all, but I only said, 'No use pushing her too hard, sir.'

★ ★ ★

"But about five minutes later we really were closing. Bulkeley, noticing we were pretty far behind, had reduced his speed. But, with my throttle disconnected, I couldn't reduce mine, and it took me about a minute to get a message down there telling the engineers to take their hands off the carburetor levers and reconnect them with the controls on the bridge. During this minute we not only gained on Bulkeley's boat, but overtook it and went roaring madly past.

"In the darkness I could see the Admiral had squared around and was giving me a doubtful look. I could tell he thought he was riding with a madman, and I decided he would worry less if I told him the truth—that our maximum speed in this boat was something under 40 knots. Any Japanese destroyer could easily make this maximum of ours, as the Admiral very well knew. But all he said was 'My God!' very softly to himself.

"It happened that we were just passing an island. The Admiral glanced over. 'How far are we from shore, Kelly?'

"'About four miles, sir.'

"'Looks farther than that to me. Take a bow-and-beam bearing.'

"'Aye, aye, sir,' I said. But of course I didn't have any instruments. So, making the 45-degree angle with two fingers, I sighted along them to a point ahead. When we came just abeam of this point, since we knew our own speed, it would give us roughly our distance from shore—very roughly. The Admiral noticed me sighting along my fingers.

"'Don't you have a pelorus?' he said, sharply.

"'No sir,' I said.

"'H-m-m. I suppose the flagship has better means?'

"'No sir,' I said. 'They don't.'

"'How in hell do you navigate?'

"'By guess and by God, sir,' I said.

"'My God!' said the Admiral, and this time he didn't say it so softly. 'I hope,' he added wistfully, 'that we get there.'

★ ★ ★

"At 4 o'clock in the morning, my engines suddenly stopped. I knew the strainers were clogged with wax and rust, and it would take half an hour to clean them, which I explained to the Admiral, who was watching the other three boats disappear over the horizon.

"'What time will we get to the rendezvous?'

"I made a fast mental calculation. 'About 8:30, sir.' Dawn, as we both knew, would come at 7, and with it—if the mainland had seen that island signal fire—Japanese planes, looking for us. 'That's an hour and a half later than I like to be out,' said the Admiral. Our plans, of course, called for running only at night, and laying up by day in the Cuyo Island group, with a general rendezvous in a harbor of one of the central islands for our start at sunset.

"There are 30 or 40 islands in the Cuyo group, and just before dawn we began to make out the first ones—tiny mounds on the horizon ahead and around us. The flagship had the only detailed chart of them; all I had was a large-sized map of the Philippines, and on this the Cuyos looked like a cluster of some 40-odd flyspecks. When the Admiral asked how in the world we—without navigation instruments or chart—expected to make a proper landfall on the particular flyspeck that we all had selected as rendezvous, I explained we had provided for that; I knew its general location, and from Bulkeley's chart had drawn a pencil sketch of this island. But again he was skeptical.

"It was 8 o'clock (no planes as yet) before we saw what we thought might be the right one; as we drew nearer, the Admiral agreed that the hills and cove were exactly like my sketch, but when we entered the cove, it was empty. We circled the island—no sign of the other three boats. 'My God,' said the Admiral, 'what's happened to the General? We arrive, limping in late, and the others aren't here! Where can they be?'

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"I had an idea where they would be, and I explained. Bulkeley, I was sure, would take no chances with women and a child aboard. Of course he'd seen the Japanese signal fire the night before. Planes might be out spotting us for destroyers, and as soon as dawn broke, Bulkeley undoubtedly had made for the nearest of those other Cuyos—picking one from his chart (we'd never been here before) which was surrounded by reefs and water so shallow that no destroyer could venture within gun range or even within sight. There he would wait all day, if not until dusk, at least until he thought the danger of spotting planes was past, before coming to join us here. That was my theory, and I stuck to it because it was the best one we had—the Admiral's was much more pessimistic.

"So at 8:37 we dropped a hook in the cove and I sent two men ashore with semaphore flags to climb the island's single 500-foot hill and stand continuous watch—for the other three boats, of course, but particularly for Japs. Then we got to work gassing the ship, and it was a job. Drum by drum, we poured that 100 octane gasoline into her tanks, and it took all morning. As soon as we had entered the calm water of the cove, the army, which had been down in the cabin all night and miserably seasick, began stirring and soon showed definite signs of life—emerging into the sunlight, straightening their uniforms, and even mentioning the subject of breakfast, which wasn't unusual, considering the food that had gone overside during the night.

"We had breakfast aboard, of course, but just now it was out of the question. The ship had to be fueled at once, because no one knew when a dive bomber might chase us out of the cove. But since we feared an explosion from our highly volatile airplane gasoline, all electricity on the ship had to be turned off while we were pouring. As a result, the army got its breakfast about noon, and then there was time to look around. The island was intensely green—a few hills sloping abruptly into the sea—and our lookouts signaled down from the summit that on the other side lived nine families of natives. These had climbed the hill to gape at the Americans, and told them that the day before they had seen a big ship going south. A warship? They didn't know, but we were uneasy. The water here was deep, and a cruiser could come in fairly close.

"At 5:30, when we figured any spotting planes would have had to head back for home, I was about to pull our lookouts from the hill and get under way when they wigwagged down that they saw a ship—apparently friendly, maybe an MTB. I picked it up with my binoculars and presently made out the 32 boat, which soon tied up alongside us. It was this boat, remember, which had been repaired after its explosion. The cook had been blown into Sisiman Cove. During the night its struts started coming loose, so they could use only one or two of their three engines, and they, like us, had lost touch with the other boats in the night. But instead of falling far behind the flagship, they had somehow managed, in the darkness, to get out in front of it.

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"In the first gray light of dawn, their stern lookout reported a strange ship—gaining on them. Looked like a Jap destroyer. Now an MTB in good condition can outrun any warship afloat. But the 32 boat was hobbling on two engines, so, although he was running full throttle, its commander wasn't surprised that the strange craft kept gaining. In order to lighten his boat and pull away, he dumped 600 gallons of gasoline in drums over the side, but still the enemy was closing on him. There seemed nothing to do now but fight before the destroyer opened with its three-inch guns. They readied two torpedoes and turned dauntlessly for the attack, to discover just in time that the strange pursuing craft was the 41 boat—their own flagship with Gen. MacArthur aboard.

"So here they were—loaded down to the water line with seasick and puzzled generals. Just at this point there was a rising roar from seaward, and the 41 boat came around the point, Bulkeley and Gen. MacArthur's party.

"We'd lost sight of you a few hours before dawn," said Bulkeley, "when you stopped to clean your strainers. I went on ahead because I wanted to get as deep as possible into the Cuyo Islands before sunrise. As the sky pinkened I headed for the nearest and best—it was one of the prearranged crosses on the map. It wasn't much of an island—only a quarter of a mile wide—but it had plenty of shallow water to keep off Jap destroyers. We hid in the cove and stayed aboard—although we posted one lookout on the island's opposite shore. It was an untouched tropic islet right out of a movie travelogue. Palm trees waved lazily over a snowy white beach. The cove had a coral bottom and the water was clear as emerald. The place was inhabited by one lone dog—a very thin one—although there were four deserted huts, to which people came once a year to collect coconuts.

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"Lying at anchor some of the crew picked off a little sleep as we rolled gently in the sunshine. Presently the General came on deck; he was a fine figure in his camel's hair coat and gold hat, frowning a little as he squinted in the sunshine at the water and white sand. Then Mrs. MacArthur and the little boy and his Chinese amah came up to sit in wicker chairs in the sunshine. It was too bad little Arthur couldn't have played on the beach, but I told the General no one should go ashore. Because if dive bombers came over and spotted us, we would have to get the hell out of that cove quick, leaving even the lookout behind, and out into open water where we could dodge and twist. So little Arthur played with Gen. Tojo, a dignitary who wasn't on our passenger list. He was the cook's monkey. (The cook's duties also included supervising the motors and running a machine gun as well as his electric hot plate.) And so Tojo more or less had the run of the ship. While Mrs. MacArthur sunned herself the General got his exercise by pacing our little deck.

"I figured the morning would be the dangerous time for bombers, if they knew we had slipped out, so by 2 o'clock I felt it was safe to get under way, and we threaded down through the little shoaly channels between the islands, which would defy a destroyer or cruiser to follow, approaching the last one, which was our general rendezvous. In the distance I could see the other two boats also heading for it, and when we arrived, Kelly in the 34 boat was already there and waiting.

"Then there was the problem of what to do about the 32 boat, which had dumped most of its gas at dawn, and couldn't proceed much farther at high speed. This was a rendezvous not only for our four MTBs, but also for Gen. MacArthur's second means of escape—a submarine. It had all been carefully worked out, and the submarine would bob up in this cove tomorrow. Had we been attacked or broken down, the General could have left us there and continued his trip on down to Australia by submarine.

"Even now the General was considering taking the submarine instead. The afternoon trip had been rough, and I had to answer the General frankly that I thought the night trip would be rougher, because we would head away from the islands into the open sea. Seasickness may be a joke to sailors, but it isn't to landsmen."

"I will never forget how you looked when you pulled up alongside of us in the cove," said Kelly. "There was Gen. MacArthur sitting on a wicker chair, soaking wet; beside him Mrs. MacArthur, also soaking wet, but smiling bravely; and then the Chinese amah holding little Arthur MacArthur, both soaking wet and very seasick. You could see the Little Corporal was most unhappy but wouldn't admit it, and his jaw was set—just at the exact angle of his father's."

(Copyright, 1943.)

Tomorrow: Through an angry sea.

TODAY'S PATTERN

Here's your choice of two smart shirtfrocks by Anne Adams—Patterns 4102 and 4321. Make one in plain fabric; one in print. Pattern 4102 is available in misses' and women's sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 16 takes three and one-fourth yards 35-inch. Pattern 4321 is available in misses' and women's sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 16 takes three and three-eighths yards 39-inch. Send 16 cents in coins for each Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly size, name, address and style number. Our Spring Pattern Book is ready! It contains a FREE dickey pattern; a special salvage design; smart, easy-to-sew spring outfits for the entire family. Send 10 cents for your copy now! Send your order to St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Pattern Department, 243 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y.

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QUICK COOKING • NO SOAKING
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Houses and flats, for rent, with good heating equipment are found through Post-Dispatch Want Ads.

Double-talk explained by experts

Double-talk, that satta atta sfatta sutta language, was recently discussed by three experts. One contends that the easiest way to learn this peculiar form of speech is to start out by saying "Buy Buy War War Bonds Bonds." Another claims this form, "Buy War Bonds Buy War Bonds." The third favors "Buy War Buy War War Bonds War Bonds." However you may wish to say it, Buy War Bonds—all you possibly can—today. This advertisement contributed by the makers of Sani-Flush and Mel'o.

Roast Duck

One duck (about five pounds), two sliced apples, two sliced onions, one teaspoon salt, one-fourth teaspoon pepper, one-half cup orange.

Wash and clean the duck. Wipe dry, place apples and onion slices in the cavity. Fasten together with skewers. Fit on rack in uncovered pan. Roast an hour in moderate oven. Drain off fat and bake another hour. Baste every 20 minutes with the salt and pepper added to the juice. Apples and onions are used to flavor the duck while it is baking.

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THOSE in the Navy's W. A. V. E. S. do a double service. In serving on their own, they also release a trained man for war duty. In its own way, you've found that ice-cold Coca-Cola does a double service, too. It quenches thirst, yes. But it does more. It brings an after-sense of complete refreshment.

A drink has to be good to be the best-liked soft drink on earth. Coca-Cola started out being good and keeps on being good. Choicest ingredients and the finished art of 57 years of "know-how" set Coca-Cola apart in quality. A very special blend of flavors gives it a taste all its own. The only thing like Coca-Cola is Coca-Cola, itself.

* * *

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RADIO PROGRAMS FOR TODAY

RADIO FAVORITES TODAY

Drama.

P. M.

7:00 KSD, Cavalcade of America: "Diary on a Pig Boat," a story of submarine warfare in the Pacific.

8:00 KMOX, Radio Theater: Joan Bennett and Preston Foster in "She Knew All the Answers."

Music.

P. M.

7:30 KSD, Margaret Speaks and Alfred Wallenstein's Symphonic Orchestra.

8:00 KSD, Lily Pons and Don Voorhees' Orchestra.

8:30 KXOK, Spotlight Bands.

9:00 KSD, Percy Faith's Orchestra, Josephine Antoine, soprano; Reinhold Schmidt, basso.

11:10 KSD, The Music You Want When You Want It.

Quiz Shows.

P. M.

8:30 KSD, Dr. I. Q., the Mental Banker.

Commentators.

P. M.

5:45 KMOX, CBS correspondents.

6:15 KSD, John W. Vandercook and NBC correspondents.

6:45 KSD, H. V. Kaltenborn.

7:55 KMOX, Cecil Brown.

Programs on the broadcast band scheduled for today include:

12 NOON

KSD—MUSIC TO THE LADIES. KWK — News. KMOX—Life Can Be Beautiful. WIL — Matinee. WEW — News. KFUO — Voice of the Harp. KXOK—Baukhage Talking.

12:15 KSD—NBC SALON ORCHESTRA. KWK — Hillbillies. KMOX — Ma Perkins. WEW—Markets. KFUO—Noonday Repose. KXOK—Earl Wrightson, songs.

12:30 KSD—ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS. KWK—Music, Strictly Personal. KMOX Vic and Sade. WEW — Grandpappy Jones. KXOK—News; Luncheon Dansante.

12:45 KSD—VOCAL VARIETIES. KWK—News; Music. KMOX — News. WIL—Organ Melodies. KFUO—Farm Front. KXOK—Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.

1:00 P. M.

KSD—LIGHT OF THE WORLD. KWK—Cedric Foster, comment. KMOX —Young Dr. Malone. WIL — News, Music. WEW — News. KFUO—Music Hour.

1:15 KSD—LONELY WOMEN. KWK—Alvino Rey. KMOX—Joyce Jordan, WIL—What's New. WEW—Dance Time. KXOK—Mystery Chef.

1:30 KSD—THE GUIDING LIGHT. KWK—Mutual Goes Calling. KMOX—We Love and Learn. WIL—Opportunity Program. WEW — Markets. KXOK—News.

1:45 KSD—HYMNS OF ALL CHURCHES. KMOX—The Goldbergs. WEW—Defend America. KXOK—Symphony.

2:00 P. M.

KSD—MARY MARLIN. KWK—Boake Carter. KMOX—David Harum. WIL—Police Releases. WEW—News; Let's Go Shopping. KFUO—Art for Your Sake. KXOK—Three R's.

2:15 KSD—MA PERKINS. KWK—Hillbillies. KMOX—News. WIL —Neighborhood Program; Dental Society. KFUO—Hymns.

2:30 KSD—PEPPER YOUNG'S FAMILY. KMOX—School of the Air. WIL—Victory Volunteers. WEW—Marching to Victory. KFUO—News. KXOK—Between the Bookends.

2:45 KSD—RIGHT TO HAPPINESS. WIL—News. WEW—Poetry, Words and Music. KFUO—Band Shell. KXOK—Music; News.

3:00 P. M.

KSD—BACKSTAGE WIFE. KWK—M. J. B. Show. KMOX—Editor's Daughter. WIL—Allister Wylie, pianist. WEW—News; Moments With the Masters. KFUO—Reveries. KXOK—Club Matinee.

3:15 KSD—STELLA DALLAS. KMOX—Hearts in Harmony. WIL—New Impressions. KFUO—Science News.

3:30 KSD—LORENZO JONES. KMOX—Linda's First Love. WIL—Bandwagon. KFUO—Bible Study.

3:45 KSD—YOUNG WIDDER BROWN. KMOX—Glad Rags. KFUO—Magazine of the Air.

3:55 KXOK—News.

4:00 P. M.

KSD—WHEN A GIRL MARRIES. KMOX — Cousin Emmy. WIL — Trade Winds Tavern. WEW—News; Music. KFUO—Song Shop. KXOK—Teatime Serenade.

4:15 KSD—PORTIA FACES LIFE. WEW—Star Parade. WIL — Teatime Tunes. KXOK—Baby Institute.

4:30 KSD—JUST PLAIN BILL. KMOX—News for Women. WIL — Sentimental Songs. WEW — Sports. KFUO—Open Bible. KXOK—Singing Strings; News.

4:45 KSD—FRONT PAGE FARRELL. KWK—News from Reuters. KMOX—Ben Bernie. WIL—Organalities. WEW —Give Us This Day. KFUO — For Children Only. KXOK—Sea Hounds.

5:00 P. M.

KSD—NEWS BULLETIN; INTERVIEW WITH NELSON CUNLIFF, Assistant Co-ordinator of the St. Louis OCD. KWK—Guy Lombardo. KXOK—News. WIL—News; Musical Gems. WEW—News. KFUO—News. KXOK—Terry and the Pirates.

5:15 KSD—ANN OF THE AIRLANES. KWK—Swing Ensemble, News. KMOX —Today at the Duncans. WIL—Victory Front. WEW—Grandpappy Jones. KFUO—Sports. KXOK—Hop Harrigan.

5:30 KSD—ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS. KWK—News From Abroad. KMOX—Keep Working, Keep Singing, America. WIL—Stars of Songland. KFUO — Evening Concert. KXOK—Jack Armstrong.

5:45 KSD — MUSIC WELL DONE; Al Roth's Orchestra and Chorus; Karren Kemple and Bob Hannon, singers. KWK—Superman. KMOX—News. WIL —Spotlight on Rhythm. WEW—Piano Salon. KXOK—Capt. Midnight.

6:00 P. M.

KSD — NEWS BULLETIN; STOCKTON AND ESCHEN. KWK—News, Sports. KMOX — Amos and Andy. WIL—News; Dinner Music. KXOK — Colonel Stoopnagel; Private Middleman.

6:15 KSD — NEWS OF THE WORLD, John W. Vandercook, Commentator and NBC Correspondents. KWK—Rush Hughes. KMOX—Ceiling Unlimited. WIL — Today's Winners. KXOK—Musical Clipper.

6:30 KSD — BROADWAY CANTEEN; Starring Kenny Baker and Benny Goodman's Orchestra. KMOX—Listen America. KFUO—The Church Calls Her Youth. WIL—Dance Music. KXOK—News.

6:45 KSD—H. V. KALTENBORN news comment. WIL—U. S. Maritime Program. KXOK —Sextet.

7:00 P. M.

KSD — CAVALCADE OF AMERICA; "Diary on a Pig Boat." KWK—Cal Tinney comment. KMOX—Vox Pop. WIL — Allister Wylie organist. KXOK—Watch the World Go By, Earl Godwin.

7:15 KWK—Coon Creek Boys. WIL—Mr. Fixit. KXOK—Gum and Abner.

7:30 KSD — MARGARET SPEAKS, soprano, and Alfred Wallenstein's Symphony Orchestra. KWK—Lone Ranger. KMOX — Gay Nineties Review. WIL—Star Parade. KXOK—True or False.

7:45 WIL—Speak Up for Democracy.

7:55 KMOX—Cecil Brown, comment.

8:00 P. M.

KSD—LILY PONS, soprano; Don Voorhees' Symphonic Orchestra. KWK — Gabriel Heatter, comment. KMOX—Joan Bennett and Preston Fosters in "She Knew All the Answers." WIL—Dance Time. KXOK—Counter Spy.

8:15 KWK—Baron Elliott's Orchestra; News. WIL—Dancing with Downey.

8:30 KSD — DR. I. Q., THE MENTAL BANKER. KWK — Better Half. WIL — Eventide Echoes. KXOK—Xavier Cugat's Spotlight Band; News.

8:45 WIL—U. S. Navy Program.

9:00 P. M.

KSD—PERCY FAITH'S CONCERT ORCHESTRA; Josephine Antoine, Reinhold Schmidt, William Miller. KWK — Raymond Clapper, comment. KMOX—Bing Crosby and Fred Astaire in "Holiday Inn." WIL — Harlem Rhythm. KXOK—Raymond Gram Swing.

9:15 KWK — News; Music. WIL — Rhythmizers. KXOK — Gracie Fields, comedienne.

9:30 KSD—TIC TOC TUNES: Dave Russell's Orchestra; Dorothy Bennett and Keith Carver, singers. KWK—Eddy Howard Orchestra. KMOX —Blondie. WIL—Sparklers. KXOK—Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street.

9:45 KWK—Dispatch From Reuters. WIL —Marching to Music; News.

10:00 P. M.

KSD — FRED WARING IN PLEASURE TIME with Victory Tunes. KWK—Music. KMOX—Sports. WIL—Parade of Hits. KXOK—News.

10:15 KSD — SONGS OF OUR ALLIES; SAMMY KAYE'S ORCHESTRA. KWK—Music; News. KMOX — News. KXOK—Hot Jerry.

10:30 KSD—ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS. KWK—Radio Newsreel. KMOX—Sonny Donahue's orchestra; Wm. L. Shirer. WIL—Night Patrol. KXOK—Music.

10:45 KSD—DR. ISAAC LIPPINCOTT: "Economic Aspects of the War." KMOX—Moonlight Serenade.

10:55 WIL—News.

11:00 P. M.

KSD——NEWS REPORT; FIVE MINUTE MYSTERY. KWK—Chico Marx's orchestra. KMOX — News; Musical Hour. KXOK — News; Beautiful Music.

11:10 KSD—MUSIC YOU WANT WHEN YOU WANT IT.

11:15 KWK—Bobby Swain's orchestra.

11:30 KWK—News; Cootie Williams, orchestra. KXOK—Gay Claridge's.

11:40 KSD—TOP TUNE OF THE DAY.

11:50 KSD—ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS.

11:55 KXOK—News.

12 MIDNIGHT

KSD—LET'S DANCE. KMOX — News; March for Freedom. KXOK—Till Dawn; News.

12:55 **KMOX—News**; Victory Patrol.

Tuesday's Programs

5:30 A. M.

KSD—NOVELTIES IN RHYTHM. KMOX—Cousin Emmy.

5:45 KSD — HYMNS, JOHN SEAGLE AND CHORUS.

6:00 A. M.

KSD—OUTSTATE NEWS. KWK — Grandpappy Jones. WEW—News; Musical Clock. KXOK—News; Wake Up Time.

6:15 KSD—WAKE UP TO MUSIC.

6:25 WEW—News.

6:30 KMOX—News; Fred Kirby; Farm News. WEW—Musical Clock. KXOK—Our Gal Sunday.

6:45 KSD—ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS. KFUO—News. KXOK—Wake Up Time.

6:53 KMOX—News.

6:55 KXOK—News.

7:00 A. M.

KSD — ALEX DREIER: NEWS COMMENT. KWK—Lawrence Quintet; News. KMOX —News. WIL—Breakfast Club. WEW —News; Grandpappy Jones; Music. KFUO—Meditation. KXOK—War Journal.

7:15 KSD—DO YOU REMEMBER? KWK—Grady Cantrell. KMOX—Ozark Varieties. KFUO — Hymns. KXOK — Pages of Melody.

7:30 KSD—REVEILLE ROUNDUP. KWK—Sons of the Pioneers. WEW—News; Musical Clock. KFUO—Salon Orchestra. KXOK—News.

7:45 KSD—ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS. KWK—News. KMOX—News. WEW—Sacred Heart Program. KFUO—Chapel. KXOK—Sunshine Melodies.

8 A. M.

KSD—GRANDPAPPY JONES AND LES. KWK—M J B Show. KMOX—Melodies. WIL—News; Wake Up and Live. WEW—News. KFUO—News; Morning Salute. KXOK—Breakfast Club.

8:15 KSD—EVERYTHING GOES. KMOX — Magic Kitchen. WIL — Words and Music. WEW—America Marches On. KXOK—News.

8:30 KSD—ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS: ODDITIES IN THE NEWS. KMOX—Captivators. WIL — Matinee. WEW—Grandpappy Jones. KFUO — News. KXOK—Breakfast Club.

8:45 KSD—JUDY AND JANE. KWK—News. WIL—News. KFUO—Hearts and Flowers.

9:00 A. M.

KSD—MORNING MELODIES. KWK—Easy Listening. KMOX—Valiant Lady. WIL — Serenaders. WEW — News; Tune Smiths. KFUO—Cote Chorisers. KXOK—Homemakers' Club.

9:15 KSD—THE O'NEILLS. KMOX—Stories America Loves. WEW—St. Louis Events. KFUO—Food for Thought. KXOK—Bible Auditorium.

9:30 KSD—HELPMATE. KWK—May McCord. KMOX—Amanda of Honeymoon Hill. WEW—Favorite Songs. KFUO—Chapel. WIL—Sweet Music. KXOK—Food Scout.

9:45 KSD—LONE JOURNEY. KWK — News. KMOX — Bachelor's Children. WIL—Harlem Rhythm. WEW —Markets. KFUO—Themes of the Ages. KXOK—Town Calendar; News.

10:00 A. M.

KSD—ROAD OF LIFE. KWK — Rush Hughes. KMOX—Mary Lee Taylor. WIL—Hollywood Brevities. WEW — News. Let's Go Shopping. KFUO—Music of the Masters. KXOK —Breakfast at Sardi's.

10:15 KSD—VIC AND SADE. KMOX—Second Husband. WIL—Star Parade.

H. V. KALTENBORN'S NEWS COMMENT ON KSD TONIGHT AT 6:45

10:30 KSD—SNOW VILLAGE. KMOX—Bright Horizon. WIL—Opportunity Program. WEW—Instrumentalities. KFUO—Women in the News. KXOK—Hank Lawson's Knights.

10:45 KSD—DAVID HARUM. KMOX—Aunt Jenny. WEW—Hits and Bits. WIL—News. KFUO—Rhythmic Ramblings; Wartime Living. KXOK—Little Jack Little.

11:00 A. M.

KSD — NEWS BULLETIN; STRICTLY MUSICAL. KWK—Rush Hughes. KMOX — Kate Smith. WIL—Kay Morton. WEW —News; Help Yourself and Uncle Sam. KFUO—Bible Characters. KXOK—Let's Go to Town.

11:15 KSD—THE BANDS PLAY ON. KMOX—Big Sister. KFUO — News. KXOK—Christianity on the March.

11:30 KSD — ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS. KMOX—Romance of Helen Trent. WIL — Concert Master. WEW — Just for Women. KFUO — Gypsy Music. KXOK—Farm and Home.

11:45 KSD—MUSIC TO THE LADIES. KMOX—Our Gal Sunday. WEW—Little Show; Markets. KFUO—Angels of Mercy.

12:00 NOON.

KWK — News. KMOX—Life Can Be Beautiful. WIL—Matinee. WEW—Victory Farmers on Parade. KFUO—Voice of the Harp. KXOK—Baukhage Talking.

12:15 KSD—SKETCHES IN MELODY. KWK—Hillbillies. KMOX—Ma Perkins. WEW—Markets. KFUO—Noonday Repose. KXOK—Earl Wrightson, songs.

12:30 KSD—ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS. KWK—Music; Strictly Personal. KMOX —Vic and Sade. WEW—Grandpappy Jones. KXOK—News; Luncheon Dansante.

12:45 KSD—VOCAL VARIETIES. KWK—News; Music. KMOX—News. WIL—Organ Melodies. KFUO—Farm Front. KXOK—Army Band.

1:00 P. M.

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3:30 KSD—LORENZO JONES. KMOX—Linda's First Love. WIL—Band Wagon. KFUO—Red Schoolhouse.

3:45 KSD—YOUNG WIDDER BROWN. KMOX — Interview With Lieut. Com. John Brahtz. KFUO—U. S. Marines. KXOK—Report from Iceland.

3:55 KXOK—News.

4:00 P. M.

KSD—WHEN A GIRL MARRIES. KMOX—Cousin Emmy. WIL—Trade Winds Tavern. WEW—News; Music. KFUO—Songs. KXOK—Teatime Serenade.

4:15 KSD—PORTIA FACES LIFE. WIL—South American Way. WEW—Lest We Forget. KXOK—Baby Institute.

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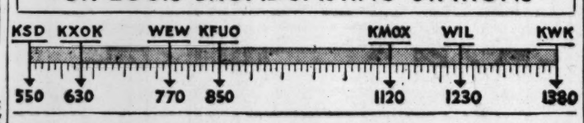
4:45 KSD—FRONT PAGE FARRELL. KWK—News From Reuters. KMOX—Ben Bernie. WIL—Organalities. WEW —Give Us This Day. KFUO — For Children Only. KXOK—Sea Hound.

5:00 P. M.

KSD—NEWS BULLETIN; "LET'S TALK IT OVER" With Peggy Cave. KWK—Guy Lombardo. KMOX—News. WIL—News; Musical Gems. WEW—News. KFUO—News. KXOK—Terry and the Pirates.

5:15 KSD — BROADWAY CANTEEN, Starring Connie Boswell and Xavier Cugat's orchestra.

ST. LOUIS BROADCASTING STATIONS



Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Vigor: slang
4. Tree
8. Kind of sail
12. Mountain in Alaska
13. Living
14. Pulpy fruit
15. Nothing
16. Small army horse
17. Went quickly
18. Kind of electricity
20. Floating at anchor
22. Tea containers
24. Pronoun
26. It is: contr.
27. Roman road
30. Oriental commander
31. Swamp
32. Famous electrician
33. You and me
34. Fur-bearing animals
36. Baccalaureate degree
37. Animal raised for beef
39. City in Minnesota
40. Luzon native
41. Portable shelter
42. Title of a monk
43. The herb dill
44. Hating
47. Hastiness of temper
49. Comes in
52. Gaelic sea god
53. Brazilian macaw
55. Strike violently
56. Bitter vetch
57. Fasten again
58. Piece out
59. Adversary
60. Rock
61. Condensed moisture of the air

DOWN

1. Broad open vessels
2. Supervise a publication
3. Pretentious dwellings
4. Small house
5. Called forth
6. Performed
7. Wards off
8. Refasten
9. Those versed in the law
10. Russian czar
11. Loud noise
19. Head covering
21. Desiccates
23. Vocalists
24. Confidence
25. Undue speed
28. Puff up
29. Kind of polishing material
31. Distant
32. Attempt
34. Asiatic palm
35. Slightly bitter crystalline substance
38. Sanction
40. Enraged
42. Animal of the weasel family
43. Insect
45. Pulls apart
46. Silly
47. Musical character
48. Brave man
50. Garden implement
51. Kind of duck
54. Philippine mountain

T	O	R	■	H	A	R	E	M	■	S	A	T
O	P	E	■	E	P	O	D	E	■	E	L	I
R	A	S	■	R	E	B	U	S	■	C	A	N
T	H	O	L	E	■	E	C	S	T	A	S	Y
■	■	■	L	E	A	F	■	E	A	R	N	■
A	Q	U	A	T	I	C	■	G	O	T	H	S
C	U	T	S	■	N	A	M	E	D	■	O	N
H	I	E	■	B	A	K	E	S	■	A	R	A
E	C	■	P	A	L	E	D	■	S	P	A	R
S	K	I	L	L	■	D	A	R	I	O	L	E
■	■	■	R	O	L	L	■	L	E	N	S	■
E	M	O	T	I	O	N	■	V	E	T	C	H
T	A	N	■	S	W	I	P	E	■	A	R	E
A	C	E	■	T	E	N	O	R	■	T	A	R
H	E	R	■	A	D	E	P	T	■	E	B	B

Solution Of Saturday's Puzzle

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The Boaster —By Elsie Robinson

I DESPISE boasters. I think they're a pest and a bore. I think that boasting is just about the most stupid and vulgar act which the human animal can commit and I'm sure that no thoroughly civilized, mature person would dream of boasting. And yet —I'M ALWAYS BOASTING MYSELF!.

I'm always talking about the wonderful things I've done—the interesting people I've met—the flattering remarks they've made to me. Half of it isn't true. And nobody believes that it is true. And I know that nobody believes it! Yet on I go—shouting my own praises—trying to make myself look like a million dollars and the other fellow like thirty cents.

Am I enjoying myself while I do this? Indeed I'm not! I'm LOATHING MYSELF. I sit there and listen to my own mouth making a fool of itself—making me common and ridiculous—making people laugh at me and despise me. I see the contempt in their eyes and I shudder and hate myself and long to crawl through the crack in the floor.

But do I stop boasting? No—I boast louder than ever! Why? I know perfectly well why, though the reason may surprise you. I boast—I pretend to be brave and wise and wonderful and well-beloved—BECAUSE I KNOW I'M NOT

I laugh and smirk and tell the fine things people have said about me because, in my secret heart, I'm frightened and tired and discouraged and terribly lonely. But I don't want anyone to know it. There's a queer sick pride in me that fights against anyone discovering my real condition. I'm like a hurt animal hiding in a hole. My boasting is nothing but a great, hollow, echoing hole in which I hide my hurt.

If I were really happy—if I were really sure of myself—I wouldn't boast . . . I would go quietly, simply on my way, forgetting myself, rejoicing in the world about me. But the hurt and weakness won't let me forget. Always they goad me into pretending I'm the thing I'm not. How clearly I see all this about myself. How clearly I see the pitiful truth about my own boasting. And yet how rarely I see the truth about the other fellow's boasting!

★ ★ ★

In spite of my own loud boasting, nothing gets my goat like a boaster. When I hear one I say, "What a conceited ass! What a fathead! Why can't he see that he's making a fool of himself? Does he think for a minute that people believe his idiotic statements? Can't he see how bored and disgusted they are? Why in heck doesn't he get wise to himself?"

That's what I say when I hear a boaster. And then the minute he stops for breath, I grab the floor and start boasting myself!

Movie Time

AMBASSADOR

"Yankee Doodle Dandy," at 10:57, 1:33, 4:09, 6:45 and 9:21.

FOX

"Road to Morocco," at 12:30, 3:37, 6:44 and 9:51; "Street of Chance," at 2:21, 5:28 and 8:35.

LOEW'S

"Stand By for Action," at 10:15, 1:10, 4:05, 7 and 9:55; "The McGuerins From Brooklyn," at 12:24, 3:19, 6:14 and 9:09.

MISSOURI

"Once Upon a Honeymoon," at 2:18, 5:55 and 9:32; "You Can't Escape Forever," at 1, 4:37 and 8:14.

ST. LOUIS

"Cat People," at 7:01 and 10:03; "Busses Roar," at 6 and 9:02.

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A few drops of Sapo will remove stubborn spots from your pleated skirt in a jiffy ... leaves the pleats as sharp as a knife. No fading, no rings, no unpleasant odor.

SAPO Elixir CLEANING FLUID

Handy bottle 30c

Quart economy can $1.00

Beware Coughs from common colds That Hang On

Creomulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm, and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough or you are to have your money back.

CREOMULSION for Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis

SKIN CARE that brings the SMILE of RELIEF

Cleanse skin daily with mild Resinol Soap—then apply soothing, medicated Resinol Ointment to any itchy irritation or pimples, externally caused. Try it! See how refreshed, soothed and smooth your skin feels! At all druggists. Why not buy now?

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ADVERTISEMENT

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Honey Fruit Bread Pudding

Three cups bread cubes (about one-half inch), one-third cup honey, two tablespoons butter or margarine, melted; one teaspoon grated orange rind; one-fourth teaspoon nutmeg; one-fourth teaspoon grated lemon rind; two eggs, beaten, one-half teaspoon vanilla, one-fourth teaspoon salt, two cups hot milk, one cup peaches or other fruit.

Mix ingredients and pour into baking dish. Bake in a pan of hot water for 45 minutes in moderate oven. Serve with cream.

★TOP O' THE TOWN★

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LOEW'S

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LOEW'S—THURSDAY! RED SKELTON 'WHISTLING IN DIXIE' AND ROBT. YOUNG LARAINE DAY 'JOURNEY FOR MARGARET' (ONE OF THE 10 BEST OF 1942)

CONVENIENT! A BUS OR STREET CAR TO ANY OF THE FANCHON & MARCO ST. LOUIS AMUSEMENT CO. THEATRES!

AVALON Kingshighway & Chippewa Open 6:30—Start 7 Ros. Russell, Janet Blair, 'My Sister Eileen' 'Half Way to Shanghai,' K. Taylor (8:50) WED.! 'Cairo' and 'Apache Trail'

GRANADA 4533 GRAVOIS—PARK FREE

HI-POINTE SKINKER & CLAYTON

LINDELL 3511 N. Grand & Hebert. Park Free

RIO 5566 N. Riverview Park Free

TIVOLI 6350 Delmar—Park Free

UNION PARK FREE UNION & EASTON

Thrills With AVG Over China! 'FLYING TIGERS' (8:35 Only) John Wayne-Anna Lee-John Carroll

Henry FONDA • Lucille BALL 'THE BIG STREET'

SHENANDOAH 2312 SO. GRAND Betty GRABLE-John PAYNE-Harry JAMES & Band 'SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES' Lloyd NOLAN-Carole LANDIS 'MANILA CALLING' (8:35)

WEST-END 25¢ 4819 DELMAR 3 Days Only! Tax Inc. Mickey ROONEY-Ann SOTHERN 'BLIND DATE' Bing CROSBY-Shirley ROSS 'PARIS HONEYMOON'

MAPLEWOOD Park Free 7170 Manchester SHADY OAK Hanley & Forsythe Ginger ROGERS-Ray MILLAND 'MAJOR AND THE MINOR' Basil RATHBONE-Nigel BRUCE 'Sherlock Holmes and Voice of Terror'

AUBERT 4949 Easton Shirley Temple, 'MISS ANNIE ROONEY' Leon Errol, 'STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE'

CAPITOL 15c To 2 6th & Chestnut Plus Tax Barb. Stanwyck, Geo. Brent, 'Gay Sisters' D. Barrymore-R. Cummings, 'Between Us Girls'

COLUMBIA 5257 Southwest Walt Disney's 'BAMBI' (Color) Fibber McGee & Molly-Bergen & McCarthy 'HERE WE GO AGAIN' Today Only! Jon Hall 'INVISIBLE AGENT'

CONGRESS 4023 Olive Grant-Arthur-Colman, 'TALK OF THE TOWN' Marj. Woodworth, 'FLYING WITH MUSIC'

FLORISSANT Grand & Florissant 'SABOTAGE SQUAD,' Thrills . . . Chills! Boris Karloff, 'THE BLACK ROOM'

GRAVOIS Jefferson & Gravois Dead End Kids, 'MUG TOWN' 'OLD CHISHOLM TRAIL,' John Mack Brown

KINGSLAND 6461 Gravois 20c Tax Incl. 'Vivacious Lady,' G. Rogers, J. Stewart 'One Nite in Lisbon,' MacMurray-Carroll

LAFAYETTE 2 Shows Open 5:30 1643 S. Jefferson 'Rodeo' 'Underground Rustlers,' Range Busters 'Nite!' 'Gangs of Sonora,' 3 Mesquiteers

MANCHESTER 4247 Manchester 20c Tax Incl. 'Sis Town,' Crawford, Bennett 'Parachute Nurse,' Ray Harris

PAGEANT 5851 Delmar Barbara Stanwyck-Henry Fonda, 'LADY EVE' Leon Errol, 'STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE'

RICHMOND Clayton & Big Bend 'ARIZONA,' Jean Arthur-Wm. Holden Marj. Woodworth, 'FLYING WITH MUSIC'

ROXY 5500 Lansdowne Humphrey Bogart-Mary Astor, 'Across the Pacific' Peter Lorre-Jen Hall, 'Invisible Agent'

SHAW 3901 Shaw 20c Tax Incl. Jas. Ellison, 'Careful Soft Shoulders' Dennis O'Keefe, 'Moonlight Masquerade'

VICTORY 5955 Easton 'SABOTAGE SQUAD,' Thrills . . . Chills! Allan Jones, 'MOONLIGHT IN HAVANA'

YALE 3700 Minnesota Mickey Rooney, 'A YANK AT ETON' Rich. Carlson-Marsha Hunt, 'AFFAIRS OF MARTHA'

Amusements

AMERICAN MARKET AT 7TH POSITIVELY LAST 8 TIMES Nightly at 8:30 MATS. WED.-SAT. at 2:30 (No one seated during first scene) Good Seats Available— All Prices, All Performances THE MAGNIFICENT TRIUMPH GERTRUDE Lawrence in the Best Musical in America! LADY IN THE DARK COMPANY OF 100 2 WEEKS Beg. MONDAY NIGHT Seats On Sale Wednesday SEASON'S MUSICAL TREAT GEORGE GERSHWIN & Du BOSE HEYWARD'S Porgy & Bess With TODD DUNCAN and ETTA MOTEN ALEXANDER SMALLENS—Conductor NIGHTS, $1.12, $1.68, $2.24, $2.80 MATS. WED.-SAT., 56c to $2.24

MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM FRIDAY at 2—SATURDAY at 8:30 ST. LOUIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Vladimir Golschmann Conductor LUBOSHUTZ & NEMENOFF Internationally Famous Duo-Pianists Tickets, Mat. and Eve., 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75 at Symphony Box Office (Auditorium) and Aeolian Co.

GRAND THEATRE 6th & MARKET CONT. MAT'S. FROM 30¢ EVES. AT 8:30 CA. 1477 EVELYN TAYLOR Frank Silk Art Gardner 5 Acts Deluxe Vodvil TRAVELING BURLESK

Photoplays Salute Our Heroes Buy War Bonds

THERE'S A BUS OR STREET CAR DIRECT TO THESE THEATRES • IT'S CONVENIENT! IT'S EASY! ★ BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS AT THESE THEATRES ★

SALUTE OUR HEROES PHOTOPLAYS BUY WAR BONDS

★ BUY WAR BONDS ★ BUY WAR BONDS ★

AMBASSADOR REGULAR PRICES! 10c 10 A. M. 'Til 2 P. M. 15c 2—6 P. M. 25c After 6 (Taxes Inc.) JAMES CAGNEY • Jean LESLIE • Walter HUSTON 'YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!' DONALD DUCK CARTOON RIOT! And an Outstanding Selection of Other Short Subjects!

FOX! NOW! LAST 3 DAYS! DOORS OPEN 12 NOON Bob HOPE • Bing CROSBY • Dorothy LAMOUR "ROAD TO MOROCCO!" Burgess MEREDITH • Claire TREVOR "STREET OF CHANCE!" HAREM RAIDERS! DESERT ROGUES!! THURSDAY! "Arabian Nights!" IN TECHNICOLOR!

MISSOURI • DOORS OPEN 12 NOON • Cary GRANT • Ginger ROGERS 'ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON!' Geo. BRENT • Brenda MARSHALL 'YOU CAN'T ESCAPE FOREVER!'

ST. LOUIS NOW! LAST 2 DAYS! Open 8:30 Start 9 P. M. THRILLS! 'THE CAT PEOPLE!' TERROR . . SUSPENSE! CHILLS! 'THE BUSSES ROAR!' RICHARD TRAVIS • JULIE BISHOP

UPTOWN NOW Open 6:30 Park Free WHETHER BY STREET CAR OR BUS Ideal for This Theater BE SURE TO SEE— JEANETTE MacDONALD ROBERT YOUNG 'CAIRO' 'APACHE TRAIL' LLOYD NOLAN ★ DONNA REED

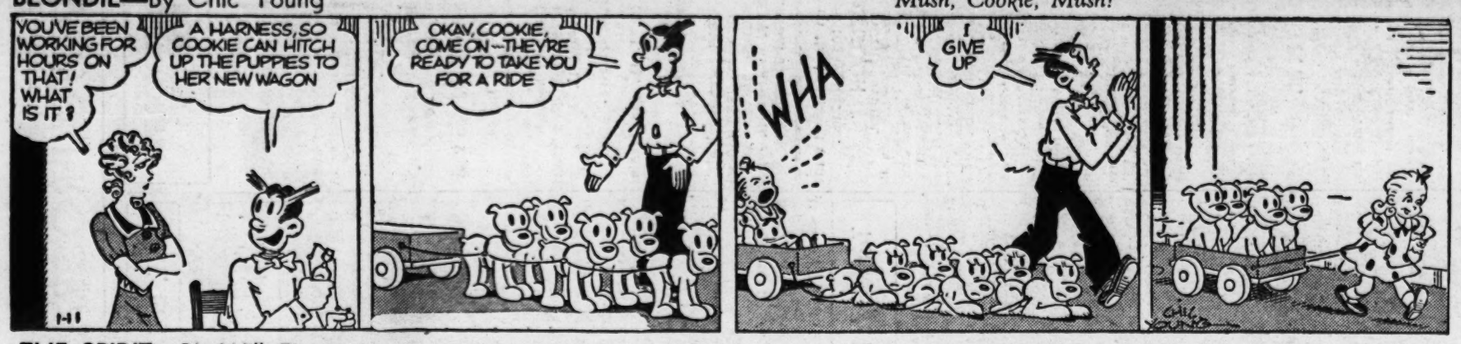
LAST 2 DAYS! WILL ROGERS Kathryn Grayson And Van Heflin '7 SWEETHEARTS!' Donna REED in 'EYES IN THE NIGHT' 3 Stooges! Kate Smith! Donald Duck! News!

SHUBERT Grand Near Olive Lois Lane, 'MISS V FROM MOSCOW' Michael Whalen, 'DAWN EXPRESS' Plus ONE HOUR of SHORT SUBJECTS

GARRICK 6th & CHESTNUT NOW 25c to 1 P. M. P

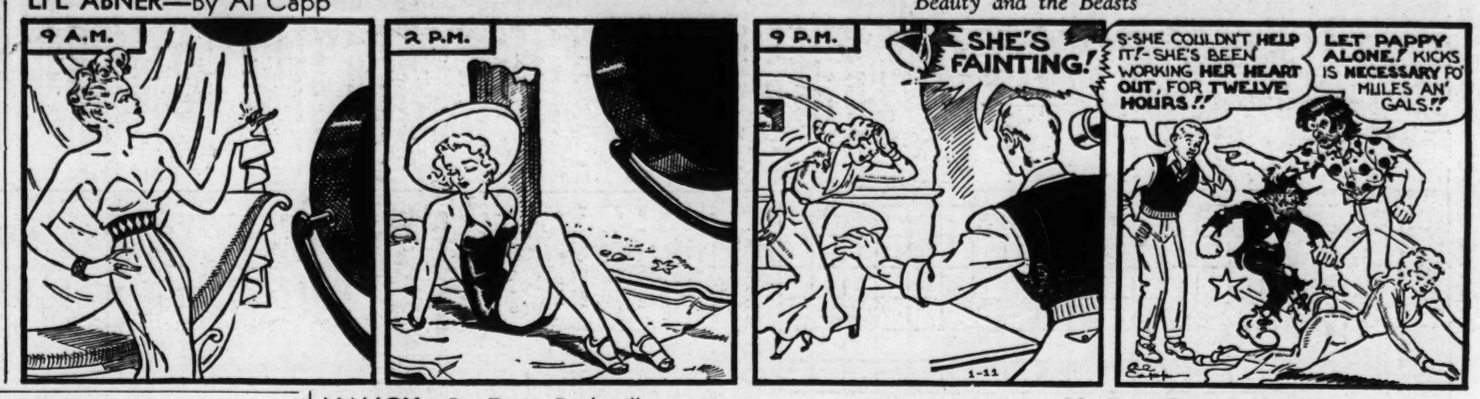
BLONDIE—By Chic Young

Mush, Cookie, Mush!



LI'L ABNER—By Al Capp

Beauty and the Beasts



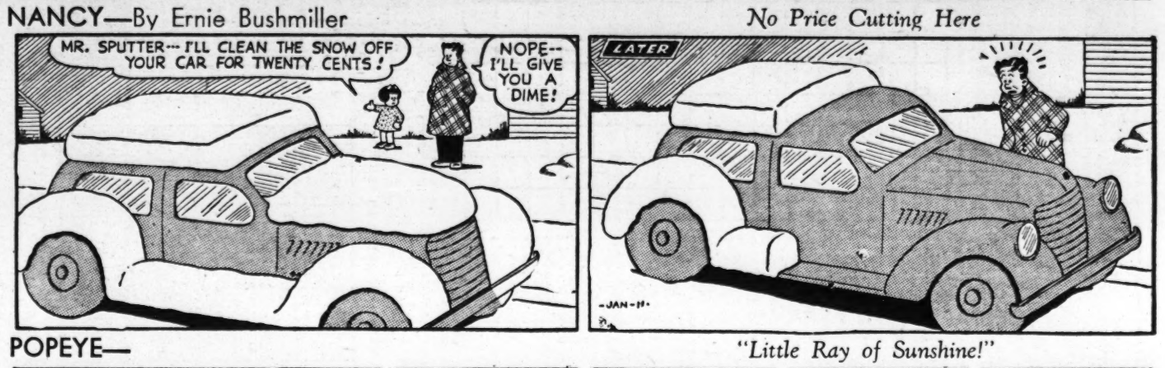
THE SPIRIT—By Will Eisner

GRIN AND BEAR IT—By Lichty

"No. I'm just fiddling around—with a shortage of so many things now, I'm bound to stumble on something useful!"

NANCY—By Ernie Bushmiller

No Price Cutting Here



SUPERMAN—By Jerry Siegel and Joe Shuster

Quick Lunch

POPEYE—

"Little Ray of Sunshine!"

ROOM AND BOARD—By Gene Ahern

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN—By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

RAMBLIN' BILL—By Tex Bradley

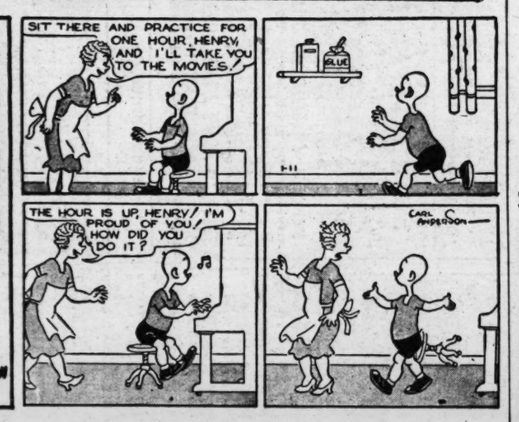
BIG CHIEF WAHOO—By Saunders and Woggon

BELIEVE IT OR NOT—By Ripley

CHURCH IN TOWTON, England, WHICH HOLDS SERVICES ONLY TWICE A YEAR

ALL ITEMS SELF-EXPLANATORY

HENRY—By Carl Anderson



SKIPPY—By Percy L. Crosby

SUNFLOWER STREET—By Tom Little and Tom Sims

JANE ARDEN—By Monte Barrett and Russell Ross